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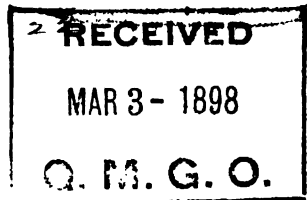
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GENERAL ORDERS

AND

CIRCULARS,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

1897.

Dup. 1921.
D. of D.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1898.

301392

W. 10

By Transfer
FEB 21 1921

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Document No. 56.
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

1897.

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GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 1. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, January 9, 1897.

The accompanying tables, exhibiting the results of the rifle, carbine, and revolver firing of the troops for the target year 1896, are published for the information of the Army.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant General.

[NOTE.—General Orders, No. 53, is the last of the series of 1896.]

TABLE I.—Consolidated Annual Report of Target Firing and Classification of the United States Army for 1896.

DEPARTMENTS.	NUMBER FIRING AND AVERAGE PER CENT OF SCORES IN INDIVIDUAL PRACTICE.										INDIVIDUAL CLASSIFICATION.					Volley practice, 800 and 1,000 yds.	
	200 yds. Number Average firing. percent.	300 yds. Number Average firing. percent.	500 yds. Number Average firing. percent.	800 yds. Number Average firing. percent.	1,000 yds. Number Average firing. percent.	Asskirm. Number Average firing. percent.	Sharp- shooters.	Marksmen.	1st class men.	2d class men.	3d class men.	Total classified.	Number of shots fired.	Number of hits.	Percent pos- sible score.		
Engineer Bat.	406 33.8	406 19.0	443 45.9	380 40.1	106 46.5	363 24.7	22	42	71	64	206	405	360	111	30.84		
California {Rifle..	882 61.9	882 38.3	442 52.4	412 42.8	296 43.4	429 28.4	20	73	151	76	109	426	1,458	553	37.98		
	212 35.8	212 30.8	212 44.7	212 36.6	95 46.1	158 24.7	19	28	30	18	117	212	1,458	553	37.98		
Colorado {Rifle..	1,235 63.0	1,232 38.9	1,230 53.1	1,230 45.2	814 47.6	503 32.1	126	220	378	186	303	1,232	4,848	1,641	33.85		
	954 58.0	951 55.2	942 53.0	937 42.2	513 48.6	323 35.7	174	161	159	123	306	923	1,458	553	33.88		
Columbia {Rifle..	972 63.5	946 63.3	965 63.2	963 53.0	808 52.3	709 34.9	135	228	330	100	111	904	4,410	1,347	30.50		
	314 60.6	314 56.8	314 55.3	312 47.3	124 49.4	124 32.1	28	90	67	29	81	295	1,458	553	37.28		
Dakota {Rifle..	1,255 61.1	1,253 57.0	1,147 53.8	911 44.4	618 48.6	479 33.0	82	165	289	156	550	1,245	4,146	1,493	35.29		
	710 55.7	708 51.2	701 46.7	689 40.0	314 45.8	189 31.7	84	104	96	121	295	700	606	257	36.21		
East {Rifle..	2,546 63.5	2,542 60.6	2,539 56.8	2,538 46.6	1,741 48.7	417 33.2	188	472	783	408	661	2,512	11,896	3,588	30.16		
	246 58.9	246 57.1	246 51.6	206 44.2	125 50.8	102 30.9	41	49	32	22	62	206	1,458	553	37.98		
Missouri... {Rifle..	1,808 63.8	1,805 61.6	1,802 57.0	1,798 45.6	1,280 47.4	908 32.2	128	321	587	305	419	1,790	8,712	2,656	30.48		
	1,297 59.0	1,286 56.4	1,291 51.5	1,291 39.2	706 45.4	445 33.1	163	281	247	167	392	1,250	3,132	1,537	36.49		
Platte..... {Rifle..	1,292 62.8	1,288 60.5	1,280 50.5	1,272 45.8	877 44.7	629 34.1	104	238	322	170	223	1,057	5,802	2,139	36.87		
	879 62.9	878 50.4	876 55.2	866 44.3	596 53.7	380 47.1	262	202	122	116	161	863	2,412	1,382	57.30		
Texas..... {Rifle..	940 62.6	939 60.4	928 57.9	927 48.3	679 51.7	674 32.0	118	158	275	143	211	905	4,578	2,151	46.98		
	530 60.5	531 58.8	530 55.6	529 46.6	308 48.4	312 34.4	121	111	104	50	135	521	1,578	644	40.81		
Army..... {Rifle..	11,336 62.6	11,313 50.9	10,736 50.5	10,480 46.3	7,288 48.3	5,872 33.0	923	1,920	3,180	1,604	2,763	10,436	46,216	15,649	33.86		
	5,102 50.1	5,098 56.1	5,075 52.1	5,042 42.1	2,978 48.6	1,973 36.2	882	1,026	867	640	1,549	4,970	8,076	3,576	44.28		

TABLE II.—Percentages, Classification, and Volley Practice of the Cavalry and Infantry Regiments of the United States Army for 1896.

Regiments.	Number firing and average per cent of scores in individual practice.												Individual classification.					Volley practice, 800 and 1,000 yds.						
	200 yards.			300 yards.			500 yards.			800 yards.			1,000 yards.			As skir- mishers.	Total classified.			Number of shots fired.	Number of hits.	Per cent of pos- sible score.		
	Number firing.	Average per cent.	Number firing.	Average per cent.	Number firing.	Average per cent.	Number firing.	Average per cent.	Number firing.	Average per cent.	Number firing.	Average per cent.	Number firing.	Average per cent.	1st class men.								2d class men.	3d class men.
Cavalry.	1st.	557	60.7	556	57.0	553	53.5	552	41.5	344	44.7	254	31.0	527	32.3	69	124	122	76	136	527	1,032	463	44.76
	2d.	567	58.3	567	56.3	567	51.9	567	39.4	299	46.4	91	42.7	567	27.1	86	108	109	73	205	506	980	332	34.58
	3d.	500	60.8	500	57.7	500	54.9	499	44.7	336	51.9	271	33.4	494	31.0	109	123	80	40	136	494	672	300	44.64
	4th.	520	58.7	526	54.4	520	51.1	524	43.0	308	48.3	232	30.1	453	24.1	47	118	97	47	108	507	1,02	28	17.28
	5th.	530	60.5	530	58.8	530	55.6	529	46.6	350	48.4	312	34.4	522	27.5	121	111	104	50	135	521	1,578	644	40.81
	6th.	308	56.8	308	54.9	308	48.4	307	37.0	154	43.2	114	29.4	293	28.2	42	54	42	48	107	293	328	275	33.21
	7th.	526	56.9	523	53.5	514	50.6	510	41.0	296	47.9	232	38.4	488	31.0	95	82	77	64	179	497	98	33	34.88
	8th.	532	64.2	531	62.6	528	58.1	518	52.1	405	58.7	272	50.3	504	41.6	114	114	51	48	64	515	1,880	922	54.88
	9th.	532	58.8	532	55.8	532	52.6	532	37.9	315	43.9	149	32.1	549	32.3	64	130	106	106	143	549	990	519	55.45
	10th.	504	53.7	503	48.2	497	43.8	485	37.8	195	44.7	126	29.8	491	25.2	41	62	69	83	246	501	78	31	39.74
Infantry.	1st.	5,162	59.1	5,096	56.1	5,075	52.1	5,042	42.1	2,978	48.6	1,973	36.2	4,888	30.2	802	1,026	857	646	1,549	4,970	8,076	3,576	44.28
	2d.	442	64.4	442	60.8	442	52.4	442	42.8	246	43.4	277	27.3	429	28.4	20	73	151	76	169	429	1,458	553	37.93
	3d.	422	61.4	422	57.6	422	54.1	422	42.6	253	52.1	185	38.7	419	30.8	41	60	128	73	108	419	2,032	871	42.45
	4th.	446	65.2	446	64.0	446	58.2	444	48.3	347	49.8	343	35.6	428	32.9	63	92	144	51	78	428	2,034	636	31.27
	5th.	439	62.9	437	58.9	438	58.2	437	49.7	318	47.0	316	30.4	410	21.8	28	65	138	70	125	429	1,926	607	31.52
	6th.	443	62.6	442	59.7	439	52.1	439	40.2	248	42.4	187	30.6	432	22.8	18	57	134	91	133	433	2,010	401	19.95
	7th.	418	63.4	446	60.2	446	58.2	446	50.2	308	52.3	101	46.4	444	45.6	68	88	138	54	96	444	2,046	829	40.53
	8th.	417	61.5	417	60.1	417	55.7	415	43.1	259	46.1	155	38.1	401	35.9	41	88	106	77	98	410	1,890	655	34.45
	9th.	389	63.5	389	59.6	389	55.8	389	45.1	281	42.9	166	27.9	381	29.1	16	85	119	68	100	388	1,918	564	28.89

TABLE II.—Percentages, Classification, and Volley Practice of the Cavalry and Infantry Regiments of the United States Army for 1896—Continued.

Regiments.	Number firing and average per cent of scores in individual practice.										Individual classification.					Total classified.	Number of shots fired.	Number of hits.	Volley practice, 800 and 1,000 yds.				
	200 yards.		300 yards.		500 yards.		600 yards.		800 yards.		1,000 yards.		Asskirmishers.	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.					1st class men.	2d class men.	3d class men.	
	Number firing.	Average per cent.	Number firing.	Average per cent.	Number firing.	Average per cent.	Number firing.	Average per cent.	Number firing.	Average per cent.	Number firing.	Average per cent.											
10th.	454	62.1	452	58.9	452	58.1	451	43.5	287	47.1	96	34.7	447	26.5	12	74	163	98	100	447	2,202	778	34.80
11th.	332	62.7	331	59.5	329	57.8	320	46.4	248	46.5	240	25.2	323	33.4	25	68	119	46	68	326	562	74	12.71
12th.	446	62.3	445	59.2	443	56.1	443	46.0	331	48.4	210	30.9	444	35.0	47	98	150	62	87	444	2,058	1,104	53.64
13th.	474	62.9	473	60.2	473	58.4	473	48.5	329	51.1	264	33.4	465	30.3	55	96	137	75	107	468	1,818	847	46.60
14th.	504	63.7	504	63.3	504	63.9	503	52.8	435	51.7	435	33.8	453	30.6	74	121	165	48	45	453	1,989	935	46.60
15th.	468	63.2	462	63.3	461	62.5	460	53.2	373	52.9	364	35.0	451	31.0	61	107	165	52	66	451	2,436	662	27.18
16th.	358	64.3	358	61.6	358	60.5	358	51.5	250	56.6	243	30.2	357	26.3	43	87	105	36	87	358	1,812	660	35.83
17th.	480	62.7	480	61.5	487	58.1	487	49.9	369	51.1	368	30.7	483	31.4	73	95	137	66	112	483	2,412	1,208	52.57
18th.	454	63.1	454	60.4	454	55.7	454	45.1	322	44.9	249	30.9	450	24.3	25	75	144	82	124	450	2,274	636	27.97
19th.	454	63.0	453	61.0	450	54.7	449	43.2	313	45.4	311	25.8	435	25.6	28	80	136	74	117	435	2,142	606	28.29
20th.	443	64.7	443	63.4	442	56.8	442	46.8	315	52.4	281	31.6	430	24.6	30	82	150	68	109	430	2,262	519	21.79
21st.	439	64.5	436	62.2	430	57.6	434	48.3	287	50.6	264	24.3	293	18.1	16	52	66	31	58	293	1,854	380	20.50
22d.	451	62.4	450	59.3	441	57.6	440	46.6	310	52.3	306	35.0	422	28.0	45	63	138	77	90	422	2,103	893	40.77
23d.	432	62.8	432	57.0	431	52.2	431	39.0	255	43.9	154	30.2	447	32.7	31	72	121	85	139	449	2,204	738	33.24
24th.	463	64.5	461	61.5	461	58.8	459	46.1	355	45.0	294	27.8	483	30.5	41	96	161	83	102	483	2,091	562	28.27
25th.	10,487	63.1	10,464	60.5	10,330	57.0	10,078	46.6	7,000	48.3	5,774	33.0	652	30.3	839	1,883	3,115	1,544	2,587	10,028	45,856	15,538	33.88

Infantry—Continued.

*No practice.

TABLE III.

Summary of Revolver Firing by the Cavalry Regiments of the United States Army for 1896.

Regiments.	Dismounted practice.		Mounted practice.				Average per cent for the three courses.	Order.
	Per cent.	Order.	Target D.	Target K.	Average per cent.	Order.		
			Per cent.	Per cent.				
1st Cavalry	63.13	8	50.07	48.05	53.56	7	56.71	7
2d Cavalry	62.74	9	62.03	49.05	55.54	6	57.94	6
3d Cavalry	64.85	5	66.89	50.37	58.63	4	60.70	4
4th Cavalry. ...	65.29	4	65.71	46.44	56.07	5	59.15	5
5th Cavalry	79.25	1	87.65	70.29	78.97	1	79.06	1
6th Cavalry	63.26	7	61.95	44.18	53.06	8	56.46	8
7th Cavalry	71.89	2	81.68	64.20	72.98	2	72.62	2
8th Cavalry	69.91	3	81.36	64.37	72.86	3	71.88	3
9th Cavalry	64.79	6	56.93	45.23	51.08	9	55.65	9
10th Cavalry	56.68	10	52.57	41.74	47.15	10	50.33	10
	66.18	.....	67.58	52.40	59.99	.....	62.05	.....

TABLE IV.—Summary of Revolver Firing by the Troops of the Cavalry, 1890-1891.

Mounted practice.										Dismounted practice.											
Target D.					Target K.					Target D.					Target K.						
Order.		Average percent.		Troop.	Order.		Average percent.		Troop.	Order.		Average percent.		Troop.	Order.		Average percent.		Troop.		
Average percent.	Order.	Average percent.	Order.		Average percent.	Order.	Average percent.	Order.		Average percent.	Order.	Average percent.	Order.		Average percent.	Order.	Average percent.	Order.			
1st Cavalry.																					
64.18	53	61.35	68.36	A	64.38	60	55.97	40.34	48.10	74	53.56	71	64.38	60	55.97	40.34	48.10	74	53.56	71	
71.24	20	56.72	45.81	B	76.25	12	58.24	34.61	48.43	72	58.37	66	76.25	12	58.24	34.61	48.43	72	58.37	66	
64.38	59	61.76	48.61	C	67.36	41	60.56	43.45	51.85	65	67.02	63	67.36	41	60.56	43.45	51.85	65	67.02	63	
70.53	31	72.43	46.07	D	65.63	50	66.48	41.70	54.13	60	67.97	55	65.63	50	66.48	41.70	54.13	60	67.97	55	
59.42	75	62.90	50.21	E	53.00	91	49.25	33.34	41.30	94	45.20	68	53.00	91	49.25	33.34	41.30	94	45.20	68	
59.93	74	64.43	48.50	F	52.93	82	81.48	71.57	76.52	16	68.00	39	52.93	82	81.48	71.57	76.52	16	68.00	39	
40.45	73	47.26	37.26	G	53.00	91	49.25	33.34	41.30	94	45.20	68	53.00	91	49.25	33.34	41.30	94	45.20	68	
46.22	94	45.53	34.32	H	52.93	82	81.48	71.57	76.52	16	68.00	39	52.93	82	81.48	71.57	76.52	16	68.00	39	
63.00	66	51.33	43.93	I	65.86	49	87.57	71.92	70.74	11	70.13	16	65.86	49	87.57	71.92	70.74	11	70.13	16	
70.27	32	66.64	57.47	L	68.57	26	85.10	64.13	64.13	14	83.40	0	68.57	26	85.10	64.13	64.13	14	83.40	0	
2d Cavalry.																					
55.50	87	56.88	45.83	A	65.86	49	87.57	71.92	70.74	11	70.13	16	55.50	87	56.88	45.83	56.10	64.13	16	64.13	16
64.20	61	59.37	50.20	B	68.57	26	85.10	64.13	64.13	14	83.40	0	64.20	61	59.37	50.20	85.10	64.13	16	64.13	16
55.43	88	44.55	30.25	C	82.50	4	90.15	71.73	83.04	7	83.04	7	55.43	88	44.55	30.25	90.15	71.73	16	64.13	16
63.87	65	75.16	49.79	D	70.65	30	85.09	65.74	75.22	19	75.22	19	63.87	65	75.16	49.79	85.09	65.74	16	64.13	16
66.74	84	67.38	48.96	E	77.78	80	86.13	70.97	81.61	0	81.61	0	66.74	84	67.38	48.96	86.13	70.97	16	64.13	16
69.71	34	71.60	58.06	F	80.36	8	92.06	71.04	82.02	8	82.02	8	69.71	34	71.60	58.06	92.06	71.04	16	64.13	16
71.62	24	78.44	61.38	G	63.63	18	91.58	67.62	76.60	12	76.60	12	71.62	24	78.44	61.38	91.58	67.62	16	64.13	16
70.12	70	51.66	37.02	H	73.13	13	83.73	46.81	65.27	59	65.27	59	70.12	70	51.66	37.02	83.73	46.81	16	64.13	16
64.46	57	67.24	54.37	I	70.00	33	74.84	65.87	70.36	12	70.36	12	64.46	57	67.24	54.37	74.84	65.87	16	64.13	16
3d Cavalry.																					
55.50	87	56.88	45.83	A	65.86	49	87.57	71.92	70.74	11	70.13	16	55.50	87	56.88	45.83	87.57	71.92	16	64.13	16
64.20	61	59.37	50.20	B	68.57	26	85.10	64.13	64.13	14	83.40	0	64.20	61	59.37	50.20	85.10	64.13	16	64.13	16
55.43	88	44.55	30.25	C	82.50	4	90.15	71.73	83.04	7	83.04	7	55.43	88	44.55	30.25	90.15	71.73	16	64.13	16
63.87	65	75.16	49.79	D	70.65	30	85.09	65.74	75.22	19	75.22	19	63.87	65	75.16	49.79	85.09	65.74	16	64.13	16
66.74	84	67.38	48.96	E	77.78	80	86.13	70.97	81.61	0	81.61	0	66.74	84	67.38	48.96	86.13	70.97	16	64.13	16
69.71	34	71.60	58.06	F	80.36	8	92.06	71.04	82.02	8	82.02	8	69.71	34	71.60	58.06	92.06	71.04	16	64.13	16
71.62	24	78.44	61.38	G	63.63	18	91.58	67.62	76.60	12	76.60	12	71.62	24	78.44	61.38	91.58	67.62	16	64.13	16
70.12	70	51.66	37.02	H	73.13	13	83.73	46.81	65.27	59	65.27	59	70.12	70	51.66	37.02	83.73	46.81	16	64.13	16
64.46	57	67.24	54.37	I	70.00	33	74.84	65.87	70.36	12	70.36	12	64.46	57	67.24	54.37	74.84	65.87	16	64.13	16
4th Cavalry.																					
55.50	87	56.88	45.83	A	65.86	49	87.57	71.92	70.74	11	70.13	16	55.50	87	56.88	45.83	87.57	71.92	16	64.13	16
64.20	61	59.37	50.20	B	68.57	26	85.10	64.13	64.13	14	83.40	0	64.20	61	59.37	50.20	85.10	64.13	16	64.13	16
55.43	88	44.55	30.25	C	82.50	4	90.15	71.73	83.04	7	83.04	7	55.43	88	44.55	30.25	90.15	71.73	16	64.13	16
63.87	65	75.16	49.79	D	70.65	30	85.09	65.74	75.22	19	75.22	19	63.87	65	75.16	49.79	85.09	65.74	16	64.13	16
66.74	84	67.38	48.96	E	77.78	80	86.13	70.97	81.61	0	81.61	0	66.74	84	67.38	48.96	86.13	70.97	16	64.13	16
69.71	34	71.60	58.06	F	80.36	8	92.06	71.04	82.02	8	82.02	8	69.71	34	71.60	58.06	92.06	71.04	16	64.13	16
71.62	24	78.44	61.38	G	63.63	18	91.58	67.62	76.60	12	76.60	12	71.62	24	78.44	61.38	91.58	67.62	16	64.13	16
70.12	70	51.66	37.02	H	73.13	13	83.73	46.81	65.27	59	65.27	59	70.12	70	51.66	37.02	83.73	46.81	16	64.13	16
64.46	57	67.24	54.37	I	70.00	33	74.84	65.87	70.36	12	70.36	12	64.46	57	67.24	54.37	74.84	65.87	16	64.13	16
5th Cavalry.																					
55.50	87	56.88	45.83	A	65.86	49	87.57	71.92	70.74	11	70.13	16	55.50	87	56.88	45.83	87.57	71.92	16	64.13	16
64.20	61	59.37	50.20	B	68.57	26	85.10	64.13	64.13	14	83.40	0	64.20	61	59.37	50.20	85.10	64.13	16	64.13	16
55.43	88	44.55	30.25	C	82.50	4	90.15	71.73	83.04	7	83.04	7	55.43	88	44.55	30.25	90.15	71.73	16	64.13	16
63.87	65	75.16	49.79	D	70.65	30	85.09	65.74	75.22	19	75.22	19	63.87	65	75.16	49.79	85.09	65.74	16	64.13	16
66.74	84	67.38	48.96	E	77.78	80	86.13	70.97	81.61	0	81.61	0	66.74	84	67.38	48.96	86.13	70.97	16	64.13	16
69.71	34	71.60	58.06	F	80.36	8	92.06	71.04	82.02	8	82.02	8	69.71	34	71.60	58.06	92.06	71.04	16	64.13	16
71.62	24	78.44	61.38	G	63.63	18	91.58	67.62	76.60	12	76.60	12	71.62	24	78.44	61.38	91.58	67.62	16	64.13	16
70.12	70	51.66	37.02	H	73.13	13	83.73	46.81	65.27	59	65.27	59	70.12	70	51.66	37.02	83.73	46.81	16	64.13	16
64.46	57	67.24	54.37	I	70.00	33	74.84	65.87	70.36	12	70.36	12	64.46	57	67.24	54.37	74.84	65.87	16	64.13	16
6th Cavalry.																					
64.38	60	55.97	40.34	A	64.38	60	55.97	40.34	48.10	74	53.56	71	64.38	60	55.97	40.34	48.10	74	53.56	71	
76.25	12	58.24	34.61	B	76.25	12	58.24	34.61	48.43	72	58.37	66	76.25	12	58.24	34.61	48.43	72	58.37	66	
67.36	41	60.56	43.45	C	67.36	41	60.56	43.45	51.85	65	67.02	63	67.36	41	60.56	43.45	51.85	65	67.02	63	
65.63	50	66.48	41.70	D	65.63	50	66.48	41.70	54.13	60	67.97	55	65.63	50	66.48	41.70	54.13	60	67.97	55	
53.00	91	49.25	33.34	E	53.00	91	49.25	33.34	41.30	94	45.20	68	53.00	91	49.25	33.34	41.30	94	45.20	68	
52.93	82	81.48	71.57	F	52.93	82	81.48	71.57	76.52	16	68.00	39	52.93	82	81.48	71.57	76.52	16	68.00	39	
7th Cavalry.																					
65.86	49	87.57	71.92	A	65.86	49	87.57	71.92	70.74	11	70.13	16	65.86	49	87.57	71.92	70.74	11	70.13	16	
68.57	26	85.10	64.13	B	68.57	26	85.10	64.13	64.13	14	83.40	0	68.57	26	85.10	64.13	64.13	14	83.40	0	
82.50	4	90.15	71.73	C	82.50	4	90.15	71.73	83.04	7	83.04	7	82.50	4	90.15	71.73	83.04	7	83.04	7	
70.65	30	85.09	65.74	D	70.65	30	85.09	65.74	75.22	19	75.22	19	70.65	30	85.09	65.74	75.22	19	75.22	19	
77.78	80	86.13	70.97	E	77.78	80	86.13	70.97	81.61	0	81.61	0	77.78	80	86.13	70.97	81.61	0	81.61	0	
85.59	8	94.58	70.97	F	85.59	8	94.58	70.97	82.02	8	82.02	8	85.59	8	94.58	70.97	82.02	8	82.02	8	
80.36	8	92.06	71.04	G	80.36																

[illegible]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 No. 2. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, January 11, 1897.

I.—The following orders from the War Department are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January 4, 1897.*

The limits of the Arlington, Virginia, National Cemetery, within the Arlington estate, having been increased by the addition of fifty-six and one-third ($56\frac{1}{3}$) acres, including a strip sixty (60) feet in width along the southern boundary of the estate, the following is announced as the complete boundary of the cemetery: Commencing at the northeast corner of the cemetery, being a point 60 feet north and $39\frac{1}{4}$ feet east of the corner of the stone fence; thence south $0^{\circ} 30'$ west 6542 feet; thence south $76^{\circ} 45'$ west 1336 feet to a stone marked U. S.; thence north $48^{\circ} 15'$ west 1034 feet to a stone marked U. S.; thence south $41^{\circ} 45'$ west 458 feet; thence north $21^{\circ} 0'$ west 2532.5 feet; thence north $1^{\circ} 45'$ west 1505.4 feet; thence north $37^{\circ} 50'$ east 2718 feet; thence north $68^{\circ} 5'$ east 1223 feet; thence north $89^{\circ} 0'$ east 550.5 feet to point of commencement, and containing an area of four hundred eight and one-third ($408\frac{1}{3}$) acres, more or less. The courses are magnetic.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The carbine boots and straps, being no longer required for use with the caliber .30 carbine, will not hereafter be considered a part of the saddle complete. Post commanders will have these equipments turned in to the post ordnance officers and forwarded to the Rock Island Arsenal.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 3. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 18, 1897.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes are made in the uniform of the enlisted men of the Hospital Corps:

The stripes for trousers will be emerald-green facing cloth, without piping. For hospital stewards they will be $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, for acting hospital stewards 1 inch wide, and for privates $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide.

Chevrons indicating rank, the service chevron, and the "service-in-war" chevron for enlisted men of the Hospital Corps will be of emerald-green facing cloth, and will be worn at all times on both sleeves of the undress coat.

The "service-in-war" chevron will be piped with orange.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 4. } *Washington, February 4, 1897.*

The following order, received from the War Department, is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November 10, 1896.*

In accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress entitled "Joint Resolution relative to the Medal of Honor authorized by the Acts of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three," approved May 2, 1896, a ribbon to be worn with the medal of honor, and a knot to be worn in lieu of the medal, is prescribed and established by the President of the United States, to be each of a pattern as follows:

The ribbon to be of silk one inch wide and one inch in length; the center stripe of white one-sixteenth of an inch wide, flanked on either side by a stripe of blue seven thirty-seconds of an inch wide, bordered by two stripes of red each one-quarter of an inch wide.

The knot to be a bowknot of the same combination of colors as the ribbon above described.

The ribbon and bowknot are shown in the designs hereto attached * * *

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.



GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 No. 5. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, February 15, 1897.

Before a general court-martial which convened at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, pursuant to paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 202, and paragraphs 1 and 2, Special Orders, No. 204, Department of the Columbia, dated December 8 and December 10, 1896, and of which Colonel HUGH A. THEAKER, 16th Infantry, was president, and Captain EDWIN F. GLENN, acting judge-advocate, was judge-advocate, was arraigned and tried—

1st Lieutenant *Frank Owen*, 14th Infantry.

CHARGE I.—“Presenting, or causing to be presented, to the United States authorities for payment false and fraudulent claims against the United States, knowing them to be false and fraudulent, in violation of the 60th Article of War.”

Specification 1st—In this: that 1st Lieutenant *Frank Owen*, 14th United States Infantry, having duly assigned to, and caused to be presented for payment to Lieutenant-Colonel Frank M. Coxe, Deputy Paymaster General, U. S. Army, by the Hibernia Savings Bank, of Portland, Oregon, his official pay account and claim against the United States for pay in full for the month of November, 1896, amounting to the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00), and the same having been duly satisfied and paid on such presentation, to wit: on or about November 30, 1896, did subsequently cause to be presented for payment by his assignee, E. L. Canby, cashier of the First National Bank of Vancouver, Wash., to the said Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Paymaster General Coxe another, and a false and fraudulent, official pay account and claim against the United States for pay for the same month and in the same amount—he, the said Lieutenant *Owen*, well knowing that this subsequent account and claim was false and fraudulent. This at Portland, Oregon, on or about December 2, 1896.”

Specification 2d—"In this: that 1st Lieutenant *Frank Owen*, 14th United States Infantry, having duly transferred to, and caused to be presented for payment to Lieutenant-Colonel Frank M. Coxe, Deputy Paymaster General, U. S. Army, by the Hibernia Savings Bank, of Portland, Oregon, his official pay account and claim against the United States for pay in full for the month of November, 1896, amounting to the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00), and the same having been duly paid and satisfied by the said Lieutenant-Colonel Coxe on date of such presentation, to wit: on or about November 30th, 1896, did, subsequently, cause to be presented for payment by his assignee, Otto J. Kraemer, to the said Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Paymaster General Coxe, a further and a false and fraudulent official pay account and claim against the United States for pay for the same amount and month, he, the said Lieutenant *Owen*, well knowing said subsequent account and claim to be false and fraudulent. This at Portland, Oregon, on or about December 4th, 1896."

CHARGE II—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

Specification 1st—"In this: that 1st Lieutenant *Frank Owen*, 14th United States Infantry, having, for value received, assigned to the Hibernia Savings Bank, of Portland, Oregon, his official pay account and claim for pay in full against the United States for services rendered during the month of November, 1896, which said account was made and executed by him in due manner and form, did, nevertheless, for a valuable consideration, assign to the First National Bank of Vancouver, Washington, another and a second pay account and claim of the same nature and form, and for the same amount and period—he, the said Lieutenant *Owen*, well knowing at the time he made such assignment that the second account and claim was false and fraudulent. This at Vancouver, Washington, on or about November 30th, 1896."

Specification 2d—"In this: that 1st Lieutenant *Frank Owen*, 14th United States Infantry, having, for value received, assigned to the Hibernia Savings Bank of Portland, Oregon, his official pay account as 1st Lieutenant of the U. S. Army, for the month of November, 1896, amount-

ing to the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00), which account was made and executed by him in due form for payment, did, for a valuable consideration and with fraudulent intent and purpose, assign, transfer, and set over to Otto J. Kraemer another official pay account for pay, in like amount and for the same month of November, 1896, and duly prepared and executed for payment in like manner and form. This at Portland, Oregon, on or about November 30, 1896."

Specification 3d—"In this: that 1st Lieutenant *Frank Owen*, 14th United States Infantry, having made and executed in due form his certain pay account for services as an officer in the army for the month of November, 1896, and having duly assigned the said account to the Hibernia Savings Bank of Portland, Oregon, thereby parting with all individual title and interest therein, and without having redeemed the same, and while it remained in full force and effect, did falsely certify with his official signature to the correctness of another official pay account for pay for the said month of November, 1896, duly made, executed, and assigned to the Cashier of the First National Bank of Vancouver, Washington, which said certificate was in words as follows: 'I certify that the amount charged in the foregoing account is correct and just.' This at Vancouver, Washington, on or about the 30th day of November, 1896."

Specification 4th—"In this: that 1st Lieutenant *Frank Owen*, 14th United States Infantry, having made and executed in due form his certain pay account for services as an officer in the army for the month of November, 1896, and having duly assigned the said account to the Hibernia Savings Bank of Portland, Oregon, thereby parting with all individual title and interest therein, and without having redeemed the same, and while it remained in full force and effect, did falsely certify with his official signature to the correctness of another official pay account for pay for the said month of November, 1896, duly made, executed, and assigned to Otto J. Kraemer, of Portland, Oregon, which said certificate was in words, as follows: 'I certify that the amount charged in the foregoing account is correct and just.' This at Portland, Oregon, on or about the 30th day of November, 1896."

Plea.

Charge I.

To the 1st Specification, "Not guilty."

To the 2d Specification, "Not guilty."

To the CHARGE, "Not guilty."

Charge II.

To the 1st Specification, "Not guilty."

To the 2d Specification, "Not guilty."

To the 3d Specification, "Not guilty."

To the 4th Specification, "Not guilty."

To the CHARGE, "Not guilty."

FINDING.

Charge I.

Of the 1st Specification, "Guilty."

Of the 2d Specification, "Guilty."

Of the CHARGE, "Guilty."

Charge II.

Of the 1st Specification, "Guilty."

Of the 2d Specification, "Guilty."

Of the 3d Specification, "Guilty."

Of the 4th Specification, "Guilty."

Of the CHARGE, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore sentence him, 1st Lieutenant *Frank Owen*, 14th United States Infantry, "*To be dismissed the service of the United States.*"

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 1st Lieutenant *Frank Owen*, 14th United States Infantry, having been forwarded for the action of the President, the following are his orders thereon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, February 15, 1897.

The foregoing record, findings, and sentence of the court-martial in the case of 1st Lieutenant *Frank Owen* are hereby approved.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 1st Lieutenant *Frank Owen*, 14th United States Infantry, will take effect March 1, 1897, from which date Lieutenant *Owen* will cease to be an officer of the Army.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,

Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 No. 6. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, February 19, 1897.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, February 19, 1897.

The Secretary of War announces to the Army the death of Major General John C. Robinson, of the retired list, U. S. Army, who died at Binghamton, New York, at half-past four o'clock on yesterday afternoon. General Robinson served as a cadet from 1835 to 1838, and was appointed as a lieutenant of infantry in 1839. While a captain in the 5th Infantry, he became colonel of the 1st Michigan Volunteers in 1861, and was promoted to be brigadier general of volunteers in 1862. He was appointed colonel of the 43d Infantry at the close of the late war, and was retired with the rank of major general in 1869. In the Mexican war he was engaged in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca, and Monterey.

He was brevetted during the late war for Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He was awarded a medal of honor, "for most distinguished gallantry in the Battle of Laurel Hill, Virginia, May 8, 1864, placing himself at the head of his leading brigade in a charge upon the enemy's breastworks, where he was severely wounded, while serving as a brigadier general of volunteers commanding 2d Division, 5th Army Corps." In this engagement a wound in the knee resulted in the amputation of his left leg.

In 1872 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York. Upon the expiration of his term of office he returned to his residence at Binghamton, where he lived in honorable retirement till the date of his death.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 7. } *Washington, February 26, 1897.*

The following orders from the War Department are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT. *Washington, February 25, 1897.*

By authority of the President of the United States dated February 11, 1897, the following-described lands are hereby reserved and set apart for military purposes in connection with the defense of the inside route to Key West and the general defense of the coast in that section, and proclaimed military reservations, viz:

1. All that part of Virginia Key (unsurveyed), Dade County, Florida, that lies in sections 17 and 20, T. 54 S., R. 42 E. of the Principal Meridian.
2. All the unsurveyed land on Key West, Monroe County, Florida, that lies in sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, T. 68 S., R. 25 E. of the Principal Meridian.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 8. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 27, 1897.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following letter, regarding the misuse of the official envelope, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1897.

The Honorable,

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: It has come to the knowledge of the Postmaster General that subordinate officers in at least one of the Departments use the official envelope in corresponding with their attorneys in regard to their accounts with the Government, and that they furnish their attorneys official envelopes to cover the return of what they choose to call official papers to the officials interested. This is illegal, and I have to respectfully request you to call the attention of your subordinates to the following points:

1. An official of the Government has no right to use the official envelope to cover papers or correspondence with his attorney or other private citizen in regard to his accounts with the Government. And when it is known that packages, though addressed by the Departments to officials, are really intended for an attorney or other private citizen, such packages should not be sent free of postage.

2. An official has no right to furnish his attorney or other private citizen official envelopes to be used at his discretion or otherwise. The only exception to this rule is where an officer writes to a private party on official business, he may inclose with his letter an official envelope properly addressed to himself to cover the reply.

Very respectfully,

WM. L. WILSON,
Postmaster General.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 9. *Washington, March 1, 1897.*

The following instructions of the Secretary of War are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

No persons, except officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, and persons in the service of the United States employed in direct connection with the use, construction or care of these works, will be allowed to visit any portion of the lake and coast defenses of the United States, without the written authority of the Commanding Officer in charge.

Neither written nor pictorial descriptions of these works will be made for publication without the authority of the Secretary of War, nor will any information be given concerning them which is not contained in the printed reports and documents of the War Department.

Commanding Generals of Departments will see that this order is carried into effect, and that the permission to visit the defenses referred to is only given for proper military reasons.

Commanding Officers, Ordnance Sergeants and others in charge of fortifications, or any means of lake or coast defenses, will exercise great care in acting upon applications to visit the works, and will grant such only as may be warranted for good and sufficient military reasons.

Commanding Generals of Departments concerned will give to this matter their continued personal attention to the end that any dereliction of the duty herein enjoined may be immediately observed and promptly met by discipline.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

Noted March 10/97

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 10. } *Washington, March 3, 1897.*

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 148, 191, 408, 573, 709, and 1214 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

148. The cause of discharge and the soldier's age at date of enlistment will be stated in the body of the discharge certificate. His character will be accurately described at the bottom of the certificate, but if not sufficiently good to allow of his re-enlistment, the words "No objection to his re-enlistment is known to exist," will be erased. The words "Service honest and faithful," or "Service not honest and faithful," as the case may be, will be entered under "Remarks" in the military record on the back of the discharge certificate, and will also be noted on the final statements. The company commander will, before submitting the discharge certificate to the proper officer for signature, inform the soldier of the character he intends to give him. Should the soldier feel that injustice will be done him thereby, he may at once apply for redress to the post commander, who will immediately convene a board of officers to determine the facts in the case, and will briefly note the finding of the board, if approved by him, on the discharge certificate. But in all cases where the company commander deems a soldier's services unfaithful, he should whenever practicable notify the soldier at least thirty days prior to discharge of the character which he intends to give, in order that the soldier may have ample opportunity to apply for and be heard before the board. In such cases the proceedings of the board, showing all the facts pertinent to the inquiry, with the views of the intermediate commanders indorsed thereon, will be transmitted for the consideration and action of the War Department. This board may be called upon the application of the post or company commander, and if by the former the department commander shall appoint it. The character given by

the company commander, also the character found by the board, will be noted on the muster roll. The officer who prepares the discharge will state thereon whether the man is married or unmarried, the number of his minor children, and, if discharged from a re-enlistment, the number thereof.

191. Purchasing commissaries, officers on duty at general depots of supply, and others indicated in the preceding paragraph, whether reporting by letter to department commanders or not, are subject to their orders for court-martial or other duty in an emergency only; and officers on duty with the schools at Fort Leavenworth, Fort Monroe, and Fort Riley will not be detached without the orders of the Secretary of War or the Commanding General of the Army.

408. The Vice-President and President of the Senate, and American or foreign ambassadors receive a salute of 19 guns; members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, a committee of Congress officially visiting a military post, and governors, within their respective States or Territories, receive 17 guns. The Assistant Secretary of War, when officially visiting a military post, receives 15 guns.

578. When the principal of the bond is a corporation, a copy of the record of the selection of the officers executing the bond in its behalf, and a copy of the by-law or other record of the proceedings of the governing body of the corporation, showing their authority to execute the same, will be attached to the bond; these copies to be certified by the custodian of such records under the seal of the corporation to be correct copies.

709. A board of survey will be called by the commanding officer of the post or station. It will be composed of three officers, exclusive of the commanding officer and those who are interested, if that number be present for duty; otherwise, of as many as are so present, exclusive of the commanding and interested officers; or if none but the commanding officer and interested officers be present for duty, then of the commanding officer. When only the responsible or interested officer is present, he will not constitute himself a board of survey, but will furnish the department commander his certificate of facts and circumstances, supported by affidavits of enlisted men or

others who are cognizant thereof. Should a case thus presented not be considered satisfactory, or in a case in which only interested officers with opposing interests are present for duty at the post, the department commander may make the necessary investigation. In cases where the property in question has been previously acted upon by a board of survey, the order convening the board will so state and require that the proceedings of any previous board or boards be considered.

1214. Blank forms for official telegrams will be furnished by the Quartermaster General for the use of all persons in the military service.

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following paragraphs are added to the Regulations, viz:

213 a. The flag of the Secretary of War will be of scarlet bunting, measuring 12 feet fly and 6 feet 8 inches hoist, having upon it an eagle with outstretched wings. On the breast of the eagle a U. S. shield; in the right talon an olive branch, with berries, and in the left a bunch of arrows; in the eagle's beak a scroll with the motto "E Pluribus Unum." In the field of the shield there shall be placed two rows of stars, 6 in the upper and 7 in the lower row, placed equidistant apart. There shall also be placed in each corner of the flag a white star, the measurement of which shall be about 9.8 inches from point to point. The distance from the upper or lower edges of the flag to the center of the stars shall be about 12.8 inches, and the distance from the heading and end of the flag to the center of the stars about 17.25 inches.

COLORS.

For the Secretary of War.

214 a. Of scarlet silk, 5 feet 6 inches fly, 4 feet 4 inches on the pike, which will be 9 feet long, including spearhead and ferrule. To have in the center embroidered in silk a golden brown American eagle with outstretched wings; on its breast a U. S. shield; in the right talon an olive branch with red berries, and in the left a bunch of arrows; a red scroll held in the eagle's beak with the motto "E Pluribus Unum" worked in yellow; and in the upper part of the U. S. shield a group of 13 white stars, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from point to point, arranged in two rows, the upper row consisting of 6

and the lower row of 7 stars. The design, letters, and figures to be embroidered in silk, the same on both sides of the color. To have a star embroidered in white silk placed at each corner of the flag, about $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches from point to point. The distance from the upper or lower edges of the flag to the center of the stars to be about $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and from the pike casing or end of the fly to the center of the stars about 13 inches.

The color to be trimmed with white silk knotted fringe, 3 inches deep, and one cord and tassel about 8 feet 6 inches long, to be of red and white silk intermixed.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 11. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 5, 1897.**

The following orders from the War Department are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C., March 5, 1897.*

In the matter of official correspondence between officers of the Army and officials of other branches of the public service, and especially in matters involving questions of jurisdiction, conflict of authority, or dispute, officers of the Army are reminded that their correspondence should be courteous in tone and free from any expression partaking of a personal nature or calculated to give offense. Whenever questions of such character shall arise and it is found that they can not be reconciled by an interchange of courteous correspondence, the officer of the Army, as the representative of the interests of the War Department in the matter involved, will make a full presentation of the case to the Secretary of War, through the proper military channels, in order that the same may be properly considered.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 12. } Washington, March 10, 1897.

1. Captain *Francis Michler*, 5th Cavalry, is hereby appointed aide-de-camp to the Major General Commanding the Army, to take effect this date.

2. Captain *Marion P. Maus*, 1st Infantry, is hereby appointed aide-de-camp to the Major General Commanding the Army, to take effect this date. He will report for duty without delay and take station at Washington, District of Columbia. The journey, as directed, is necessary for the public service.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 18. } Washington, March 13, 1897.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act Making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight:

PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

For pay of officers of the line, two million eight hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, seven hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

PAY OF ENLISTED MEN.

For pay proper of enlisted men of all grades, four million two hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

For pay of Hospital Corps, two hundred and two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For service pay of enlisted men, including Hospital Corps, by reason of length of service, in addition to their monthly pay, and payable therewith, four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For clerks and messengers at the headquarters of the Army and at the several department headquarters; at the recruiting headquarters and rendezvous; at the Military Academy at West Point; at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia; at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and at the Cavalry and Light Artillery School at Fort Riley, Kansas, not exceeding ninety clerks, at one thousand dollars each; twenty-five clerks, at one thousand one hundred dollars each; ten clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars

each, and forty-five messengers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, one hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred dollars.

And said clerks and messengers shall be employed and apportioned to the several headquarters, stations, and inspection districts by the Secretary of War.

FOR PAY OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Adjutant-General's Department, as now authorized and provided by law, forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, fourteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

In all, sixty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Inspector-General's Department, as now authorized and provided by law, twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars;

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, seven thousand and fifty dollars;

In all, thirty thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS: For pay of officers in the Corps of Engineers, as now authorized and provided by law, two hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars;

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, seventy-one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars;

In all, three hundred and eleven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Ordnance Department, as now authorized and provided by law, one hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred dollars;

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars;

In all, one hundred and sixty-four thousand six hundred and ninety dollars.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Quartermaster's Department, as now authorized and provided by law, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars;

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, forty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars;

In all, one hundred and eighty thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Subsistence Department, as now authorized and provided by law, sixty-nine thousand five hundred dollars;

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, twenty thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars;

In all, ninety thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Medical Department, as now authorized and provided by law, three hundred and eighty-nine thousand one hundred dollars;

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, one hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars;

In all, five hundred and five thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars.

PAY DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Pay Department, as now authorized and provided by law, seventy-one thousand five hundred dollars;

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, twenty-one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars;

In all, ninety-two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Judge-Advocate-General's Department, as now authorized and provided by law, twenty-seven thousand dollars;

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, eight thousand one hundred dollars;

In all, thirty-five thousand one hundred dollars.

SIGNAL CORPS: For pay of the officers of the Signal Corps, as now authorized and provided by law, twenty-three thousand two hundred dollars;

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, six thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars; and the promotions authorized by

law when a vacancy occurs in the office of the Chief Signal Officer may be made in grades below that of colonel upon the approval of this Act;

In all, thirty thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE: For pay of officer of the Record and Pension Office, as now authorized and provided by law, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For additional pay to such officer for length of service, to be paid with his current monthly pay, one thousand dollars;

In all, four thousand five hundred dollars.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

For pay of officers on the retired list, and for officers who may be placed thereon during the current year, one million one hundred and twenty thousand dollars;

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

In all, one million four hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

RETIRED ENLISTED MEN.

For pay of the enlisted men of the Army on the retired list, four hundred thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For pay of not exceeding one hundred hospital matrons, twelve thousand dollars;

For pay of not exceeding fourteen veterinary surgeons, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars;

In all, twenty-five thousand eight hundred dollars.

For pay of not exceeding thirty-five paymasters' clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; not exceeding thirty paymasters' messengers, and traveling expenses of paymasters' clerks and expert accountant of the Inspector General's Department, sixty-one thousand dollars.

For compensation of reporters and witnesses attending upon courts-martial and courts of inquiry, five thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars and sixty-two cents.

Additional pay to officer in charge of public buildings and grounds at Washington, District of Columbia, in addition to pay as major, one thousand dollars.

For commutation of quarters to commissioned officers on duty, without troops, at stations where there are no public quarters, two hundred thousand dollars.

For allowance for travel, retained and detained pay, clothing not drawn, and for interest on deposits payable to enlisted men on discharge, six hundred and sixty-two thousand six hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty-eight cents.

For pay of a clerk attendant on the collection and classification of military information, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of expert accountant for the Inspector-General's Department, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For mileage to officers when authorized by law, eighty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter the maximum sum to be allowed and paid to any officer of the Army shall be four cents per mile, the distance to be computed over the shortest usually traveled routes.

For traveling expenses and commutation of quarters for civilian physicians employed by the Surgeon-General, five hundred dollars.

Making in all, for pay and general expenses of the Army, thirteen million one hundred and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty-four dollars and thirty cents.

All the money hereinbefore appropriated, except the appropriation "for mileage to officers when authorized by law," shall be disbursed and accounted for by the Pay Department as pay of the Army, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMY: Purchase of subsistence supplies: For issue, as rations to troops, civil employees, when entitled thereto, hospital matrons, general prisoners at posts, prisoners of war (including Indians held by the Army as prisoners, but for whose subsistence appropriation is not otherwise made), estimated for the fiscal year on the basis of nine million seven hundred and sixty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty rations; for sales to officers and enlisted men of the Army; for authorized issues of candles; for toilet articles, barbers', laundry, and tailors' materials, for use of general prisoners confined at military posts without pay or allowances, and recruits at recruiting stations; of matches

for lighting public fires and lights at posts and stations and in the field; of flour used for paste in target practice; of salt and vinegar for public animals; of issues to Indians visiting military posts, and to Indians employed with the Army, without pay, as guides and scouts. For payments: For meals for recruiting parties and recruits; for hot coffee, canned beef, and baked beans for troops traveling, when it is impracticable to cook their rations; for scales, weights, measures, utensils, tools, stationery, one thousand cook books, blank books and forms, printing, advertising, commercial newspapers, use of telephones, office furniture; for temporary buildings, cellars, and other means of protecting subsistence supplies (when not provided by the Quartermaster's Department); for extra pay to enlisted men employed on extra duty in the Subsistence Department for periods of not less than ten days, at rates fixed by law; for compensation of civilians employed in the Subsistence Department, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars; and for other necessary expenses incident to the purchase, care, preservation, issue, sale, and accounting for subsistence supplies for the Army. For the payment of the regulation allowances for commutation in lieu of rations; to enlisted men on furlough, to ordnance sergeants on duty at ungarrisoned posts, to enlisted men stationed at places where rations in kind can not be economically issued, to enlisted men traveling on detached duty when it is impracticable to carry rations of any kind, to enlisted men selected to contest for places or prizes in department and army rifle competitions while traveling to and from places of contest; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War; in all, one million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

REGULAR SUPPLIES: Regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of stoves and heating apparatus, and repair and maintenance of the same; for heating offices, hospitals, and barracks and quarters, including recruiting stations; of ranges and stoves, and appliances for cooking and serving food; of fuel and lights for enlisted men, including recruits, guards, hospitals, storehouses, and offices, and for sale to officers; for post bakeries; for the necessary furniture, text-books, paper, and equipments for the post schools.

and libraries; for the tableware and mess furniture for kitchens and mess halls, each and all for the enlisted men, including recruits; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the Quartermaster's Department at the several posts and stations and with the armies in the field, including its care and protection, and for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses, including bedding for the animals: of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including blank books for the Quartermaster's Department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments, and for printing Department orders and reports, two million dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter no part of the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department shall be expended on printing unless the same shall be done by contract, after due notice and competition, except in such cases as the emergency will not admit of the giving notice for competition: *Provided further*, That, after advertisement, all the supplies for the use of the various departments and posts of the Army and of the branches of the Army service shall hereafter be purchased where the same can be purchased the cheapest, in the markets of the United States, quality and cost of transportation and the interest of the Government considered, except that purchases may be made in open market, in the manner common among business men, when the aggregate amount required does not exceed two hundred dollars, but every such purchase shall be immediately reported to the Secretary of War.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES: Postage; cost of telegrams on official business received and sent by officers of the Army; extra pay to soldiers employed on extra duty, under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, and storehouses, in the construction of roads, and other constant labor for periods of not less than ten days, and as clerks for post quartermasters at military posts, and for prison overseers at posts, designated by the War Department, for the confinement of general prisoners; for expenses of expresses to and from frontier posts and armies in the field, of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts can not be furnished;

expenses of the interment of officers killed in action or who die when on duty in the field, or at military posts, or on the frontiers, or when traveling under orders, and of noncommissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, or guides for the Army; compensation of clerks and other employees to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, and incidental expenses of recruiting; for the apprehension, securing, and delivering of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit, and no greater sum than ten dollars for each deserter shall be paid to any officer or citizen for such services and expenses; for a donation of five dollars to each dishonorably discharged prisoner upon his release from confinement, under court-martial sentence involving dishonorable discharge; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, the authorized number of officers' horses, and for the trains, to wit: Hire of veterinary surgeons, purchase of medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, blacksmiths' tools and materials, horseshoes and blacksmiths' tools for the cavalry service, and for the shoeing of horses and mules, and such additional expenditures as are necessary and authorized by law in the movements and operation of the Army, and at military posts, and not expressly assigned to any other department, six hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That two hundred thousand dollars of the appropriation for incidental expenses, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be set aside for the payment of enlisted men on extra duty at constant labor of not less than ten days in the Quartermaster's Department; but no such payment shall be made at any greater rate per day than is fixed by law for the class of persons employed at the work done therein.

For the purchase of horses for the cavalry and artillery, and for the Indian scouts, and for such infantry and members of the hospital corps in field campaigns as may be required to be mounted, and the expenses incident thereto, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the number of horses purchased under this appropriation, added to the number on hand, shall not at any time exceed the number of

enlisted men and Indian scouts in the mounted service, and that no part of this appropriation shall be paid out for horses not purchased by contract after competition duly invited by the Quartermaster's Department and an inspection by such Department, all under the direction and authority of the Secretary of War.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS: For barracks and quarters for troops, storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, for offices, recruiting stations, and for the hire of buildings and grounds for summer cantonments, and for temporary buildings at frontier stations, for the construction of temporary buildings and stables, and for repairing public buildings at established posts, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no more than one million dollars of the sums appropriated by this Act shall be paid out for the services of civilian employees in the Quartermaster's Department, including those heretofore paid out of the funds appropriated for regular supplies, incidental expenses, barracks and quarters, army transportation, clothing, camp and garrison equipage; that no employee paid therefrom shall receive as salary more than one hundred and fifty dollars per month, unless the same shall be specially fixed by law, and no part of the moneys so appropriated shall be paid for commutation of fuel, and for quarters to officers or enlisted men.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE ARMY AND ITS SUPPLIES: Transportation of the Army, including officers traveling on public duty without troops and baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water, and including also the transportation of recruits and recruiting parties heretofore paid from the appropriation for "Expenses of recruiting;" of supplies to the militia furnished by the War Department; of the necessary agents and employees; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and other quartermaster stores, from army depots or places of purchase or delivery to the several posts and army depots and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse equipments and subsistence stores, from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery under contract to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms, from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and

ferriages; the purchase and hire of draft and pack animals and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other seagoing vessels and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters and other employees; extra-duty pay of enlisted men driving teams, repairing means of transportation, and employed as trainmasters, and in opening roads and building wharves; transportation of funds of the Army; the expenses of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; for procuring water, and introducing the same to buildings, at such posts as from their situation require it to be brought from a distance, and for the disposal of sewage and drainage, and for constructing roads and wharves; for the payment of army transportation lawfully due such land-grant railroads as have not received aid in Government bonds (to be adjusted in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court in cases decided under such land-grant acts), but in no case shall more than fifty per centum of the full amount of service be paid, two million four hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That such compensation shall be computed upon the basis of the tariff or lower special rates for like transportation performed for the public at large, and shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such service: *Provided further*, That in expending the money appropriated by this Act, a railroad company which has not received aid in bonds of the United States, and which obtained a grant of public land to aid in the construction of its railroad on condition that such railroad should be a post route and military road, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, naval, and other Government services, and also subject to such regulations as Congress may impose restricting the charge for such Government transportation, having claims against the United States for transportation of troops and munitions of war and military supplies and property over such aided railroads, shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated by the foregoing provision only on the basis of such rate for the transportation of such troops and munitions of war and military supplies and property as the Secretary of War shall deem just and reasonable under the foregoing provision, such rate not to exceed fifty per centum of the compensation for such Government

transportation as shall at the time be charged to and paid by private parties to any such company for like and similar transportation; and the amount so fixed to be paid shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such service.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF HOSPITALS: For construction and repairs of hospitals at military posts already established and occupied, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, and including also all expenditures for construction and repairs required at the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, except quarters for the officers, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For construction of quarters for hospital stewards at military posts already established and occupied, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, seven thousand dollars.

For shelter, shooting galleries, ranges for small-arms target practice, repairs, and expenses incident thereto, ten thousand dollars.

CLOTHING, AND CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE: For cloth, woolens, materials, and for the manufacture of clothing for the Army, for issue and for sale at cost price according to the Army Regulations; for altering and fitting clothing, and washing and cleaning when necessary; for equipage and for expenses of packing and handling and similar necessities; for a suit of citizens' outer clothing, to cost not exceeding ten dollars, to be issued upon release from confinement to each prisoner who has been confined under a court-martial sentence involving dishonorable discharge, one million and fifty thousand dollars.

For all contingent expenses of the Army not provided for by other estimates, and embracing all branches of the military service, to be expended under the immediate orders of the Secretary of War, fifteen thousand dollars.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT: For the purchase of medical and hospital supplies, including disinfectants for general post sanitation, expenses of medical supply depots, pay of employees, medical care and treatment of officers and enlisted men of the Army on duty at posts and stations for which no other provision is made; for the proper care and treatment of cases in the Army suffering from contagious or epidemic dis-

cases, and the supply of the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas; advertising and other miscellaneous expenses of the Medical Department, the amount to be expended for pay of civilian employees not to exceed forty thousand dollars, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars; experimental cooking, two hundred dollars; in all, one hundred and thirty-five thousand two hundred dollars.

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY: For Army Medical Museum, preservation of specimens and the preparation and purchase of new specimens, five thousand dollars;

For the library of the Surgeon-General's Office, ten thousand dollars;

In all, fifteen thousand dollars.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

ENGINEER DEPOT AT WILLETS POINT, NEW YORK: For incidental expenses of the depot, including fuel, lights, chemicals, stationery, hardware, extra-duty pay to soldiers necessarily employed for periods not less than ten days as artificers on work in addition to and not strictly in the line of their military duties, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, draftsmen, printers, lithographers, photographers, engine drivers, teamsters, wheelwrights, masons, machinists, painters, overseers, laborers, repairs of, and for materials to repair, public buildings, machinery, and unforeseen expenses, five thousand dollars;

For the purchase of material for use of United States Engineer School and for instruction of engineer troops at Willets Point in their special duties as sappers and miners; for land and submarine mines, pontoniers, torpedo drill, and signaling, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For purchase and repair of instruments, to be issued to officers of the Corps of Engineers and to officers detailed and on duty as acting engineer officers, for use on public works and surveys, three thousand dollars;

LIBRARY OF THE UNITED STATES ENGINEER SCHOOL: For purchase and binding of professional works of recent date treating of military and civil engineering and kindred scientific subjects, five hundred dollars;

In all, ten thousand dollars.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDNANCE SERVICE: For current expenses of the ordnance service required to defray the current expenses at the arsenals; of receiving stores, and issuing arms and other ordnance supplies: of police and office duties; of rents, tolls, fuel, and lights; of stationery and office furniture; of tools and instruments for use; incidental expenses of the ordnance service, and those attending practical trials and tests of ordnance, small arms, and other ordnance supplies, including payment for mechanical labor in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For manufacture of metallic ammunition for small arms and ammunition for reloading cartridges, and tools for the same, including the cost of targets and material for target practice, ammunition for burials at National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and its several branches, and marksmen's medals and insignia for all arms of the service, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For repairing and preserving ordnance and ordnance stores in the hands of troops and for issue at the arsenals and depots, eight thousand dollars.

For purchase and manufacture of ordnance stores to fill requisitions of troops, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For infantry, cavalry, and artillery equipments, including horse equipments for cavalry and artillery, two hundred thousand dollars.

For overhauling, cleaning, and preserving new ordnance on hand at the arsenals, five thousand dollars.

For firing the morning and evening gun at military posts prescribed by General Orders, Numbered Seventy, Headquarters of the Army, dated July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and at National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and its several branches, including material for cartridges, bags, and so forth, fifteen thousand dollars.

For targets for artillery practice and implements for mechanical maneuvers, six thousand dollars.

Manufacture, repairing, procuring, and issuing arms at the national armories, four hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be applicable to the manufacture of the magazine arm recommended for trial by the Board re-

cently in session and approved by the Secretary of War: *Provided further*, That not more than sixty-five thousand dollars of the money appropriated for the Ordnance Department in all its branches shall be applied to the payment of civilian clerks in said Department.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

For the expenses of the Signal Service of the Army, as follows: Purchase, equipment, and repair of field electric telegraphs, signal equipments and stores, binocular glasses, telescopes, heliostats, and other necessary instruments, including absolutely necessary meteorological instruments for use in target ranges; telephone apparatus (excluding exchange service) and maintenance of the same; maintenance and repair of military telegraph lines, including salaries of civilian employees, supplies, and general repairs, and other expenses connected with the duty of collecting and transmitting information for the Army by telegraph or otherwise, eighteen thousand dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Commander-General, (**Sic*) in his discretion, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses at the headquarters of the several military departments and in inspection districts, including the staff corps serving thereat, being for the purchase of the necessary articles of office, toilet, and desk furniture, binding, maps, books of reference, professional newspapers and periodicals, and police utensils, three thousand dollars, to be allotted by the Secretary of War, and to be expended in the discretion of the several military department commanders.

For contingent expenses of the military information division, Adjutant-General's Office, and of the military attachés at the United States embassies and legations abroad, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, three thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

UNITED STATES SERVICE SCHOOLS.

To provide means for the theoretical and practical instruction at the artillery school at Fort Monroe, Virginia, the infan-

* In roll.

try and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and the cavalry and light-artillery school at Fort Riley, Kansas, by the purchase of text-books, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, and for all other absolutely necessary expenses, to be allotted in such proportions as may, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, be for the best interest of the military service, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Approved, March 2, 1897.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 No. 14. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, March 15, 1897.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following Executive Orders are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 26, 1897.

In accordance with agreement signed by the representatives of the Kiowa, Comanche and Kiowa Apache Indians at Anadarko, Oklahoma, February 17, 1897, the following tracts of land located on the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Reservation, in the Territory of Oklahoma, in townships 2 and 3 north, range 10 west; townships 2 and 3 north, range 11 west; townships 2 and 3 north, range 12 west; townships 2 and 3 north, range 13 west of the Indian meridian (of Oklahoma), are hereby set apart and added to the military reservation at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for exclusive use for military purposes, and for the permanent location thereon of the Apache prisoners of war.

EASTERN ADDITION.

Commencing at the southeast corner of section 18, township 2 north, range 10 west of the Indian meridian; thence north seven hundred and nineteen and fifty one-hundredths ($719\frac{51}{100}$) chains to the northeast corner of section six (6), township three (3) north, range ten (10) west; thence west three hundred and fourteen and seventy-seven one-hundredths ($314\frac{77}{100}$) chains to the northwest corner of section three (3), township three (3) north, range eleven (11) west; thence south three hundred and eighty-one and ninety one-hundredths ($381\frac{91}{100}$) chains to the boundary line between the Fort Sill military reservation and the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservation; thence east along the boundary line between the said Fort Sill military reservation and the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservation to the northeast corner of the said Fort Sill military reservation; thence south along the said boundary line to the southeast corner of said Fort Sill military reservation; thence west along the said boundary line to its intersection with the west line of section fifteen (15), township two (2) north, range eleven (11) west; thence south ten and seventy-five one-hundredths ($10\frac{75}{100}$) chains to the southwest corner of said section; thence east three hundred and eighteen and fifty-four one-hundredths ($318\frac{54}{100}$) chains to the point of beginning.

WESTERN ADDITION.

Commencing at the intersection of the boundary line between the Fort Sill military reservation and the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservation and the south line of the northeast quarter of section twenty (20), township three (3) north, range twelve (12) west; thence west along the said quarter section line forty-five (45) chains; thence north forty (40) chains to the northeast corner of section nineteen (19), township three (3)

north, range twelve (12) west; thence west two hundred and thirty-nine and seventy-six one-hundredths ($239\frac{76}{100}$) chains to the northwest corner of section twenty-three (23), township three (3) north, range thirteen (13) west; thence south eighty (80) chains; thence east eighty and twenty-one hundredths ($80\frac{21}{100}$) chains; thence south two hundred and eighty (280) chains; thence east two hundred and one (201) chains to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of section eight (8), township two (2) north, range twelve (12) west; thence north three (3) chains along this quarter section line to its intersection with the boundary line between the Fort Sill military reservation and the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservation; thence west along the said boundary line to the southwest corner of the Fort Sill military reservation; thence north along the said boundary line between the Fort Sill military reservation and the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservation to the point of beginning.

The total area included in these two tracts of land of irregular form being about twenty-six thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven and thirty one-hundredths ($26,987\frac{31}{100}$) acres.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 No. 15. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, March 16, 1897.

The following acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I—An Act To prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians, providing penalties therefor, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who shall sell, give away, dispose of, exchange, or barter any malt, spirituous, or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, or any ardent or other intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever, or any essence, extract, bitters, preparation, compound, composition, or any article whatsoever, under any name, label, or brand, which produces intoxication, to any Indian to whom allotment of land has been made while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or to any Indian a ward of the Government under charge of any Indian superintendent or agent, or any Indian, including mixed bloods, over whom the Government, through its departments, exercises guardianship, and any person who shall introduce or attempt to introduce any malt, spirituous, or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, or any ardent or intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever into the Indian country, which term shall include any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than sixty days, and by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars for the first offense and not less than two hundred dollars for each offense thereafter: *Provided, however,* That the person convicted shall be committed until fine and costs are paid. But it shall be a sufficient defense to any charge of introducing or attempting to introduce ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquors into the Indian country that the acts charged were done under authority, in writing from the War Department or any officer duly authorized thereunto by the War Department.

SEC. 2. That so much of the Act of the twenty-third day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act is hereby repealed.

Approved, January 30, 1897.

[The act referred to in section 2, was published in General Orders, No. 56, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, August 13, 1892.]

II.—An Act To provide for appointment by brevet of active or retired officers of the United States Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all officers of the Regular Army of the United States, active or retired, who served in the volunteer forces during the late war, may, at the discretion of the President, receive a brevet in the Regular Army equal to the highest rank held or the highest brevet received in the said volunteer forces and be commissioned accordingly as of the date of such brevet: *Provided*, That they have not already received a brevet of equal or higher grade in the Regular Army.

Received by the President, February 4, 1897.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

III.—An Act Authorizing the Secretary of War to issue Springfield rifles to each State and Territory for the National Guards thereof, in exchange for other rifles now held.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue to the governors of the several States and Territories such number of Springfield breech-loading rifles, caliber forty-five one-hundredths of an inch, as are now required for arming all of the regularly organized armed and equipped militia (generally known as the National Guard) of each State and Territory that are not already supplied with this arm: *Provided*, That each State or Territory be required on receipt of the new arms to turn into

the Ordnance Department, United States Army (without receiving any money credit therefor), an equal number of the arms now in its possession, except its Springfield rifles, caliber forty-five one-hundredths of an inch.

SEC. 2. That each State and Territory shall hereafter make an annual return to the Secretary of War of all the arms issued to them under this or any former Act of Congress as provided for in the Act of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, making a permanent annual appropriation for arming and equipping the militia.

SEC. 3. That any State or Territory may, in addition to the stores and supplies issued under the provisions of this Act and the Act of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, purchase for the use of its national guard or reserve militia, at regulation prices for cash at place of sale, such stores and supplies from any department of the Army as, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, can be spared.

Approved, February 24, 1897.

IV.—Joint Resolution To enable the Secretary of War to detail an officer of the United States Army to accept a position under the Government of the Greater Republic of Central America.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail an officer of the United States Army, not above the rank of captain, who shall be permitted to accept from the Government of the Greater Republic of Central America the position of instructor in a military school in said Republic and the emoluments pertaining thereto.

Approved, March 3, 1897.

V.—An Act To prevent trespassing upon and providing for the protection of national military parks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who willfully destroys, mutilates, defaces, injures, or removes any monument, statue, marker, guidepost, or other structure, or who willfully destroys, cuts, breaks, injures, or removes any tree, shrub, or plant within the lim-

its of any national parks shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for each monument, statue, marker, guidepost, or other structure, tree, shrub, or plant destroyed, defaced, injured, cut, or removed, or by imprisonment for not less than fifteen days and not more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 2. That every person who shall trespass upon any national parks for the purpose of hunting or shooting, or who shall hunt any kind of game thereon with gun or dog, or shall set trap or net or other device whatsoever thereon for the purpose of hunting or catching game of any kind, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not less than five days or more than thirty days, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 3. That the superintendent or any guardian of such park is authorized to arrest forthwith any person engaged or who may have been engaged in committing any misdemeanor named in this Act, and shall bring such person before any United States commissioner or judge of any district or circuit court of the United States within either of the districts within which the park is situated, and in the district within which the misdemeanor has been committed, for the purpose of holding him to answer for such misdemeanor, and then and there shall make complaint in due form.

SEC. 4. That any person to whom land lying within any national parks may have been leased, who refuses to give up possession of the same to the United States after the termination of said lease, and after possession has been demanded for the United States by any park commissioner or the park superintendent, or any person retaining possession of land lying within the boundary of said park which he or she may have sold to the United States for park purposes and have received payment therefor, after possession of the same has been demanded for the United States by any park commissioner or the park superintendent, shall be deemed guilty of trespass, and the United States may maintain an action for the recovery of the possession of the premises so withheld in the courts of the United States, according to the statutes or code of practice of the State in which the park may be situated.

SEC. 5. This Act shall apply only to the military parks of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1897.

VI.—An Act To amend section forty-eight hundred and seventy-eight of the Revised Statutes relating to burials in national cemeteries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty-eight hundred and seventy-eight of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4878. All soldiers, sailors, or marines dying in the service of the United States, or dying in a destitute condition after having been honorably discharged from the service, or who served during the late war, either in the regular or volunteer forces, may be buried in any national cemetery free of cost. The production of the honorable discharge of a deceased man shall be sufficient authority for the superintendent of any cemetery to permit the interment. Army nurses honorably discharged from their service as such may be buried in any national cemetery; and if in a destitute condition, free of cost. The Secretary of War is authorized to issue certificates to those army nurses entitled to such burial."

Approved, March 3, 1897.

VII.—An Act To grant a right of way through the Fort Spokane Military Reservation, in the State of Washington, to the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted to the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company a right of way, one hundred feet wide, on such route as the Secretary of War may designate, through the Fort Spokane Military Reservation, in the State of Washington. If said railroad shall not be built across said reservation within three years next after the passage of this Act this grant shall absolutely cease and determine.

Approved, March 2, 1897.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 16. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 17, 1897.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act Making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sums of money herein provided for be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available until expended, namely:

GUN AND MORTAR BATTERIES: For construction of gun and mortar batteries, one million three hundred and forty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars.

For materials and work for construction of fortifications, to meet contracts authorized by the fortification appropriation Act approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, two million five hundred thousand dollars.

That prior to any expenditure of money for the construction of necessary buildings connected with the new fortifications, except that already authorized, the Secretary of War shall report to Congress on or before December sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, the most practicable and economical plan for the care and preservation of the fortifications and their armament, said plans to be based upon the authorized strength of the artillery force of the Army.

SITES FOR FORTIFICATIONS AND SEACOAST DEFENSES: For the procurement of land, or right pertaining thereto, needed for the site, location, construction, or prosecution of works for fortifications and coast defenses, three hundred thousand dollars.

PRESERVATION AND REPAIR OF FORTIFICATIONS: For the protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications for which there may be no special appropriation available, one hundred thousand dollars.

For preparation of plans for fortifications, five thousand dollars.

SEA WALLS AND EMBANKMENTS: For construction of sea walls and embankments, thirty-three thousand dollars.

For construction of a riprap wall for protection of the eastern beach of United States lands at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, seventy-five thousand dollars.

TORPEDOES FOR HARBOR DEFENSE: For the purchase of submarine mines and necessary appliances to operate them for closing the channels leading to our principal seaports, needful casemates, cable galleries, and so forth, to render it possible to operate submarine mines, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

ARMAMENT OF FORTIFICATIONS: For oil-tempered and annealed steel for high-power coast-defense guns of eight-inch, ten-inch, and twelve-inch caliber, five hundred and fifty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-three dollars.

For purchase or manufacture of carriages for coast-defense guns of eight, ten, and twelve inch calibers, four hundred and forty-six thousand dollars.

For purchase or manufacture of steel breech-loading mortars of twelve-inch caliber, seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars.

For purchase or manufacture of carriages for steel breech-loading coast-defense mortars of twelve-inch caliber, three hundred and forty-three thousand four hundred and sixty-four dollars.

To provide for payments that may become due in the purchase or manufacture of oil-tempered and annealed steel, for high-power coast-defense guns of eight, ten, and twelve inch caliber, and forgings for one type sixteen-inch gun; carriages for mounting seacoast guns of eight, ten, and twelve inch caliber; steel breech-loading mortars of twelve-inch caliber; carriages for mounting steel mortars of twelve inch caliber; steel deck-piercing shell for twelve-inch breech-loading mortars; and steel armor-piercing shot for seacoast breech-loading guns, contracted for under the provisions of the fortifications Act approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, said payments being in excess of the money therein appropriated for these objects, as follows:

Oil-tempered and annealed steel for high-power coast-defense guns of eight, ten, and twelve inch caliber, and forgings for one type sixteen-inch gun, five hundred and fifty-

five thousand and thirty-eight dollars: *Provided*, That no contract for oil-tempered and annealed steel for high-power coast-defense guns and mortars shall be made at a price exceeding twenty-three cents per pound;

Carriages for mounting seacoast guns of eight, ten and twelve inch caliber, three hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred dollars;

Steel breech-loading mortars of twelve inch caliber, five hundred and ten thousand dollars;

Carriages for steel mortars of twelve-inch caliber, one hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars;

Steel deck-piercing and other shells for twelve-inch breech-loading mortars, fifty-four thousand six hundred dollars;

Steel armor-piercing shot for seacoast breech-loading guns, thirty-two thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars; in all, one million six hundred and ninety-five thousand and seventy-six dollars.

For powders and projectiles for a reserve supply for armament of fortifications, one hundred and sixty-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars; and twelve-inch armor-piercing shot, for which contracts have been made with the Carpenter Steel Company, which shot have failed to pass the prescribed ballistic tests and which are deemed by the Chief of Ordnance to possess sufficient strength and excellence for service against armor of medium thickness, may be accepted and purchased at one-half the contract prices, from funds applicable for payments under the contracts mentioned.

For finishing and assembling coast-defense guns of eight-inch, ten-inch, and twelve-inch caliber, and one type sixteen-inch gun, at the Army Gun Factory, two hundred and four thousand and ninety-two dollars.

For coast-defense guns of eight, ten, and twelve-inch caliber manufactured by contract under the provisions of the fortifications acts approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, four hundred thousand dollars.

For sights for cannon, ten thousand three hundred dollars.

For fuses and primers for cannon, five thousand dollars.

For inspecting instruments, gauges, and templets for the manufacture of cannon and projectiles, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For powder for issue to service, including metallic cartridge cases for cannon, sixteen thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars.

For projectiles, including shrapnel, for issue to the service, twenty-four thousand dollars.

For powders and projectiles for the proof of coast-defense guns of eight-inch, ten-inch, and twelve-inch caliber, six thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For powder and projectiles for the proof of twelve-inch breech-loading mortars, twenty-three thousand three hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For armor plates and deck plates for the test of armor-piercing and deck-piercing projectiles, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For armament chests, including tools for coast-defense guns and mortars, twenty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty dollars

For the purchase of machine guns of approved musket caliber, of American manufacture, twenty thousand dollars.

For the services of a chemist in investigating properties of smokeless powders and high explosives, with a view to improving same for adoption in service, one thousand five hundred dollars.

PROVING GROUND, SANDY HOOK, NEW JERSEY.—For current expenses and maintenance of the ordnance proving ground, Sandy Hook, New Jersey, including general repairs and alterations, and accessories incidental to testing and proving ordnance, including hire of assistants for the Ordnance Board, skilled mechanical labor, purchase of instruments and other supplies, building and repairing butts and targets, clearing and grading ranges, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For the necessary expenses of officers while temporarily employed on ordnance duties at the proving ground and absent from their proper stations, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per diem while so employed, and the compensation of draftsmen while employed in the Army Ordnance Bureau on ordnance construction, sixteen thousand dollars.

For repairs of railroad tracks connecting the proving ground with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, three thousand dollars.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS: For enlargement and improvement of gun-carriage plant, including the purchase of such machine tools as may be necessary, fifteen thousand dollars.

For extension of brick foundry shed and storehouse, two thousand dollars.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, NEW YORK: For new machinery, tools, fixtures, and alteration and improvement of same, forty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

For filling and grading grounds, construction of necessary roads and covering the same and some old roads with granite paving, three thousand dollars.

For repairs of sea wall on the Hudson River and a culvert at junction of Dry River and Hudson River, two thousand six hundred dollars.

BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION: To enable the Board to make all needful and proper purchases, experiments, and tests to ascertain, with a view to their utilization by the Government, the most effective guns, small arms, cartridges, projectiles, fuses, explosives, torpedoes, armor plates, and other implements and engines of war, and to purchase or cause to be manufactured, under authority of the Secretary of War, such guns, carriages, armor plates, and other war material as may, in the judgment of the Board, be necessary in the proper discharge of the duty devolved upon it by the Act approved September twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight; to pay the salary of the civilian member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification provided by the Act of February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and for the necessary traveling expenses of said member when traveling on duty as contemplated in said Act; for the payment of the necessary expenses of the Board, including a per diem allowance to each officer detailed to serve thereon when employed on duty away from his permanent station, of two dollars and fifty cents a day; and for the test of experimental guns, carriages, and other devices procured in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That before any money shall be expended in the construction or test of any gun, gun carriage, ammunition, or implements under the supervision of the said Board, the Board shall be

satisfied, after due inquiry, that the Government of the United States has a lawful right to use the inventions involved in the construction of such gun, gun carriage, ammunition, or implements, or that the construction or test is made at the request of a person either having such lawful right or authorized to convey the same to the Government.

That all material purchased under the foregoing provisions of this Act shall be of American manufacture, except in cases when, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, it is to the manifest interest of the United States to make purchases abroad, which material shall be admitted free of duty.

Approved, March 8, 1897.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 No. 17. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, March 26, 1897.

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 1470, of the Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

1470. The Quartermaster-General, if he finds the account correct, will forward it to the Surgeon-General with request that the amount be paid to the depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and the Surgeon-General will cause the amount to be paid from the appropriation for artificial limbs. The depot quartermaster will deposit the money in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation for Army transportation, and in his account-current will state from whom the money was received, and that it was a refundment to the Quartermaster's Department from the appropriation for artificial limbs, of a sum paid by ———, Quartermaster, U. S. A., on voucher No. ———, for ———, 18—, for the transportation of a person en route to procure an artificial limb.

II.—The following modification of existing instructions ordered by the Secretary of War, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The proficiency required by paragraph 1544, Army Regulations, will be considered to have been attained by an officer or enlisted man under instruction when at a distance of four miles from the connecting station he can send and receive by flag, or torch, and heliograph four words per minute, each five letters of the written message to count as one word. Section 2, paragraph II, General Orders, No. 32, August 1, 1896, from this office, relating to military signaling, and so much of paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 41, September 4, 1896, from this office, as prescribes the qualifications for gunnery specialists, are modified accordingly.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 No. 18. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, March 30, 1897.

I.—In compliance with paragraph 354, Army Regulations, the allowances of ammunition for the instruction of batteries of heavy and light artillery, for practice with machine guns, and the charges for *blank firing*, are, until further orders, fixed by the Secretary of War as follows:

1. For each battery of heavy artillery serving at a fortification:

Guns and mortars.	For annual target practice.	Charges.
<i>Field Pieces.</i>	<i>Rounds.</i>	
3.6-inch B. L. mortar.....	15	8 shell and 7 shrapnel, with smokeless powder charges 1, 2, 3, or 4, corresponding to initial velocities of 275.5 f. s., 357.5 f. s., 492 f. s., and 660 f. s.
<i>Seacoast Pieces.</i>		
8-inch M. L. converted rifle.	10	Chilled shot, or shell (Butler or Eureka), with 35 lbs. hexagonal powder.
8-inch B. L. rifle	3	2 rounds each with reduced charges to give initial velocity of 1725 f. s., and one round each with full service charge, to give initial velocity of 2025 f. s., the pressure not to exceed 33,000 lbs.
10-inch B. L. rifle	3	
12-inch B. L. rifle	3	
12-inch B. L. mortar.....	3	Charges to depend upon the ranges adopted for practice. Pressures, for the C. I. mortars hooped with steel, not to exceed 27,500 lbs.
10-inch S. B. gun.....	10	25 lbs. mammoth powder.
15-inch S. B. gun.....	8	3 rounds with solid shot and 120 lbs. sphero-hexagonal powder; 5 rounds with shell and 60 lbs. mammoth powder.

2. For each battery of light artillery, serving as such:

Gun.	For annual target practice.	Charges.
	<i>Rounds per gun.</i>	
3.2-inch rifle	25	For 4-gun battery, 75 shrapnel and 25 shell. Charge for guns with radial vent, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. I. K. powder. Charge for guns with axial vent, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. U.F. spherohexagonal powder.
Hotchkiss revolving cannon.	25	Standard ammunition.

BLANK CHARGES.

3. For instruction, salutes, and for morning and evening gun:

Gun.	Charge.
6-pounder, bronze	1 lb. mortar, or saluting powder.
Light 12-pounder, bronze.	$1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. mortar, or saluting powder.
3-inch rifle	1 lb. mortar, or saluting powder.
3.2-inch rifle	$2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. I. K. powder, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. saluting powder.
$4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch siege rifle	$3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. cannon powder.
8-inch S. B. gun.....	7 lbs. saluting powder. 10 lbs. unserviceable cannon or mammoth powder.
10-inch S. B. gun.....	10 lbs. saluting powder. 15 lbs. unserviceable cannon or mammoth powder.

4. Each light battery will be allowed annually for instruction other than target practice, 400 blank cartridges and 1,000 friction primers; also, the charges and primers necessary for firing authorized salutes, but these will be made a separate item of expenditure. The batteries at the Cavalry and Light Artillery School will, in addition, be allowed for combined maneuvers 200 blank cartridges with primers.

5. Under the direction of department commanders, there is allowed the annual expenditure in target practice of twenty rounds for each Hotchkiss B. L. mountain gun.

6. Under the direction of department commanders, there is allowed for annual target practice with each machine gun of small-arm caliber, one thousand rounds.

7. Nothing in this order will be so construed as to interfere with any special allowances of ammunition heretofore approved for the instruction of student officers at the U. S. Artillery School at Fort Monroe.

II.—The results of firing the 3.6-inch B. L. field mortar with smokeless powder charges, having shown the desirability of using smokeless powder for the service of this piece, in place of the sphero-hexagonal powder heretofore employed, the following modification of General Orders, No. 2, Headquarters of the Army, series of 1890, which order specified the ammunition allowed for this mortar, is, with the approval of the Secretary of War, published for the information and guidance of the Army:

The annual allowance of ammunition for practice with the 3.6-inch B. L. field mortar is fixed as follows:

For each battery—

(a) Eight common shell, cast iron, charged, and eight base-percussion fuzes, model 1894.

(b) Seven shrapnel, charged, and seven combination fuzes, 28 seconds, model 1894.

(c) Fifteen charges of smokeless powder, either charge No. 1, charge No. 2, charge No. 3, or charge No. 4, depending upon the limit of the range to be used in practice.

Smokeless powder charges will be used exclusively in the practice for 1897, and officers will make requisition accordingly, designating the charge required by number.

The four charges of smokeless powder are respectively made to give nearly the same velocity as the corresponding charges (4, 6, 10, and 16 ounces) of sphero-hexagonal powder, designated in the range tables dated August 2, 1895. These tables may, therefore, be continued in use.

The cartridges are of flat, circular shape, with an igniter on the rear face. They will be issued ready for use, to be used separately and not to be combined for firing. The weights of charges are approximately 1.75, 2.625, 3.875, and 5.6875 ounces. Care will be required in inserting the cartridge to see that the diameter is perpendicular or nearly so to the axis of the chamber. The cartridge should be placed in the position the forward end of the breech-block will occupy when the block is closed. With a little practice this can easily be accomplished, and this practice should be a part

of the preliminary drill of the soldier. If the cartridge is placed too far forward, it will, when the piece is elevated, fall backwards and assume a position such that the igniter will not be presented to the primer flame.

III.--The annual allowance for revolver practice of batteries of light artillery has been fixed by the Secretary of War at one dollar (\$1.00) for each officer and each enlisted man armed with a revolver.

IV.--The Secretary of War directs that the following information be published to the Army for its guidance:

Cleaning Material.—For use in cleaning smokeless powder residue from the bores of rifles and carbines, addition is made to the supply list of cleaning materials issued by the Ordnance Department of *three pounds of sal soda*. In firing, at the Springfield Armory, it is found that one-half pound of the soda dissolved in one gallon of boiling water suffices to clean 400 rifles.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 No. 19. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, March 31, 1897.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, March 29, 1897.

1. The appropriation "for contingent expenses at the headquarters of the several military departments and in inspection districts, including the staff corps serving thereat," contained in the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, is allotted as follows:

To the Department of the East.....	\$370
To the Department of the Missouri.....	370
To the Department of California.....	340
To the Department of Dakota.....	315
To the Department of the Platte.....	315
To the Department of the Colorado.....	305
To the Department of Texas	300
To the Department of the Columbia	300
	<hr/> 2,705

The law provides that this appropriation is "to be expended in the discretion of the several military department commanders." The officers of the Inspector General's Department assigned to the North Atlantic, Pacific, Northern, Middle, and Southern inspection districts will secure the order of the commanding generals of the respective military departments within the geographical limits of which they are stationed for the purchase of such articles, authorized under the act, as may be absolutely necessary, for their respective offices.

In view of the opinion of the Attorney General, dated July 16, 1886, as to the authority competent to give orders under section 3683, Revised Statutes, for purchases payable from the contingent fund (18 Opin., 424), department commanders are advised that the authority conferred upon them to expend this appropriation can not be "delegated or transferred to any one else," and that each department commander "should not only give the order himself for the purchase, but should approve the vouchers therefor also."

2. The appropriation "to provide means for the theoretical and practical instruction" at the service schools hereinafter specified, contained in the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, is allotted as follows:

To the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia.....	\$5,000
To the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.	1,500
To the Cavalry and Light Artillery School at Fort Riley, Kansas..	2,000

R. A. ALGER,

Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,

Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 20. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 2, 1897.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 2, 1897.

By direction of the President, the following changes of command are ordered:

Major General *Wesley Merritt* is relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri and assigned to the command of the Department of the East, Headquarters, Governors Island, New York;

Brigadier General *John R. Brooke* is relieved from the command of the Department of Dakota and assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois.

The travel enjoined by this order is necessary for the public service.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 No. 21. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, April 3, 1897.**

The following orders from the War Department are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, March 23, 1897.

By authority of the President of the United States dated March 3, 1897, and under the provisions of the first section of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations," so much of lots 1 and 2 of section 14, township 3 north, range 28 east of Tallahassee meridian, being a part of the lands reserved for military purposes by Executive Orders of February 9, 1842, and included in the military reservation of Fort Clinch, Florida, as lie south and east of the following-described lines, viz: Beginning at a point on the boundary of the reservation where the southern boundary of lands conveyed to the United States by George R. Fairbanks, Commissioner (appointed in condemnation proceedings) for the purpose, by deed dated July 9, 1850, meets the boundary of said lot 1, which point is 1,518 feet south 85° west from the southwest corner of lands conveyed to the United States by George R. Fairbanks and wife by deed dated October 20, 1849; thence south 85° west 2,070 feet, more or less, to the line of the west side of Estrada street of the town of Old Fernandina, Florida, produced; thence in a southerly direction along the last-mentioned line and along the west side of said Estrada street 1,650 feet, more or less, to the north side of Someruelos street; thence in a westerly direction along the line of the north side of said Someruelos street and along this last-mentioned line produced to the Amelia River, is hereby transferred and turned over to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition as provided in subsequent sections of the aforesaid act, or as may be otherwise provided by law, the same being no longer required for military purposes.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

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**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 22. } Washington, April 12, 1897.**

With the approval of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

On Memorial Day, May 30, at all Army posts and stations, the national flag will be displayed at half staff, from sunrise till midday, and immediately before noon the band, or field music, will play a dirge, Departed Days, or some appropriate air. At the conclusion of this memorial tribute, at noon, the flag will be hoisted to the top of the staff and will remain there until sunset. When hoisted to the top of the staff the flag will be saluted by playing one or more of the national airs. In this way fitting testimonial of respect for the heroic dead and honor to their patriotic devotion will be appropriately rendered.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 23. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 20, 1897.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 16 of the Subsistence Manual, 1896, is amended by striking out the word "quarter" in the sixth line, and inserting in its stead the word "month."

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Breech mechanism covers for the U. S. magazine rifle and carbine, caliber .80, will be supplied, one for each rifle or carbine, by the Ordnance Department on requisition by Company Commanders. The cover is regarded as a useful though not an indispensable appendage for the arm; it will afford good protection in storms of sand, dust or snow, but will not exclude moisture from the breech mechanism, and its use in any case will not obviate the usual and necessary cleaning of the arm. The cover is not intended to be worn at all times, but only in cases of exposure. It is made of canvas, of light weight and pliable material, so that it may at other times, when necessary, be carried on the person of the soldier.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 24. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 23, 1897.

The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 23, 1897.

By direction of the President, the military post near the city of Little Rock, in Pulaski County, Arkansas, will hereafter be known and designated as *Fort Logan H. Roots*, in honor of the late Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Logan H. Roots, United States Volunteers.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

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**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 25. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 4, 1897.**

The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, April 29, 1897.*

By direction of the President, the fortification at Lime Point on the north side of the entrance to the Golden Gate, San Francisco Harbor, California, will hereafter be known and designated as *Fort Baker*, in honor of the late Colonel Edward Dickinson Baker, United States Volunteers.

B. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 26. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 5, 1897.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following order of the President amending his order of August 25, 1892, prescribing rules and regulations for the government of the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas, as promulgated in General Orders, No. 60, September 3, 1892, from this office, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., May 1, 1897.

The regulations governing admissions to the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, are amended by adding to the class of persons to be admitted to said hospital, honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy of the United States, under such conditions and regulations as may be prescribed by the Surgeon General of the Army and approved by the Secretary of War.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 27. } Washington, May 5, 1897.**

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 5, 1897.

By direction of the President, the following changes of command are ordered:

1. Brigadier General *Elwell S. Otis* is relieved from the command of the Department of the Columbia and assigned to the command of the Department of the Colorado, Headquarters, Denver, Colorado, to take effect after the retirement from active service of Major General *Frank Wheaton*. Colonel *Henry C. Merriam*, 7th Infantry, is assigned to temporary command of that department from the date of retirement of General *Wheaton* until the arrival of General *Otis*.

2. Brigadier General *William R. Shafter* is assigned to the command of the Department of the Columbia, Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and will proceed, *via* San Francisco, California, to join his station.

3. Colonel *Thomas M. Anderson*, 14th Infantry, is assigned, temporarily, to the command of the Department of the Columbia, Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, to take effect upon the departure of Brigadier General *Otis*, and to continue until the arrival of Brigadier General *Shafter*.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 28.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 11, 1897.

The following orders are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, May 10, 1897.*

By authority of the President of the United States dated May 3, 1897, the following-described lands in the State of Florida, are hereby reserved and set apart for the future military and naval defense of St. Andrews Bay, Florida, and proclaimed military reservations, viz:

1. Lots 1 and 2 of section 4; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 5; lots 1 and 2 of section 6, and fractional sections 8 and 9, all in township 5 south, range 14 west, Florida, including Hurricane Island, as shown upon coast survey chart No. 184.

2. In township 4 south, range 15 west, lots 2 and 3 of section 15; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of section 22; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 23; lot 2 of section 25; lots 1, 2, and 3 of section 26, and fractional sections 27 and 35.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 29. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 14, 1897.

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, May 14, 1897.*

By direction of the President, Brigadier General *William R. Shafter* is relieved from the operation of War Department order of May 5, 1897, published in General Orders, No. 27, May 5, 1897, from Headquarters of the Army, assigning him to the command of the Department of the Columbia, and is assigned to the command of the Department of California, Headquarters San Francisco, California.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 30.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 14, 1897.

In compliance with the order of the President dated May 1, 1897, paragraphs 43, 44, and 51 of the regulations governing admissions to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas, as published in the Manual for the Medical Department, are amended to read as follows:

43. The Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas, is under the direction of the Secretary of War, and is devoted to the treatment of the officers and enlisted men of the military and naval service of the United States, the officers of the revenue-cutter service and of the marine-hospital service, *and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy of the United States*, for such diseases as the waters of the Hot Springs of Arkansas have an established reputation in benefiting, *except that cases of venereal disease will not be admitted.*

44. Admission to this hospital is restricted to those of the above-named classes who require medical treatment, in the following order of preference: (1) Officers and enlisted men of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps on the active lists, and cadets at the Military and Naval Academies; (2) officers and enlisted men of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps on the retired lists; (3) officers of the revenue-cutter service and of the marine-hospital service; (4) *honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy of the United States may also be admitted by authority of the Surgeon General when there are vacant beds in the hospital.*

51. Enlisted men of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps on the retired list, *and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy of the United States will pay for subsistence thirty cents per day.*

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 81. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 22, 1897.

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, May 22, 1897.*

By direction of the President, Colonel *James F. Wade*, 5th Cavalry, is assigned temporarily to the command of the Department of Texas, Headquarters San Antonio, Texas, from the date of retirement of Major General *Zenas R. Bliss*, until the assignment of a permanent commander.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 32.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 24, 1897.

Before a general court-martial which convened at Fort McPherson, Georgia, pursuant to paragraph 6, Special Orders, No. 86, Headquarters Department of the East, dated April 13, 1897, and of which Colonel FRANCIS L. GUENTHER, 4th Artillery, was president, and 1st Lieutenant HARVEY C. CARBAUGH, 5th Artillery, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

Captain *Henry Romeyn*, 5th U. S. Infantry.

CHARGE I.—“Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.”

Specification 1st—“In that *Henry Romeyn*, Captain, 5th Infantry, did state to Captain Edward L. Randall, 5th Infantry, that Major Blair D. Taylor, Medical Department, U. S. Army, had told him, *Romeyn*, that he, Taylor, would not allow his daughter to accept an invitation to dinner at the quarters of 1st Lieutenant M. J. O'Brien, 5th Infantry, or to enter said quarters, or words to that effect, which statement was false and made with malicious intent to create, or tend to create, in the mind of said Randall a belief that the social conduct of the wife of said O'Brien was improper and had by this specific act of said Taylor been visited with social ostracism. This at Fort McPherson, Georgia, on or about February 10, 1897.”

Specification 2d—“In that *Henry Romeyn*, Captain, 5th Infantry, did proceed to Atlanta, Georgia, and in the offices of the Atlanta Street Railway Company did make to Stephen H. Bennett, a civilian, in no wise connected with the military service of the United States, nor with his, *Romeyn's*, family, and in the presence and hearing of other civilians, false, slanderous, and

defamatory statements about the wife of 1st Lieutenant M. J. O'Brien, 5th Infantry, to the effect that her conduct with 2d Lieutenant Frank E. Bamford, 5th Infantry, had been grossly improper and had been visited with general and public disfavor and ostracism, particularly at a party given at Fort McPherson, Georgia, on the evening of Friday, February 12, 1897; all this with malicious intent to create, or tend to create, in the mind of said Bennett a belief that the moral character and social behavior of the wife of said O'Brien were well known to be improper and had been markedly treated as such by the officers and ladies of the garrison of Fort McPherson, Georgia. This at Atlanta, Georgia, February 13, 1897."

Specification 3d—"In that *Henry Romeyn*, Captain, 5th Infantry, did falsely and maliciously state to Stephen H. Bennett, a civilian, in nowise connected with the military service of the United States, nor with his, *Romeyn's* family, that public disapproval of the acts and conduct of the wife of 1st Lieutenant M. J. O'Brien, 5th Infantry, had been evidenced by the refusal of three of the ladies of Fort McPherson, Georgia (through reason of such disapproval), to attend dinner upon invitation at the quarters of said O'Brien, on Thursday, February 11, 1897; all this with malicious intent to create, or tend to create, in the mind of said Bennett, a belief that the moral character and social conduct of the wife of said O'Brien were improper, and by these specific acts had been punished by social ostracism. This at Atlanta, Georgia, February 13, 1897."

Specification 4th—"In that *Henry Romeyn*, Captain, 5th Infantry, did state to Stephen H. Bennett, a civilian, in no wise connected with the military service of the United States, nor with his, *Romeyn's*, family, that he, *Romeyn*, 'felt it his duty as a Christian gentleman older than Bennett to warn and advise him that his social standing would be impaired unless he discontinued his friendship with the wife of 1st Lieutenant M. J. O'Brien, 5th Infantry, because she was in disrepute by reason of her social conduct,' or words to that effect;

all this with malicious intent to defame the fair name of the wife of said O'Brien. This at Atlanta, Georgia, February 18, 1897."

CHARGE II.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Specification—"In that *Henry Romeyn*, Captain, 5th Infantry, did, without just cause or provocation, violently strike with his arm and clenched fist 1st Lieutenant M. J. O'Brien, 5th Infantry, on the open parade ground at Fort McPherson, Georgia, in the presence of officers of the Army and others, immediately after the dismissal of dress parade, Wednesday, February 17, 1897. This at Fort McPherson, Georgia, on or about the date specified."

PLEA.

Charge I.

To the 1st *Specification*, "Not guilty."
 To the 2d *Specification*, "Not guilty."
 To the 3d *Specification*, "Not guilty."
 To the 4th *Specification*, "Not guilty."
 To the CHARGE, "Not guilty."

Charge II.

To the *Specification*, "Not guilty."
 To the CHARGE, "Not guilty."

FINDING.

Charge I.

Of the 1st *Specification*, "Guilty, excepting the words 'false and,' and of the excepted words not guilty."
 Of the 2d *Specification*, "Guilty, excepting the words 'and in the presence and hearing of other civilians,' the word 'grossly,' the words 'moral character and,' the word 'were,' substituting therefor the word *was*, and excepting the word 'the' where it occurs between the words 'by' and 'officers;' of the excepted words not guilty and of the substituted word guilty."
 Of the 3d *Specification*, "Guilty, excepting the words 'falsely and,' and the words 'three of the,' and the words 'moral

character and,' also the word 'were,' substituting therefor the word *was*; of the excepted words not guilty and of the substituted word guilty."

Of the 4th *Specification*, "Guilty, excepting the word 'Christian,' and of the excepted word not guilty."

Of the CHARGE, "Guilty."

Charge II.

Of the *Specification*, "Guilty, excepting the word 'violently' and the words 'arm and clenched fist,' substituting for the latter words the words *open hand*; of the excepted words not guilty and of the substituted words guilty."

Of the CHARGE, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore sentence him, Captain *Henry Romeyn*, 5th Infantry, U. S. Army, "*To be dismissed from the service.*"

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of Captain *Henry Romeyn*, 5th U. S. Infantry, having been forwarded for the action of the President, the following are his orders thereon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

May 24, 1897.

The proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Captain *Henry Romeyn*, 5th Infantry, are approved; but upon the recommendation of a majority of the members of the court-martial, and in consideration of his long and honorable service, of his wound received in battle, of the medal of honor held by him for most distinguished gallantry in action, of the fact that he will by operation of law be retired for age (64 years) on the 1st day of June next, and of his appeal to the Executive for clemency, the sentence awarded by the court is remitted. In doing so, however, I cannot fail to express my condemnation of the conduct of which Captain *Romeyn* has been found guilty, and the regret that he failed upon the occasion to control his temper in a manner becoming his service and his age.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

Hand on - A-R

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 33.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 28, 1897.

I.—Paragraph 346 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

346. The commanding officer of each cavalry, artillery and infantry regiment may, on the 1st day of August of each year, nominate to the Commanding General of the Army one subaltern for detail at Willets Point, N. Y., for a course of instruction in torpedo service, commencing on the 1st day of November and ending on the 1st day of September following. The nominations thus made will be forwarded through the regular military channels.

II.—Cosmoline oil, as now issued by the Ordnance Department, will be carried in the oilers provided for use in lubricating the .30 caliber magazine arms, under General Orders, No. 51, of 1896, from this office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 34.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 3, 1897.

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, June 3, 1897.*

By direction of the President, the following change in, and assignment to, command are ordered:

1. Brigadier General *James F. Wade* is relieved from the command of the Department of Texas and assigned to the command of the Department of Dakota, Headquarters, St. Paul, Minnesota.

2. Brigadier General *William M. Graham* is assigned to the command of the Department of Texas, Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Acting Secretary of War.

BY ORDER OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 35. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 4, 1897.

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, June 4, 1897.*

By direction of the President, Colonel *Samuel Ovenshine*, 23d Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Texas from the date upon which Brigadier General *James F. Wade* shall relinquish it until Brigadier General *William M. Graham* shall assume it. Colonel *Ovenshine* will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, accordingly, and, on the completion of this duty, will return to his proper station.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Acting Secretary of War.

BY ORDER OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 36. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 11, 1897.

The following omissions, alterations, and additions to the Small Arms Firing Regulations (Blunt's, approved by the Secretary of War, December 20, 1888), recommended by the Commanding General of the Army, are approved and published for the information and guidance of the Army. All small arms firing and instruction therein will be conducted under those regulations as hereby amended.

BY ORDER OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant General.

OMISSIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND ADDITIONS.

[The numbers on the left refer to paragraphs; those numbered 7a, 320a, 320aa, etc., are new.]

3. In the 4th line, for "Individual" substitute "Range"; omit "and in skirmish firing", and add:

- "a. At rectangular targets,
- "b. As skirmishers at figure targets,
- "c. Company volley firing."

Omit the 6th line and insert "company field practice and combined field practice."

6. In the 1st line, for "collective" substitute "company".

7. Omit first four lines, and in 5th line the words "that it includes"; substitute the following: "The field practice of a company can be held after individual and company practice has been completed, or can be conducted after the termination of the practice season, as may be considered most advantageous: provided, however, that it must be concluded before October 31st of each year."

7a. As the successful education of the soldier in rifle firing requires that the causes for, as well as the nature of his errors, should be determined before they can be overcome, care will be taken to include in the practice season—now follow with latter part of Par. 7, commencing with the word "only". In 5th and 7th lines omit the words "target practice" and substitute "his instruction."

8. After the word "distances", 3d line, interpolate "first, at rectangular targets, and then as skirmishers at figure targets". In 3d line omit the word "instruction". In the 4th line omit the words "in individual skirmish practice" and insert "the company practice at figure targets". Omit

PLATE I.

Fig. 4

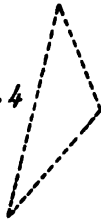


Fig. 6

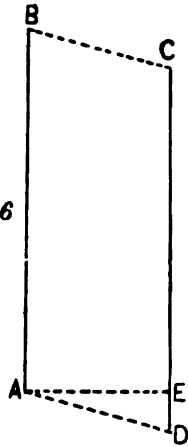


Fig. 5



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



5th and 6th lines and insert "or followed by the field firing of the company simulating actual warfare". Omit the two last lines.

9. After the word "season" in the 8th line interpolate "and those who in the last season's practice failed to qualify higher than the second class".

11. Omit first five lines, and substitute "after the conclusion of the record practice of the company, the practice at moving targets and the field practice, both of which are hereinafter provided for, will prevent the". In the 8th line omit the word "him", and after the word "afford", insert "the company". In the 11th line omit the words "at some period of a long campaign"; and substitute "in actual warfare". In the 13th line omit the word "figure" and substitute "record". In 14th line omit the words "of merit".

12. In 6th line omit all after the word "reports". Omit all of the 7th line, and in the 8th line the words "each year if practicable".

13 a. Battalion and squadron commanders should supervise the target practice of their commands.

14 to be omitted.

17. In 1st line omit the word "and" after "rifle", and after "carbine" insert the words "and revolver".

19. Omit the last sentence.

25. Omit the words in parentheses.

27. In 4th line omit the word "bayonet". Omit the last sentence.

28. New Plate I.

43 to be omitted.

45. In 5th line omit the words "barrel from the stock" and substitute "bolt". In 6th line omit the words "and take out the breech screw".

46. In 6th line for "200" substitute "300".

47 to be omitted.

48. In 2d line omit the words "neutralizing the drift"; omit all of 3d line.

51. In 4th line, after "leaf" insert a period (.). Omit remainder of the paragraph.

54 a. To prevent accidents, the chamber will be opened and the magazine examined whenever the squad is first formed, and again just before being dismissed.

55. In 2d line, after "at" insert "an", and omit "a carry or". In 3d line omit all after "instructor" and add "direct the men to take position of the first motion of load as prescribed in the Drill Regulations." Omit the remainder of the paragraph.

56 to be omitted.

58. In the 1st line strike out the words "men being at the ready the", and after the word "instructor" insert the word "next".

59. In the 2d line, after the word "shoulder" insert "slipping the left hand to the guard and". In the 4th line, after the word "left", strike out the semicolon (;) and insert a comma (,), and after the comma (,) the word "place". In the 5th line omit the word "resting". In the 7th line, after the word "left" strike out the comma (,) and insert a semicolon (;); strike out the words "at the same time bring", and after the word "elbow" strike out the word "well" and insert "resting against the body, and as far to the right as it can be placed with ease". In the 8th line strike out the words "under the rifle".

60. In the 1st line omit the word "second", and after the second word "the" insert "first motion of load". In the 2d line strike out the word "ready".

61. No change; but change in plate.

63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, and 69 to be omitted.

70. In 8th line strike out word "ready" and insert "position of the first motion of load".

71. In 3d line strike out word "carry" and insert "order", and in the 4th line strike out the word "Infantry".

73. In 2d line strike out words "100 yards range" and insert "lowest elevation". In 3rd line, after the word "ranges"

PLATE II.

Fig. 1.

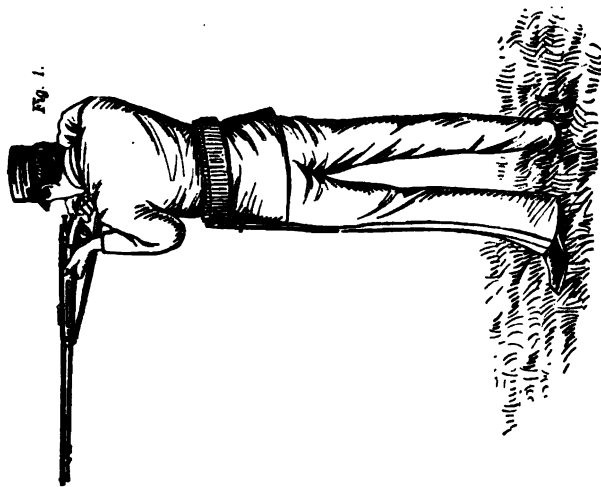
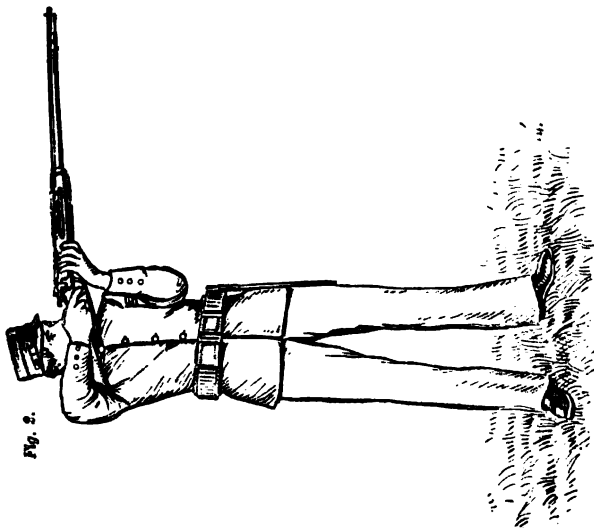


Fig. 2.



Firing Standing—Body Rest.

PLATE III.

Fig. 1.

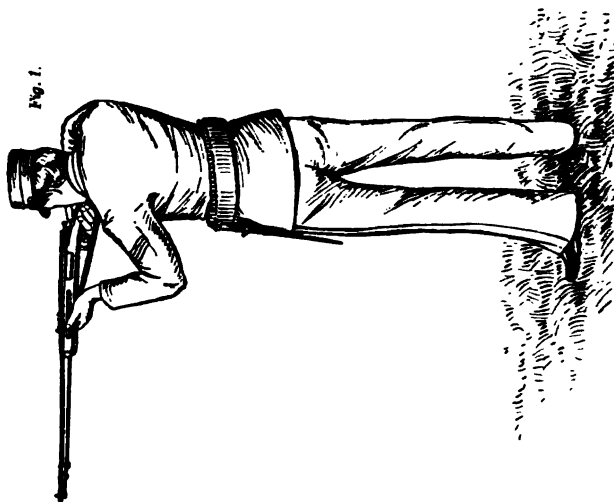
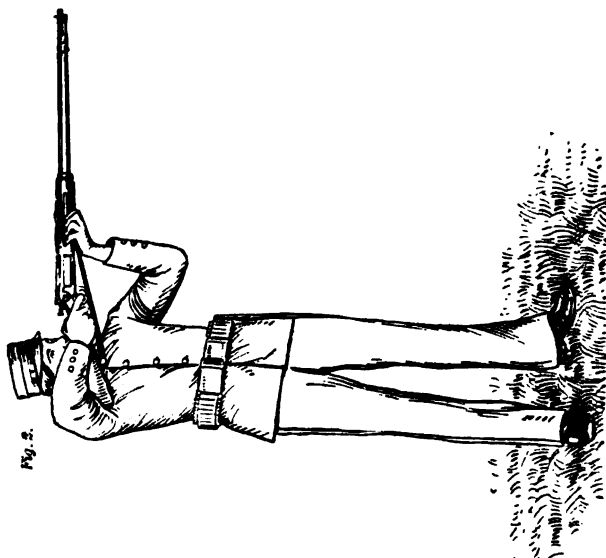
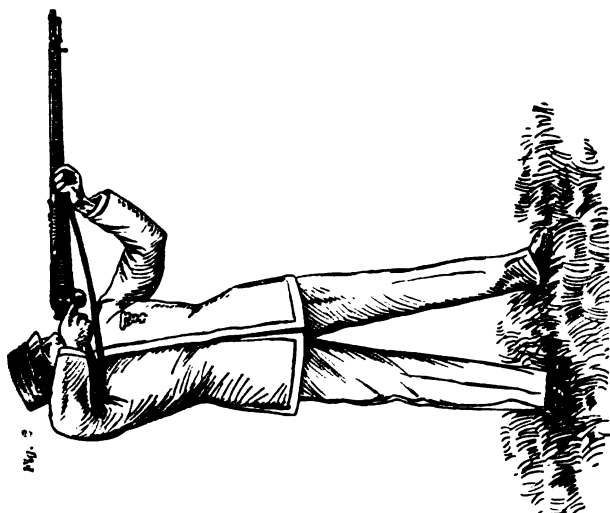


Fig. 2.



Firing Standing—Half Arm Extension.

PLATE IV.



Firing Standing—Full Arm Extension.

omit comma (,) and insert period (.). Strike out the words "with the leaf raised".

74. No change. See Plate II.

75. In 9th line omit the word "ready" and insert "the first motion of load".

75a. Some riflemen prefer to extend the left arm (Plates III and IV). These positions probably give greater control over the rifle when firing in a strong wind or at moving objects. They also possess advantages when a rapid as well as accurate delivery of fire is desired, but in firing in double rank the normal position, body rest (Plate II), should be used, as it gives greater security to the left arm of the front-rank men.

83. In 5th line strike out the word "ready" and insert "order". Same line, strike out words "at the command". In 6th line strike out the words "Ready" and "the carry".

84. In 5th line, after the word "piece" insert "by drawing back the firing pin".

85. In 12th line omit the words "from the tumbler". In 14th and 15th lines omit the words "fall of the hammer" and insert "discharge". In last line omit the word "ready" and add "position of the first motion of load".

88 to be omitted.

89. In 6th line strike out the words "hammer has fallen" and insert "discharge".

90. In 2d line strike out the words "hammer descends" and insert "piece is discharged".

94. In the 5th line strike out the words "1. Prepare to Kneel, 2." (New Plate V.) In the 19th line strike out the words "the lower band" and insert "balance". In 20th and 21st lines strike out parentheses "(cautioning the men not to cock the piece)".

102. Strike out sentence in parentheses.

107. (New plate.) In 6th line strike out "1. Squad, 2." In 15th line strike out the words "ready (not cocking the)".

PLATE V.

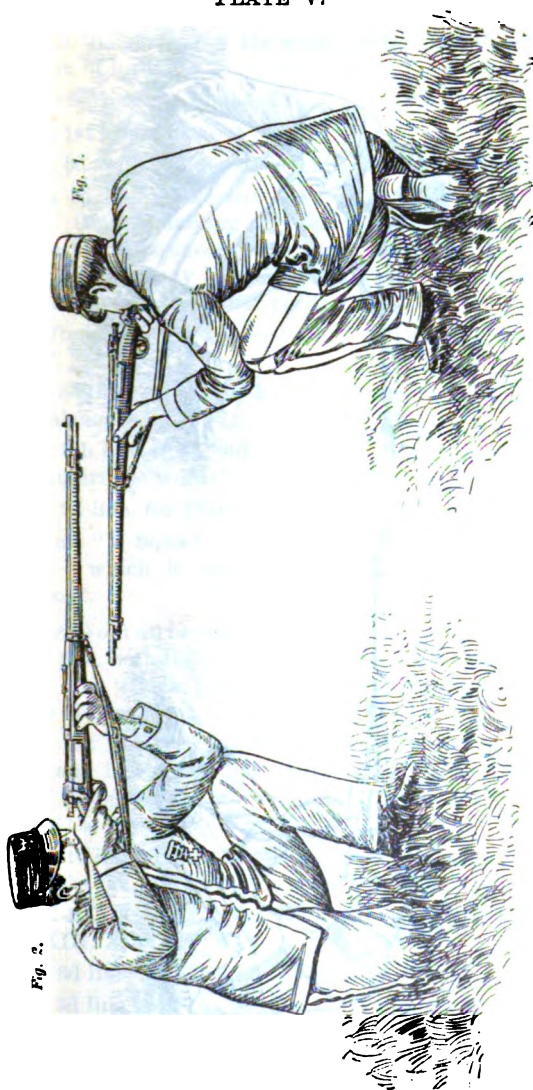


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Firing Kneeling.

PLATE VI.



Firing Sitting Down.

In the 16th line strike out the word "rifle)" and insert "the first motion of load".

110. Strike out "1. Squad, 2."

111. In 1st line strike out "Fig. 1."

112. In 3d and 4th lines strike out sentence in parentheses.

116. In 3d line strike out the words "1. Prepare to lie down, 2." Omit remaining portion of paragraph and substitute "which will be executed as prescribed in the Drill Regulations; the legs may be spread apart and the toes turned out if found to give a steadier position."

118. After the word "piece" add "by drawing back the firing pin".

119. In 3d line omit "in front of the lower band" and insert "at the balance".

121. In 5th line strike out the words "given in paragraph 117" and insert the words "lying down".

122. In 2d line, for Plate VIII substitute Plate VII.

123. Omit "1. Squad, 2." Omit the last three lines and substitute "which is executed as prescribed in the Drill Regulations".

124. Strike out all between the words "generally" and "It" in the 6th line, both inclusive. After the word "position" in 14th line, add "Back positions are not authorized." Omit remainder of paragraph.

125. In 1st line strike out the word "prone" and insert "lying"; and in the 5th line strike out all after the word "ground" to include the word "ground" in 8th line. In 9th line substitute a comma (,) for the semicolon (;).

127. In 6th line substitute a period (.) for the semicolon (;); strike out the 7th line and the word "left" in the 8th line.

128 to 140, inclusive, to be omitted. (Old Plates IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI omitted).

143. In 3d line omit the words "when in the barracks".

153. In 3d line omit the words "with 4 grains of powder".

160. In 8th line omit the words "100 yards" and insert

PLATE VII.

Fig. 1.

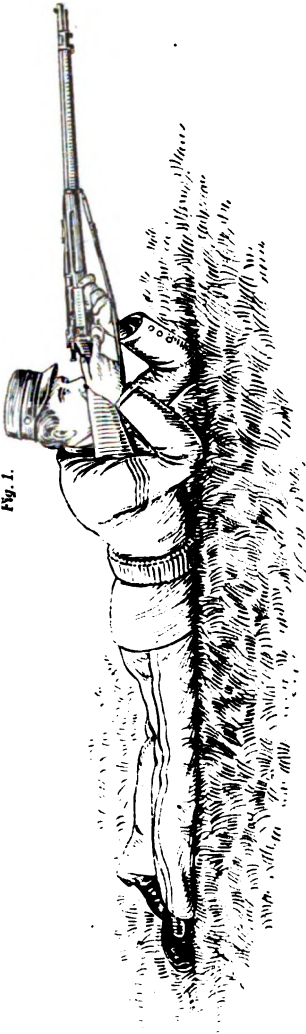


Fig. 2.



Firing Lying Down.

"lowest adjustment". Omit all after the word "struck" in 10th line.

162. In 2d line, after the word "standing" strike out the comma (,) and insert "with the lowest adjustment of"; same line, strike out the words "being adjusted for 100". In 3d line strike out the word "yards". Omit the last eight lines of the paragraph.

163. In 3d line strike out "or a little above or a little below 300 yards". Omit 4th line and "ing" in 5th line. In 7th line strike out the words "5 inches" and insert "several". Omit all of 8th line after the word "target", and all of 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th lines; also omit the last six lines of the paragraph and insert "the greatest accuracy will be obtained if the range is limited to 50 feet, and that distance should generally not be exceeded".

164. In 3d line omit the words "a little above or". In 5th line omit all after the word "sighting", and also the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and so much of the 18th line as includes the word "paragraph", and insert "The proper relative position of the aiming bull's-eye to the bull's-eye of the target should be determined by practice".

175 to 178, inclusive, are omitted, and the following will be substituted.

PART II.

RANGE PRACTICE.

174 a. This practice includes the instruction of the soldier in firing with service cartridges at rectangular targets and in skirmish firing; also the company practice in volley firing at known distances.

The firing will be divided into the preliminary and record practice.

174 b. For the individual practice all members of the company will be divided into three classes, as follows:

The *Recruit Class*, which embraces all those enlisted men who have not had the benefit of instruction in range practice

in any previous season, or who in their last season's practice failed to qualify higher than the second class.

The *Second Season Class*, which embraces all those who in their last season's practice qualified as marksmen or first-class men.

The *Subsequent Season Class*, which embraces all those who in their last season's practice qualified as sharpshooters.

Foot batteries of Artillery will, however, follow the courses prescribed for the recruit, or second season class, up to and including 800 yards.

174 c. Officers not exempted by the provisions of paragraph 174 g, who have not completed a season's practice, or who in their last season's practice failed to qualify higher than the second class, will follow the course prescribed for the second season class.

174 d. The object of all the instruction of which range firing merely forms one of the final steps, is to increase the soldier's accuracy of fire with the small arm as he will take it into action. It is therefore requisite that his practice should be conducted with the rifle, carbine, or revolver exactly as it is supplied by the department having charge of the fabrication of arms, except that the sights may be blackened if desired. The use in regular practice of additional appliances, such as temporary shades for the sights, detachable spirit levels, orthoptic eyepieces, etc., which practically would in the field never be applied to the rifle or used in aiming, would only make the soldier dependent upon conditions unlike those which would obtain in battle, and will not be used in regular practice. In the regular practice the firing must be held "in the open" and not from any sheds or shelters.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

174 e. The troops in each organization will use, in small-arm practice, the weapon with which they are armed. Infantry and artillery (except the light batteries) will, therefore, practice with the rifle; cavalry with the carbine, and,

under the rules of Part VIII, with the revolver. Officers and enlisted men of the staff corps who may practice will use the rifle.

174 f. During the target season the regular practice will be held, until the prescribed course is completed, at least three times a week—preferably on consecutive days—by each troop, battery, and company; and at least once a week by each regimental noncommissioned staff and band, but where any of the staff and band have been previously instructed and have some knowledge of the use of the magazine rifle or carbine, their firing may be omitted.

All officers and enlisted men included in these organizations will attend each regular practice unless prevented by guard duty, sickness, or confinement under guard.

174 g. Company officers fifty years of age, or who in any previous season have qualified as sharpshooters, or using the magazine rifle or carbine as marksmen, will not be required to practice during future years, but will attend the practice of the company as prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

174 h. Recruits who join too late to take part in the firing during the practice season, will be instructed in position and aiming drills and gallery practice during the first three months of their service, and thereafter they will receive sufficient actual practice on the range to make them familiar with the use of the rifle.

174 i. Post commanders may so arrange the hours of attendance at target practice of the company musicians and cooks, the chief baker of the post, and soldiers detailed as school-teachers, as to enable them to follow the prescribed course with the least inconvenience to the command.

179. Omit first 4 lines, and the words “and soldiers detailed as school-teachers” in 6th and 7th lines.

180. In 5th line, after the word “quartermaster” insert “can”, and strike out the “s” from “attends”.

181. Omit all after the word “to” in 5th line and add “render uncertain the causes of the errors that may be made.”

183. Substitute the word "record" for "regular" in 1st line, and omit all after the word "each" in 2d line.

183 a. No sighting shots will be permitted.

184 and 185 to be omitted.

186. Omit the last sentence.

187. In 1st line insert the word "record" after the word "that".

189. In 2d line omit the words "will be considered as additional". In 3d line omit the words "practice and" and "therefore". In 5th line, after the word "classification" add "but the officer must be careful to avoid using such shots as sighting shots for his command".

191. Strike out period (.) in 6th line, and add "and where the point of aim should be". In 7th line strike out the word "adjustments" and substitute "allowances". In 16th line add period (.) after the word "alternately", and strike out remainder of paragraph.

192. In 1st line, for the word "As", substitute "It is advised that as", and for the word "will" substitute "should". In 8d line strike out the word "will". In 5th line strike out the words "his sights are properly" and substitute "he has made the proper allowances". In 6th line strike out the word "adjusted". In 10th line strike out the words "in the rear sight".

193. In 3d line substitute the word "may" for "should".

194. In 4th line strike out the words "to the position of ready".

197 to be omitted.

198. In 1st line strike out the words "still further".

199. In 8th line substitute for "Several months" the words "At least a month". In 9th line, after the word "recruit", add "and for those soldiers who in the preceding year's practice failed to qualify higher than the second class"; strike out 10th and 11th lines, and the words "of proficiency" in 12th line. In 14th line strike out the words "several weeks of

the". Strike out the sentence beginning with the word "As" in 17th line.

200. In 2d line strike out the words "practice will" and substitute "ammunition will be wasted". Strike out entire 3d line, and the words "at 50 yards" in the 4th line.

201. In 4th line strike out the word "advisable" and substitute "necessary". In the 6th line substitute the word "shortest" for "shorter". In the same line in the word "ranges" omit the "s". In the 7th line strike out "exhibit proficiency or". In 9th line strike out the word "this". In 10th line strike out "advance should not be hastily made for". In the same line substitute "Many" for "many".

203 to 259, inclusive, omit, and substitute the following:

PRELIMINARY PRACTICE.

202 a. Preliminary practice is the prescribed firing which precedes the record practice at the different ranges.

202 b. Preliminary practice will be held in scores of five shots up to the prescribed limit, except that where only five shots in preliminary practice at any range are to be fired, and different positions are prescribed, only the number of preliminary shots prescribed for each position will be fired in that position.

The record firing of the soldier in each position will follow his preliminary firing in that position, before he has any other firing.

202 c. Preliminary firing will always be held under the same supervision and with the same precautions taken to insure fair and accurate marking and scoring as obtained in record practice.

202 d. For the Recruit Class, preliminary practice will consist in firing ten shots at each of the ranges: 100, 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards.

202 e. For the Second Season Class, preliminary practice will consist in firing ten shots at each of the ranges: 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards.

202 f. For the Subsequent Season Class, preliminary practice will consist in firing five shots at each of the ranges: 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards.

202 g. Any soldier advanced to firing at 800 and 1,000 yards, as provided for in paragraphs 202 l and 202 m, will fire ten shots in preliminary practice at each of these ranges.

202 h. In each class the soldier must complete his prescribed preliminary and record practice at each range, before commencing his preliminary practice at the next longer range.

RECORD PRACTICE AT RECTANGULAR TARGETS.

202 i. From this firing, and that in skirmish practice, the general proficiency of the soldier will be judged and his classification determined. It will always be held under the supervision of a commissioned officer, and every possible precaution taken to insure fair and accurate marking and scoring.

202 j. The record practice for the Recruit and Second Season Classes will consist in firing twenty shots at each of the ranges: 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards.

202 k. The record practice for the Subsequent Season Class will consist in firing ten shots at each of the ranges: 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards.

202 l. If in the practice prescribed in paragraphs 202 j and 202 k, any officer or soldier attains a percentage of 70 firing with the rifle, or 68 firing with the carbine, of the possible total score, he will be advanced to practice at 800 yards, firing at this range twenty shots if in the Recruit or Second Season Class, and ten shots if in the Subsequent Season Class.

202 m. If in his practice at the 200, 300, 500, 600, and 800 yards ranges, any officer or soldier attains a percentage of 70 firing with the rifle, or 67 firing with the carbine, of the possible total score, he will be advanced to practice at 1,000 yards, firing at this range twenty shots if in the Recruit or Second Season Class, and ten shots if in the Subsequent Season Class.

CHAPTER II.

DETAILS OF INDIVIDUAL PRACTICE.

Positions.

202 n. ONE HUNDRED YARDS.—*Recruit Class:* Preliminary—(1) Five shots kneeling or sitting; (2) Five shots standing.

202 o. TWO HUNDRED YARDS.—*Recruit and Second Season Classes:* Preliminary—(1) Five shots kneeling or sitting; (2) Five shots standing. Record—(1) Ten shots kneeling; (2) Ten shots standing. *Subsequent Season Class:* Preliminary—(1) Three shots kneeling or sitting; (2) Two shots standing. Record—(1) Five shots kneeling or sitting; (2) Five shots standing.

202 p. THREE HUNDRED YARDS.—*Recruit and Second Season Classes:* Preliminary—(1) Five shots prone; (2) Five shots kneeling or sitting. Record—(1) Ten shots prone; (2) Ten shots kneeling or sitting. *Subsequent Season Class:* Preliminary—(1) Three shots prone; (2) Two shots kneeling or sitting. Record—(1) Five shots prone; (2) Five shots kneeling or sitting.

202 q. FIVE AND SIX HUNDRED YARDS.—Practice and number of shots in preliminary and record firing at each range, the same as prescribed for 800 yards.

202 r. EIGHT HUNDRED AND ONE THOUSAND YARDS.—The prone position will be used in all firings at these ranges. Ten shots in preliminary and ten shots in record practice at each distance, for those in the Subsequent Season Class; ten shots in preliminary and twenty shots in record practice for the Second Season and Recruit Classes, as prescribed in paragraphs 202 l and 202 m.

202 s. No use of the gun sling will be made at any range, whether firing standing, kneeling, sitting, or lying prone. It will be strapped tightly to the barrel or sufficiently loosened to permit the free passage of the hand between it and the stock.

202 t. The graduations on the rear sights of the rifle and carbine are determined from actual firing at the Springfield

Armory under average conditions of weather. The elevations thus marked for different distances will not be found to answer, without allowances, when firing is held at other places, but will vary with the height of the range above the sea level; and on the same range, with variations in atmospheric conditions, the peculiarities of shooting of different guns and the different ways of sighting, holding, and pulling trigger on the part of the soldier.

202 u. The elevation required for different distances at any particular military post, and for any fixed conditions of the weather, must be determined by experience.

202 v. The sights upon military firearms do not permit very delicate adjustment, and it is impossible to anticipate the particular errors in each shot which may occur in consequence of the variations in the rifle and ammunition.

202 w. On the magazine arms, the notches on the rear sight are centrally located, without corrections for drift.

202 x. ONE HUNDRED YARDS.—Target A will be used at this range. No rest for the rifle or carbine will be allowed, or for any part of the body, except as prescribed in the kneeling and standing positions, or as authorized for the sitting position. With these limitations, the positions which the soldier can take with the greatest ease and steadiness should be adopted.

202 y. At this range the wind causes only a slight deviation of the bullet.

202 z. TWO HUNDRED YARDS.—Target A will be used for practice at this range, and the positions, with their variations and restrictions, prescribed for practice at 100 yards will be employed.

202 aa. The horizontal position of a hit is changed at this, as at all other ranges, by altering to the amount desired the point of aim.

202 bb. The trajectories of the rifle and carbine are so flat that the sights have not been arranged for any elevation less than 300 yards; the gun will therefore shoot high, and should consequently be aimed near the bottom of the figure.

202 cc. THREE HUNDRED YARDS.—Target A will be used for this practice, which will be held lying prone and kneeling or sitting. In determining the particular form of these latter two positions, all possible freedom will be permitted the soldier; for while it is desirable that practice in some form of either the kneeling or sitting positions, or both, be made imperative, yet the soldier should be encouraged to adopt that variety of either of these positions which gives him the greatest steadiness.

202 dd. To make a change in the horizontal position of a hit, the point of aim should be altered to the extent desired, as before explained.

202 ee. FOUR HUNDRED YARDS.—Whenever practice is held at this range, the firing will be at target B, and in the positions prescribed for 800 yards. It will, however, generally be better to omit firing at this distance and to pass from the 300 directly to the 500 yards range. This is advisable, as the increase of the range from 300 to 400 yards does not alter very materially the effect of the atmospheric conditions upon the soldier's ability to do accurate firing; and as, moreover, to make the practice of any considerable value, it would require the introduction of a target with dimensions between those of the A and B targets, thereby complicating the practice to a degree for which the consequent advantages do not offer a sufficient compensation.

202 ff. FIVE AND SIX HUNDRED YARDS.—Practice will be held at target B, in the positions prescribed in paragraph 202 p.

202 gg. The effect of a side wind on the long and comparatively light caliber .80 bullet is, in equal times, greater than upon the heavier caliber .45 bullet; to some extent the higher initial velocity and lessened time of flight reduce the total difference, but it will still be found that at the mid, and especially at the long ranges, the wind causes more side deviation than with the Springfield. It must be allowed for by altering the point of aim.

202 hh. The ratio of weight to cross-section is so favorable in the caliber .80 bullet that the effect of a head or rear wind is less than with the caliber .45 bullet.

Long-range Practice.

202 ii. EIGHT HUNDRED YARDS.—Practice at this distance will be held at the target C-d in the prone position.

202 jj. ONE THOUSAND YARDS.—Practice at this distance will be held at the target C-k in the prone position.

202 kk. In the practice at these long ranges, the principal difficulties lie in the necessity for correctly estimating the force and direction of the wind and in allowing for these and the increased drift in selecting the point of aim; also in the necessity for greater refinements in the estimate of the elevations required. It will therefore be necessary to study attentively these factors and to aim with even greater care than at the shorter ranges.

260. In 5th and 6th lines omit the words "commands open chamber, and close chamber should be given", and substitute "chamber will be opened and the magazine examined". In the 7th line omit the word "execute" and substitute "do this". In the 8th line omit the words "these motions".

260 a. Cases of missfire of cartridges may frequently be attributed to the fact that the bolt of the rifle was not entirely closed and the handle turned down to its extreme position when the trigger was pulled. Attention is called to the necessity for pressing the bolt handle well to place before the trigger is pulled, in order to avoid the chance of missfire. Failure to properly close the bolt may be due to two causes: 1st. The handle may not be fully pressed down when the piece is loaded; 2d. The soldier, in pulling the trigger, may press slightly under the handle of the bolt and throw it up sufficiently to cause a missfire.

261 to be omitted.

262. In the 5th line omit the words "brought to the full cock" and substitute "cocked". In the 9th line, for the word "chamber" substitute "piece", and for the word "open" substitute "locked".

266. In 2d line, after the word "cleaned" insert period (.) and omit remaining portion of the paragraph.

266 a. When the practice is concluded the piece should be at once cleaned, as the residuum of smokeless powder, if not completely removed, corrodes the bore in a short time. Care is required in cleaning the arm after firing.

To clean the barrel, insert in the chamber a cartridge shell, the front end of which has been filled with a wooden plug, and close the bolt. Clean the bore with rags saturated with soda water, or, if that is not obtainable, with water; wipe thoroughly dry with clean rags; remove the bolt and cartridge shell; clean and dry the chamber from the rear in the same manner; finally, oil both chamber and bore with cosmoline oil, leaving a light coating. When the jointed rod is used, remove the bolt, clean half of the bore from the muzzle and the remainder through the receiver, as above described.

If gas escapes at the base of the cartridge, it will probably enter the well of the bolt through the striker hole. In this case the bolt must be dismounted, and the parts and well of the bolt thoroughly cleaned. Before assembling the bolt the firing pin, barrel, and undercut of sleeve, body of striker, well of bolt, and undercut of bolt collar should be lightly oiled.

Many parts can generally be cleaned with dry rags; all parts after cleaning should be wiped with an oiled rag. The best method of applying oil is to rub with a piece of cotton, upon which a few drops of oil have been placed, thereby avoiding the use of an unnecessary amount of oil. This method will serve even for cams of the cocking piece and bolt, the gate lug and its bearing on carrier, all of which should be kept lubricated.

Any part that may appear to work hard can generally be freed by the use of a little oil.

The rag or cloth used in cleaning should not be left in the barrel, for if present when the piece is fired it may produce a swollen barrel; the sand or dust which might collect around it, and perhaps remain after it was withdrawn, might also tend to produce the same result.

272 to 282, inclusive, to be omitted.

284. In 6th line omit the word "bull's-" and substitute "trunk of the figure. If the conditions are such that the final

aim can not be taken at this point, the preparatory aim should be there directed, and then the particular allowances made on the face of the target, care being taken in applying them, both in amount and direction". Omit 7th line, and the word "division" in 8th line. In 14th line after the word "target" take out comma (,) and substitute a period (.). In same line omit the word "the". Omit from the 15th to 20th line, both inclusive, and the words "a full sight" in the 21st line.

285. In 4th line omit the word "bull's-eye" and substitute "figure". In 6th and 7th lines omit the words "the bull's-eye" and substitute "it". In 9th line strike out "bull's-eye" and substitute "figure".

286. In 1st and 2d lines strike out "especially", and in 2d line strike out "at 200 or 300 yards". In 15th line strike out from the word "or" to the word "rifles" in the 16th line, both inclusive. In the 19th and 20th lines strike out "the adjustment of the sight corrected" and substitute "corrections made". Strike out words in parentheses.

Strike out 287, and substitute the following:

286 a. Immediately after firing, the soldier should withdraw the bolt, and especially if firing at the longer ranges; observe at the same time whether the atmospheric conditions are still those for which the sight was adjusted. By this time the shot will have been signaled; if the correct allowances were made practice can be continued without modification.

Strike out 288, and substitute the following:

286 b. If the hit is not placed as anticipated, the point of aim should be altered in the direction and amount necessary to correct the error.

289. In the 2d line for "second" substitute "succeeding".

290. In 1st line substitute "a" for "the first"; in 3d line substitute "next" for "second"; in 4th line substitute "286 b" for "289".

291. Strike out 9th, 10th, and 11th lines, and insert "the point of aim should be changed toward the wind a distance". In the 15th line strike out the word "center" and substitute "4". In 17th line strike out the word "bull's-eye" and insert

"5"; for "center" substitute "4". In 19th line strike out "an inner" and substitute "3". In 20th line strike out "centers" and "bull's-eyes" and substitute "4's" and "5's" respectively.

292. In 6th line strike out the word "wind-gauge" and insert "point of aim".

294. In 11th, 12th, and 18th lines strike out the words in parentheses. Strike out all after the word "target" in 16th line.

295. In 2d line strike out "adjustment" and substitute "allowances". In the 3d line, after the word "lowered", for comma (,) substitute period (.); strike out remainder of sentence.

296 to be omitted.

297. In the 4th line strike out the word "sights" and substitute "allowances"; also word "moved" and substitute "made".

298. In 1st and 2d lines strike out "corrections" and substitute "allowances"; in the 2d line strike out "bull's-eye" and insert "5"; take out "center" and substitute "4". Strike out all in parentheses.

299. In 3d line strike out "in these cases there". Strike out from the 4th to the 15th line, both inclusive. In the 16th line strike out the words "not altered" and substitute "as".

300. In last line strike out "bull's-eye" and substitute "figure".

301 to be omitted.

302. In 3d line strike out "has" and substitute "and the point of aim have".

303, 304, and 305 to be omitted.

311. In 4th line for the word "bull's-eye" substitute "figure".

312. Beginning in 4th line, strike out all after the period (.) down to the word "and", inclusive, in 7th line.

313. In 15th line strike out the word "bull's-eye" and substitute "figure". In last line strike out words in parentheses.

315. Strike out "if he desires to improve, or to attain even fair results".

317, 318, and 319 to be omitted.

320. Strike out last sentence.

321 to 361, inclusive, omit, and substitute the following:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HANDLING U. S. MAGAZINE ARMS, CALIBER .30, WHEN HEATED BY FIRING.

320a. Owing to the great amount of heat developed during the firing, care must be exercised in handling the U. S. magazine rifle and carbine, caliber .30.

(1) After Rapid Fire.

After fifteen rounds fired rapidly (ten or more a minute), the piece should be handled only by the stock, hand guard, or metal parts in rear of the chamber, as the barrel becomes uncomfortably hot about this time, though the rear sights and bands will not be found so until from thirty to thirty-five rounds have been fired.

(2) After Slow Fire

In slow firing (at the rate of three or less a minute), the barrel of the piece should not be handled after some seventeen to twenty rounds.

After forty rounds fired at this rate, handle the arm only by the wooden parts and those metal parts in rear of the chamber.

If the leaf of the rear sight is raised during this firing (as it probably would be), the sight can be adjusted, if done quickly, even after a hundred rounds, without fear of burning the hand.

(3) Number of Rounds that can be Fired Rapidly Without Injury to the Piece.

Two hundred rounds, probably the maximum amount to be carried by any soldier, or even as many as he can possibly carry, can be fired rapidly without injury to the arm, other than the charring of the wooden parts in contact with the barrel.

(4) *Artificial Cooling of Barrel.*

If it be necessary or desirable to cool the barrel more rapidly than it would when exposed merely to the air, remove the bolt, depress the muzzle until nearly vertical, and pour in water, very slowly at first, until steam is no longer formed, when it can be poured rapidly.

In service the canteen or cup should be used for this purpose. Owing to the large amount of water necessary to cool a heated rifle, from four to six quarts being required, artificial cooling would not ordinarily be practicable in the field.

There is little to be gained, even if employed, as after two hundred rounds one can handle the piece by the stock without burning the hand.

The soldier will soon learn to handle the piece carefully after any firing, no matter how little, and artificial cooling by water should not be ordinarily practiced, as it may prove injurious to the barrel.

CHAPTER IV.

SKIRMISH FIRING.

320 b. All members of the company will, on the completion of their course of practice at rectangular targets, be exercised in this firing.

320 c. The group target described in paragraph 374 *rr* will be used for this practice. The groups will be arranged in line with a distance of not less than five yards between centers. Numbers will be placed on the butt above each group in order that each soldier may be able to distinguish his proper target.

320 d. For this practice hits in any portion of the targets, whether from direct or ricochet fire, will be counted and scored three if in target D (standing), four in target E (kneeling), and five if in target F (the lying figure); provided that in counting the hits, for this as for all other firings at these targets, only those are considered that have struck within or on any portion of the steel frame, omitting hits in any portion of the paper silhouette that may happen to project beyond the frame, which is the actual target.

320 e. For recruits on the first run the result of the firing will, at each halt, be signaled after the signal "Cease Firing".

320 f. The range and consequent adjustment of sights will be announced by the squad leaders, or company officers; the number of shots, and whether by volley, or slow or rapid fire, ordered for each halt.

320 g. The practice, therefore, partakes of the nature of known-distance firing, combined with an advance and retreat and a variation in the class of fire, dependent upon the distance from the target, which is regarded as the enemy.

320 h. These conditions as to range are those that generally exist in action. "For troops on the defensive, the range to different landmarks is known. For troops on the offensive, the scouts and sharpshooters obtain the range and give it to the other men as they come upon the firing line. Or it is obtained from the nearest battery of artillery, or from range finders, or it is obtained by officers directing volleys from companies or battalions and bracketing the target. But, however it is done, it is *not done* by the indiscriminate firing of the men in general, by each man searching for the range according to his individual judgment."

320 i. The vast majority of shots fired in battle, if they are fired with any judgment, will then be under the conditions of known-distance firing. Not that these distances will necessarily be the correct distances, but the soldier accepts them as such and delivers the fire accordingly, and its effect depends upon the officers', not the soldier's determination of the range and selection of elevation, and upon the soldier's proficiency as a known-distance shot.

320 j. While, then, the battle condition is that of unknown (*i. e.* estimated) ranges, the firing condition for the individual soldier is that of known-distance firing, and consequently the practice will be so conducted as to impress this fact upon him and to train him to obey the resulting instructions of his officers.

320 k. As in the firing by squad the shooting of each soldier is considered in determining his classification, it would not be

just to introduce an influence dependent upon the officers' possible errors when estimating the range; the firing will therefore be conducted over ranges where the distances are known and plainly marked, and the halts so ordered that elevations, correct, or nearly so, can be announced at each halt.

320 l. The practice will be conducted by squad. The squad composed as prescribed in the Drill Regulations, will be brought up to the range at a distance of about 700 yards from the target.

The magazine will be charged, cut off, and held in reserve until magazine fire is subsequently ordered, as hereafter provided. The squad will then be deployed forward as skirmishers, advanced to a point 200 yards from the targets, and withdrawn to its first position according to the methods laid down in the Drill Regulations. The interval ordered between skirmishers will correspond to that between the group targets, to one of which each soldier, after deployment, will be assigned. If more than one squad fire at the same time, there will be an interval of at least 20 yards between targets of adjacent squads.

320 m. The advance of the squad will be at quick time, until a distance of 600 yards from the targets is reached, when a halt will be ordered and one volley fired in the manner laid down in the Drill Regulations; for this volley the men will take the kneeling position.

For the firing at this, as at all other halts, the pieces will be loaded from the belt, and not until the halt has been ordered. Aim will be taken at the bottom of the figures. This rule is general for all firing at figure targets.

The advance will then be resumed, first at quick, and then at double time, until a distance of 500 yards from the targets is reached, when a halt will be ordered and one volley fired as before; the men for this volley taking the prone position.

320 n. In a similar manner the advance will be continued, two cartridges being fired at 400 yards from the targets; two cartridges at 325 yards, using the lowest adjustment of the sight, and three cartridges at 250 yards—the men for all this firing taking the prone position. The commands for this

firing will be those prescribed in the Drill Regulations for firing a limited number of rounds at will.

320o. The advance from 250 to 200 yards will be made at double time, when the halt will be ordered, and the men directed to kneel and fire rapidly five cartridges. The order will be given for magazine fire, and the five cartridges fired from it.

320p. The retreat will then be ordered, and conducted, between each halt, first at double and then at quick time.

Halts will be made at 300 and 400 yards, at each of which distances two cartridges will be fired in the manner prescribed in paragraph 320n, and at 500 and 600 yards, at each of which distances one volley will be fired; at 300, 400, and 500 yards these firings will be from the prone position; at 600, from the kneeling position. After the last volley the squad will be assembled. The targets will then be examined, and the hits signaled.

320q. The halts where rapid fire, or fire with counted cartridges, is delivered, will be thirty seconds in duration—extending from the last note of the signal “Commence Firing”, to the last note of the signal “Cease Firing.” For each shot fired by the soldier before the commencement or after the close of the interval, or for each shot fired in excess of the number ordered for the halt, five points will be deducted from his score. Five points will also be deducted for a failure to fire the number prescribed for a halt.

320r. The number of cartridges carried by each soldier should not be limited to those he is to fire, as it may be necessary to replace a missfire.

320s. In case of accident disabling a soldier's piece, the incomplete score will not be considered, but the practice repeated.

320t. Two runs, as above described, will constitute the record practice for the Recruit and Second Season classes; one run the record practice for the Subsequent Season Class.

320u. Officers and noncommissioned officers will make these runs as prescribed, special squads being formed for that purpose, when necessary.

320 v. For the Recruit Class, the record practice as skirmishers will be preceded by one or more runs, using blank or dummy cartridges. For other classes this preliminary exercise will be discretionary with the company commander.

320 w. The limited amount of ammunition does not permit in this practice the firing of as many shots as would probably be delivered by a squad in action during an advance over the same ground. The men will then be frequently reminded that the practice is not designed to reproduce but merely to illustrate the methods that would be followed in battle. They will be told that the halts would probably be more frequent, the rushes shorter, and that more cartridges would be designated for each halt. The final resort to magazine fire would also possibly be delayed until a closer approach had been made, and would then be followed by a charge upon the enemy instead of the retreat prescribed for practice.

320 x. These firings, with those at rectangular targets which precede them, complete the soldier's course of individual record practice; from the results of both his classification will be determined.

CHAPTER V.

COMPANY VOLLEY FIRING.

320 y. Upon the completion of the skirmish practice the company will be exercised in firing by volley.

320 z. The firing line will be composed of all enlisted men of the company, field musicians excepted.

320 aa. Before commencing the course of volley firing the company will be drilled in aiming and pulling trigger by volley, and in similar practice with blank cartridges. In this exercise, as well as in the firing to follow, no effort will be made to establish a regular cadence in the command, but the men so taught that without anticipating the order to fire they will always wait until it is given, which should only be when all the pieces appear to be steady.

The company commander will, however, be careful not to unduly delay the command for the delivery of the volley.

320 bb. The course of volley firing will comprise, for preliminary practice, one volley at each of the distances, 700, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards.

320 cc. The record practice will comprise three volleys at each of the distances prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

After the regular volley firing has once commenced, it will be continued (though not necessarily on the same, or even consecutive days) until completed, no other target practice of any kind being permitted by that company during its prosecution.

320 dd. The target for volley firing will be composed of three lines, in closed order, of the silhouettes used in skirmish practice; the first line formed by sixteen of the figure F, the second by sixteen of the figure E, and the third by sixteen of the figure D; the line of kneeling figures being placed at the distance designated for practice, the line of lying figures 10 yards directly to its front, and the line of standing figures 20 yards directly to its rear.

Each hit in any figure, whether from direct or ricochet fire, will be scored one, and the results of all the record firing at each range, expressed in percentage, will be obtained by multiplying the total number of hits by one hundred and dividing the product by three times the number expressing 85 per cent of all enlisted men, excluding field musicians, borne on the rolls of the company, regardless of the number firing. In computing the percentage the figures will be carried only to one place of decimals. The average per cent of the company for volley firing at all ranges will be obtained by dividing the sum of these average per cents by the number of ranges. Hits without the iron frame will be deemed misses, as directed in paragraph 320 d. Cartridges failing to explode will not be replaced by individual shots, but scored as if they had missed the target.

320 ee. The regular practice will always be conducted by the company commander. The post commander should exercise more than usual care in regard to volley firing, assisting the company commander in every way to obtain the greatest possible strength of his company for this practice.

320 ff. For the volley firing the company will be deployed in single rank, with an interval of one pace between the men. The commands for the firing will in all cases be those prescribed by the Drill Regulations.

320 gg. After deployment each sergeant will place himself on the nearest flank of the company.

320 hh. For all volley firing the men will take the lying position.

320 ii. The results of the soldier's classification, as determined by the record of individual firing at rectangular targets and skirmish firing at known distances, and the results of the company volley firing, will be utilized as a means of estimating the proficiency of the men and the probable effect of the company's fire in battle.

ADDITIONAL PRACTICE.

320 jj. After the completion of the record practice of the entire company a portion of the ammunition remaining may be expended, in the discretion of the company commander, in the further instruction of such recruits as failed to attain reasonable proficiency in their record practice. No report of this practice will be made. It may be held at any time available for the purpose in the remainder of the target year.

On page 188, for "III" substitute "VI".

362. Between 3d and 4th lines interpolate the following: "While the limited allowance of ammunition does not permit its prosecution as a part of the record course, it should yet be held as special firing after the completion of the record firing of the company, not more than one-third of the ammunition remaining being used for the purpose. Sharpshooters particularly should be given an opportunity to practice this kind of firing. A special report will be made of all practice of this description."

363. In 2d and 3d lines omit the words "any one of the forms of target described". Omit the 3d line, and the word "being" in the 4th line, and insert the following: "A temporary one should be devised fulfilling the conditions that it can

be". In the 10th line, after the word "fire" take out the comma (,) and insert a period (.). Omit remainder of the paragraph.

364. In 3d line omit the word "pulls". In the 4th line omit the words "the cord which". In 6th line omit the words "releases his" and insert "withdraws the target". Omit the 7th line.

366. In 1st line omit the word "this" and substitute "such".

367. In 1st line omit the word "Cushing".

368. In 2d line, after the word "the" insert "K target or the"; omit the words "horse or".

372. Add to this paragraph the following: "The time of flight for the caliber .30 bullet being very short, these allowances should be very small."

375 to 392, inclusive, omit, and substitute the following:

PART III.

FIELD PRACTICE.

374a. After the conclusion of the range practice of the company, the remainder of the ammunition, except so much as may be expended in the further instruction of recruits as provided for in paragraph 320*jj*, and the special practice at moving targets provided for in paragraph 362, will be expended in field target practice.

PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION ON VARIED GROUND.

374b. The methods of instructing the squads or groups of a company on varied ground, using simulated firing and making use of cover, are prescribed in detail in the Drill Regulations. This field exercise should precede the actual field target practice as a preliminary drill.

374 c. On account of the danger attending the use of ball cartridges in field exercises, the most rigid precautions will be taken to prevent accidents. Recruits who have not completed the season's range firing will not be allowed to take part in this practice with ball cartridges. All other available

men of the company, excluding the field musicians, will participate in this firing.

CHAPTER I.

COMPANY FIELD PRACTICE.

374d. The ground selected for field firing should be separate from the ranges used for the other firing. If no suitable ground can be obtained on a military reservation or its vicinity, and it is not practicable to send the company to a more distant field, practice for that year may be omitted, and the ammunition utilized for other purposes.

374e. The firing will be directed by the company commander, assisted by his officers, due supervision being exercised by the post or camp commander over this practice.

374f. The practice will be conducted according to the general manner laid down in the Drill Regulations for the company on the offensive, acting alone, and the methods there prescribed will govern in all details except as may otherwise be provided for in the following paragraphs.

374g. If the extent of ground will permit, the company will be formed about 2,000 or 2,500 yards from the enemy, represented by the targets arranged as prescribed in paragraph 374t. The magazine will then be charged, cut off, and held in reserve until magazine fire is ordered as hereafter provided.

The captain will then designate the firing line, support, and reserve, and from the support select and send forward a few scouts.

If the ground is more limited, the company will be formed, if possible, at not less than 1,300 yards from the targets, and the scouts, firing line, support, and reserve designated.

374h. The advance will then be ordered in accordance with the Drill Regulations; the firing line forming line of sections and then line of squads, and finally at about 900 yards, deploying as skirmishers.

374i. The scouts at probably 800 yards will halt and await the firing line, which, on reaching that position, will fire one volley.

Continuing the advance, the firing line will fire two volleys at about 700 yards and two volleys at about 600 yards.

374j. The support, which during the advance has been drawing nearer to the firing line, will join it at about 525 yards, carrying the line forward to 500 yards, when two volleys will be fired.

374k. The further advance will be made by rushes as prescribed in the Drill Regulations, except that each rush will cover about 60 yards.

Or, preferably, the rushes can be limited to about 80 yards, and ball cartridges fired only at every other halt—this measure being necessary on account of the small amount of ammunition available for the practice.

374l. In this manner halts for firing with ball cartridges will be made at about 440, 380, and 320 yards, at each of which two volleys or counted cartridges will be fired. A halt for firing with ball cartridges will be made at about 260 yards, where three volleys or counted cartridges will be fired.

374m. At this halt the reserve will join the firing line, carrying it forward. At about 200 yards from the targets a rapid independent fire, of four cartridges per man, will be delivered.

374n. The line will then rush forward to about 175 yards from the targets, when five cartridges per man will be fired as rapidly as possible from the magazine.

374o. The line will then be withdrawn, halting at 300 and again at 400 yards; at each halt two volleys or counted cartridges will be fired.

374p. Continuing the retreat, after the firing at 400 yards, the original firing line will be withdrawn, to be followed as one body by those sections that formed the support and reserve. On reaching 500 yards the support and reserve will halt and fire one volley. After this last volley the company will be assembled. The markers will then examine the targets and record the number of hits made.

374q. The duration of the halts for firing will be so regulated as to afford sufficient time for aiming, without unduly prolonging the period beyond what would probably obtain in

action. At each halt the number of shots to be fired and the elevation to be taken by the men will be designated.

The positions for firing, whether kneeling or lying, will also be designated; their selection will be largely governed by the nature of the ground over which the advance is being made. If the kneeling or lying position has been designated, and the targets can not be seen from either of these positions by individual men, they will deliver the fire standing. No man, however, will fire when he can not see a target.

374 r. Before prosecuting the company firing as above prescribed, with ball cartridges, several practices will each year be held without cartridges, or with blank cartridges if available, that the men may become thoroughly conversant with the manner of executing the drill.

374 s. The practice will comprise annually two of the complete advances and retreats; they will be held on different days, and as far as possible the men constituting the firing line at the first practice will form the support and reserve at the second. If, however, the company has been designated to take part in combined field practice, only one such advance and retreat will be made.

374 t. The target for the company firing (Target H, Plate XI) will be a line of sixty skirmishers represented by the three kinds of figure targets composing the group target for skirmish firing by squads. Twenty of each of the figures D, E, and F will be employed and arranged by placing a kneeling figure on the right flank of the line of figures, followed by a standing and then a lying figure, and repeating this arrangement throughout the line. The figures will be at equal intervals; that between the centers of any two consecutive standing figures being 3 yards; adjacent figures 1 yard between centers.

A hit in any figure, whether from direct or ricochet fire, will be scored one, the limiting line of the figures being as prescribed by paragraph 320 d.

374 u. In a single practice as prescribed it is contemplated that the men of the original firing line each fire twenty-nine shots, those in the support twenty-five shots, and those in the

reserve fourteen shots. If any shots in excess of the number that are thus ordered should be fired, one hit for each of such shots will be deducted from the number of hits actually made, and the final score expressed by the percentage of the remaining hits to the number of shots ordered during the practice.

374 v. The remarks made in paragraph 820 *w* concerning the individual skirmish firing by squads, also apply to the company practice, and should be brought to the notice of the men.

374 w. Cavalry will prosecute all the preceding firing exercises dismounted.

CHAPTER II.

COMBINED FIELD PRACTICE.

374 x. When in compliance with orders from the Headquarters of the Army, or from the Headquarters of the different Military Departments, troops are annually assembled for field instruction, combined field target practice will be held.

374 y. The command as a single force, or, if the extent of the ground will not permit, such a portion of the command as is practicable, will operate under the general rules laid down in the Drill Regulations for the movements of Battalions, Regiments, or Brigades dependent upon its strength or upon the scheme for the practice that may be prepared by the commanding officer.

374 z. The annual allowance of ammunition, together with the amount accruing from the saving of shells, will generally leave, after the completion of the prescribed record course and the additional firing for recruits, and that at moving targets, about thirty-five rounds per man available for company field practice and combined field practice. That portion of this amount which is not expended in the company field practice will be available for the combined field practice.

374 aa. A general idea of the contemplated practice will be prepared and issued by the commanding officer, and the

practice conducted in accordance with the principles governing the movements of the several arms. The parts to be taken by the subordinate commanders will be designated and their respective movements assimilated to the conditions of position and attack that would occur in actual engagement with an enemy occupying the ground selected for the targets.

374 bb. If the ground permits, a flank as well as a frontal attack should be made; long-range fire from distant elevated positions maintained; or turning movements combined with the main attack.

374 cc. Cavalry will be brought on the ground mounted, and employed during the practice as they would be in actual service.

They will dismount to fire, and may either continue to fight on foot or be mounted that they may pass rapidly from one part of the field to another.

374 dd. The figure targets D, E, F, and K, supplemented with temporary wooden frames, covered with old canvas or similar material, and properly painted to represent supports and reserves, will be arranged to represent the enemy in the appropriate relative position, determined by their strength and the nature of the ground occupied.

The temporary frames will be prepared from any available material.

374 ee. The targets representing the enemy will be placed in their positions by a special detail from but one of the companies as may be directed by the commanding officer, but the particulars of their arrangement will not be communicated to the subordinate commanders.

After the firing they will be carefully examined by an officer or officers selected for the purpose, who will note the hits made on the figures at the different parts of the position occupied.

They will also be examined as generally as possible by others of the force engaged, and the results of the practice and observations upon its prosecution made the subject of discussion and criticism by all the officers of the garrison.

374 ff. Reports of the combined field firing embodying the general idea, the details of its development, and the results

obtained, will upon its termination be forwarded to Department Headquarters by the commanding officer.

374gg. If the garrison of any post is not assembled in combination with other troops in the field, this practice will take place on any suitable ground in the vicinity of the post under the supervision of the post commander.

PART IV.

CHAPTER I.

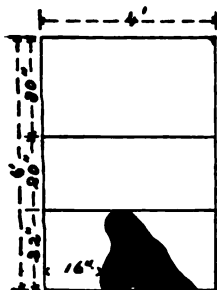
TARGETS.

374hh. The best method of determining the probable efficiency of the soldier's fire in action as indicated by the results of his target practice is to divide the target into various divisions, and to give to hits in these divisions a value constant for all points in any one space, but increasing in value in proportion to the difficulty and desirability of hitting such a space, assuming it to be occupied by an enemy, the highest value being given, of course, to hits in the space occupied by the objective, usually called the "bull's-eye".

374ii. RECTANGULAR TARGETS.—The shape and dimensions of the rectangular targets adopted for individual deliberate practice are based upon the foregoing considerations. The objective, or that portion of the target upon which hits have the highest value, is in the case of each target the figure of a soldier in a lying, kneeling, or standing position, or of a soldier mounted, depending upon the range.

374jj. Experience shows that the invariable tendency of troops in battle is to aim too high, and that this tendency is greatly increased as proximity to the enemy is attained. To obtain the most useful effect from the soldier's fire in action the habit of aiming low should be formed. This should therefore be one of the objects sought to be attained by target practice. Hence the lower edge of the figure or objective is in each case placed tangent to the lower line of the target; this position of the objective also corresponds to the position of the actual objective in battle.

PLATE VIII.



TARGET A.



TARGET B.



TARGET C-d.

374kk. The objective in every case is designated "The Figure".

374ll. SHORT-RANGE TARGET (Target A, Plate VIII) used for 200 and 800 yards, and in addition for such firing as may be held at 100 yards. The *Figure* is the silhouette of a soldier in the lying position. For its exact position on the target, consult plate.

The *Center* is a rectangle 22 inches high (the height of a soldier lying) and 4 feet wide (the width of the target), the figure while included in the rectangle not being, of course, a portion of the *Center*. The *Inner* is a rectangle whose height is the distance between the upper boundary of the *Center* and a line drawn parallel to it at a distance of 42 inches from the bottom of the target (the height of a soldier kneeling), and its width the width of the target. The *Outer* is the rectangle which forms the remainder of the target. The entire target, as shown in the plate, is a rectangle 6 feet high and 4 feet wide.

374mm. MID-RANGE TARGET (Target B, Plate VIII) used for 500 and 600 yards, and such practice as may be held at 400 yards. This target is a square, 6 feet on a side. The *figure* is the silhouette of a soldier in the kneeling position, its dimensions being as shown in Plate VIII. For its exact position on the target, consult plate.

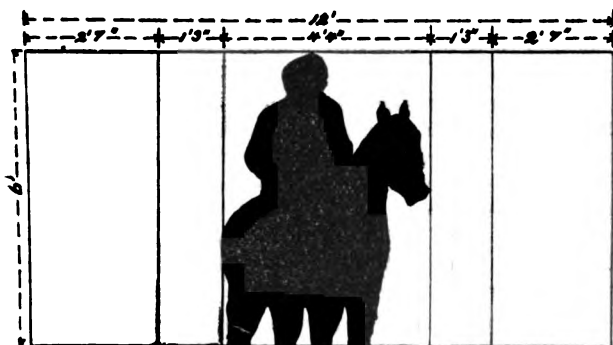
The *Center* and the *Right* and *Left Inners* are rectangles whose heights are the same (42 inches, the height of a soldier kneeling); the width of the *Center* being 8 feet and of each of the *Inners* 1 foot 6 inches. The *Outer* is the remainder of the target, and is a rectangle 6 feet wide and 80 inches high (see Plate VIII).

374nn. EIGHT-HUNDRED-YARDS TARGET (Target C-d, Plate VIII) used for 800 yards, and such practice as may be held at 700 yards.

This target is a rectangle 6 feet high and 12 feet wide. The *figure* of this target is the silhouette of a soldier standing. For its exact position on the target, consult the plate.

The *Center*, *Right Inner*, *Left Inner*, *Right Outer*, and *Left Outer*, are rectangles, the height of each being 6 feet (the

PLATE IX.



TARGET C-2.

PLATE XXIV.



TARGET A-2

height of the target). The width of the *Center* is 4 feet 4 inches; of each *Inner*, 1 foot 8 inches, and of each *Outer*, 2 feet 7 inches.

374 oo. ONE-THOUSAND-YARDS RANGE (Target C-k, Plate IX).—This target is of the same shape and size as the C-d target. The different divisions are of the same shape and dimensions as the corresponding divisions of the Target C-d, excepting the figure.

The figure is the silhouette of a mounted soldier, the legs of the horse being cut off at a height of 2 feet from the ground. For the exact position on the target, see plate.

374 pp. For all these targets the figure and the lines separating the different divisions are black, the remainder of the target a very light buff.

The lines separating the center and inner, and the inner and outer, should not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width.

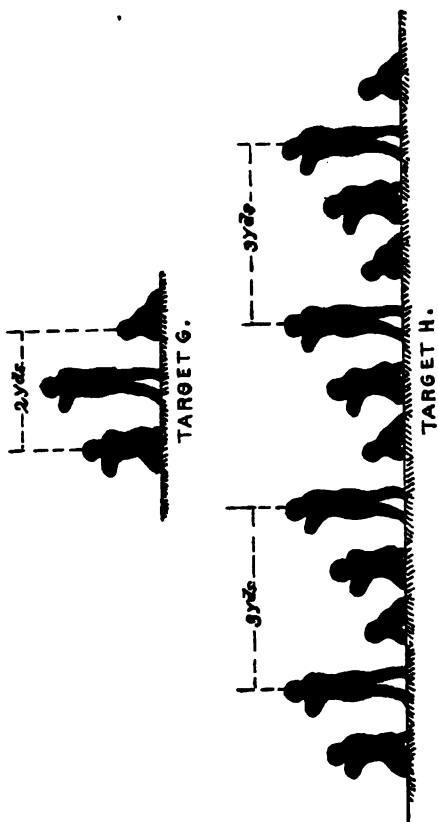
374 qq. SKIRMISH TARGETS (Targets D, E, F, Plate X, figs. 1, 2, and 3).—These are steel skeleton frames, representing the outline of a soldier in the firing positions, standing, kneeling, and lying, and are retained in a vertical position by the points at the bottom of the frame, and by a sustaining rod (fig. 4) which engages in a ring at the center of the standing and at the top of the kneeling figure. When used as targets they are covered with cloth and with black paper, cut as silhouettes to the shape of the frames. The Target D, with its sustaining rod or brace, weighs $81\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, Target E and brace 23 pounds, and Target F $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

374 rr. For the skirmish firing by squads, the three figure targets are placed in line, forming a group (Target G, Plate XI), the standing figure in the center and the kneeling and lying figures on its right and left, respectively, the distance between the centers of adjacent figures being 1 yard.

374 ss. The target for the company field practice (Target H, Plate XI) is fully described in paragraph 374 t.

374 tt. In the combined field practice the figure targets will be employed as may be directed by the commanding officer in the manner most suitable for the general idea of the practice.

PLATE XI.



393. In 1st, 2d, and 3d lines omit "These targets possess the greatest advantages for ordinary use at the majority of military posts". In 8th, 9th, and 10th lines omit "thus prepared makes a sound easily recognized by the marker and often heard at the firing point and".

396. In 3d line for "XX" substitute "XII".

397. Omit last eleven lines.

397 a. The systems of rectangular targets now made by the Ordnance Department and issued to the Army, include the following:

The revolving target (Laidley) of two patterns, horizontal or vertical, and each of two sizes.

The revolving (Texas) of one size; the sliding of two sizes, the rolling of one size. A feature governing the design of all these targets is that the principal working parts are not exposed and that only the target frames proper, to which the cloth covering and the paper targets are secured, are liable to be hit by the bullet. These target frames are common to all the targets and interchangeable; six sets are issued with each complete target, that old ones can be removed and replaced as they are destroyed.

Page 154, strike out "XX, XXI, XXII" and substitute "XII, XIII, XIV".

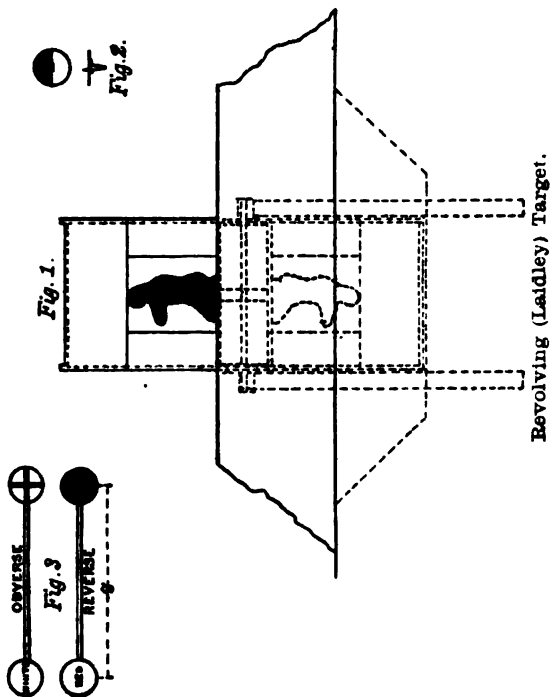
398. In 1st and 2d lines strike out "belong to the class of revolving targets and".

399. In 3d line strike out "20". In 7th line, for "2'" substitute "1.75'". In 9th line strike out "2'" and substitute "1.75'"; strike out "73.5'" and substitute "74'". In 10th line, for "2'" substitute "1.75'", and for "145.5'" substitute "146'". In 13th line, before the word "corners" insert "upper".

400. In 4th line strike out "bull's-eye" and insert "figure". In 6th line omit "1.5" square". In the 10th line omit the word "square".

401. Strike out "6" x 6" x 4'" and substitute "9" x 5.5" x 5.5'". At the end of the paragraph add "further details of these and the other forms of targets will be found in the

PLATE XII.



description of artillery and small-arms targets issued by the Chief of Ordnance."

402. In 10th line omit "XXI" and insert "XIII".

403. In 1st line, for "6" x 6'" insert "8" x 8'". In 12th line, after the word "sill" insert "or spring block", and for "48'" substitute "36'". In 14th line omit "8" x 2" x 2.5'".

405. In 3d line omit the words "may be placed on its side and". In the 4th line omit "XXII" and insert "XIV is used". In the 9th line, after the words "by a" add "top support secured to the marker's shelter". Omit 10th, 11th, and 12th lines.

407. In 3d line, for "XX" substitute "XII". In 4th line, for "XX" substitute "XII".

410. In 1st line, for "Laidley" substitute "revolving (Laidley)".

411. In last line, for "XXI" substitute "XIII".

412 to be omitted.

In the heading on page 163, "The Sliding (Brinton) Target," omit "(Brinton)".

413. In 1st line, after the word "target" insert "which slides vertically"; and omit from word "first" in 1st line to word "now", both inclusive, 5th line.

414. In 1st line for "XXIII" substitute "XV". In 2d line, for "XXIV" substitute "XVI". In 3d line, before the word "sill" insert "main-", and for the word "rail" substitute "beam". In 9th line, for "XXIV" substitute "XVI". In 10th line, for the word "rail" substitute "beam". In 12th line, for "XXIV" substitute "XVI". In 17th line, for "XXIV" substitute "XVI".

415. In 11th line omit "iron guide rings" and insert "slide frons". In 13th line strike out "XXIII" and insert "XVI"; omit the words "bottom timber" and insert "main sill".

418 and **419** to be omitted.

Page 170, in the heading, "The Rolling (Cushing) Target," omit "(Cushing)".

420. Omit all of first sentence except the first two words, "This target", and add "rolls on a track placed at right angles to the range". In 12th line omit the word "Brinton" and substitute "sliding".

421. In 1st line omit the word "fully"; for "XXV" substitute "XVII".

422. In 1st line, omit the word "fully". In 2d line, for "XXV and XXVI" substitute "XVII and XVIII".

424. In 2d line, for "XXVI" substitute "XVIII". In 14th line, for the word "prop" substitute "pole". At the end of paragraph, for the word "prop" substitute "pole".

425. In 7th line, for the word "iron" substitute "steel".

428 to be omitted.

430, 431, and 432 to be omitted.

433. Omit all of the 1st line except the words "this is a" and add "form of revolving target where the axis is in the plane of fire and the revolution is perpendicular to that plane. The center piece which revolves and carries the target frames is". Omit the 2d, 3d, and 4th lines, and all of 5th line except "7". In 8th line, after the word "proper" insert "Plate XIX". In 18th line, for the word "cross" substitute "center". In 23d line omit "as in the". In 24th line omit "Wingate target".

435 and remainder of page 177 to be omitted.

Omit pages from 178 to 181, inclusive, and 182 up to paragraph 447.

449 a. In view of the extreme range and penetration of the .30-caliber bullet, it is probable that in the future it will, in the case of many posts, be found necessary to have target practice conducted at a distance of several miles, or even farther from the post, necessitating the establishment of a camp on or near the range. The target practice can then be conducted uninterrupted by routine post duties, and fully as good, if not better, results obtained than on a range adjacent to the post.

454. Omit first sentence, and third word (also) in second sentence.

456. In 2d line, after the word "barrack" insert "or camp". In the last line for "600" insert "1,000".

457. In last line, for "XXXIII" substitute "XX".

462. In 10th line, for "XXXIII" substitute "XX".

464 a. At all posts where the range is not provided with a suitable stop butt, a small mound of earth will be erected behind each target of sufficient dimensions to retain most of the bullets that in practice pass through the target.

478. At the end of paragraph add "He will make timely estimates for material and labor to place the range in thorough condition for the target season, and all necessary repairs will be made under his direction and the supervision of the post commander."

479. In 6th line, before the word "volley" insert the word "and"; omit "and file".

482. Omit all after the word "present" in 6th line.

486. In 7th line for "bull's-eye" substitute "figure". Omit remainder of sentence after the word "ricochet" in 11th line and insert "by displaying the ricochet flag. and if the target is hit by placing over the shot hole the appropriate disk. Ricochet flags are white flags with red centers similar to those used in signaling, the size depending on the distance".

487. In 1st line, for the word "bull's-eye" substitute "figure". In 2d line, for the word "bull's-eye" substitute "hit in the figure".

492. In 5th line, for "bull's-eye" substitute "figure". At the end of the 6th line omit the letter "R" and insert "the same as a direct hit". In the 7th line omit the words "and considered as zero in adding up the score".

497. In 1st line, before the word "volley" insert "and"; omit "and file" and "it is"; omit remainder of the sentence and insert "the results will be signaled or communicated to the officer conducting the firing". Omit last four lines of the paragraph.

498. Omit the entire 1st line except the words "in the" and add "firing at the figure targets there is danger if bullets

strike the steel frames". In 2d line omit "-ger". In 3d line omit the words "of successive hits".

499. In 1st line omit the word "company". Before the word firing add "and volley".

501 to 509, inclusive, omit, and substitute the following:

CHAPTER IV.

CLASSIFICATION—RECORDS AND REPORTS.

Individual Classification.

500a. The company will be classified as follows: Sharpshooters, marksmen, first, second, and third class men.

500b. A sharpshooter is one who in firing with the rifle the prescribed number of shots in record practice at the rectangular targets, at 200, 300, 500, 600, 800, and 1,000 yards, together with his score in skirmish firing, shall make 70 per cent of the possible aggregate score, or in firing with the carbine as above shall make 67 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

500c. A marksman is one who in firing with the rifle the prescribed number of shots in record practice at rectangular targets, at 200, 300, 500, 600, and 800 yards, together with his score in skirmish firing, shall make 64 per cent of the possible aggregate score, or in firing with the carbine as above shall make 62 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

500d. A first-class man is one who in firing with the rifle the prescribed number of shots in record practice at rectangular targets, at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, together with his score in skirmish firing, shall make 54 per cent of the possible aggregate score, or in firing with the carbine as above shall make 53 per cent.

500e. A second-class man is one who in firing with the rifle the prescribed number of shots in record practice at rectangular targets, at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, together with his score in skirmish firing, shall make 44 per cent of the possible aggregate score, or firing with the carbine as above shall make 43 per cent.

500 f. A third-class man is one who in record practice fails to make the necessary per cent for the second class.

A failure to complete the course, or an entire omission of the firing, no matter what the cause, will not exempt men from classification, excepting those specified in the following paragraph:

500 g. A classification, according to the preceding paragraphs, will be made at the close of the practice season of all who have completed their individual course of firing at rectangular targets and as skirmishers, and of all who belong to the company during the last month of the practice season. The following will not be classified:

Those lost to the company during the first month of the practice season, for any cause, before they have completed their individual course, and the officers exempted in paragraph 174 g.

500 h. Upon receipt at department headquarters of the company report of target firing, a certificate of qualification will be issued to each sharpshooter given in the reports, and also certain insignia indicating their skill in marksmanship will be issued to each sharpshooter and marksman, which will be worn as prescribed in the following paragraphs; provided, however, that marksman's insignia will not be issued to those who have at any time qualified as sharpshooters.

510. At end of paragraph add "To marksmen, when first qualifying as such, will be issued a marksman's pin, which will be worn on the left breast until the close of the succeeding practice season. If qualification is renewed in the succeeding season the pin may be worn another year, and so on for further seasons, but if the grade of sharpshooter is obtained or that of marksman not reached the pin will not be worn".

511, 512, 513, and 514 to be omitted.

AWARD OF NEVADA TROPHY.

515 a. The Nevada Trophy will be awarded to the troop or company making the highest average per cent in *range* firing, *provided* that, in comparing the records of organizations using

different arms, the final per cents of those using the carbine will be increased by the number three (8).

516 to 524, inclusive, to be omitted.

525. In 2d line, for the word "regular" substitute "record". In 3d line omit the words "known distances" and insert "rectangular targets". In 4th line omit "skirmish" and "and file". Omit 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th lines and the words "be recorded" in 9th line.

526. In 1st line omit "Known Distances" and after the word "Record" omit the period (.), and add "at *Rectangular Targets*". In 3d line omit the word "three" and insert "several". In 5th line omit "and". Omit 6th line and in 7th line omit the words "the preliminary or regular course". In 8th line omit the word "regular" and insert "record".

527. In 4th line omit the comma (,) and insert a period (.), and omit remainder of sentence.

527 a. COMPANY VOLLEY RECORD.—This contains the record of volley firing of the company. The strength determined and the per cent of the company at each range and the average per cent for all the ranges, computed as prescribed in paragraph 320 *dd*, will be recorded.

528. Strike out, and substitute the following:

527 b. COMPANY FIELD PRACTICE RECORD.—This will contain the record of the collective fire of the company as skirmishers, and whether it is the first or second maneuvering. The entries for the other columns are indicated by the respective headings. At the conclusion of the practice, the total number of shots fired, with the total number of hits and the corresponding per cent of possible score, will be entered.

529 and 530 to be omitted.

532 to 605, inclusive, omit, and substitute the following:

REPORTS.

581 a. ANNUAL COMPANY REPORT OF TARGET FIRING.—On this report will be entered, according to the classification attained, the names of all officers and men borne on the rolls of the company at any time during the practice season, with,

for those who have practiced, the total score at each range for the course comprising their record firing at rectangular targets; and their record course in skirmish firing, with the total hits on each of the figure targets, and the corresponding score. The particular course taken and the aggregate of all scores made in record firing, with the per cent of the greatest possible score, will, in each case, be entered. The per cent of the possible score made at the four ranges: 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, and the percentage made in firing at the five ranges: 200, 300, 500, 600, and 800 yards, will be entered in the columns provided for the purpose.

531 *b*. Opposite their names, in the body of the report, will be noted the reasons for the failure to practice of any member of the company; also the dates of those lost to the company through discharge, desertion, etc., during the target season, and who have not completed their course of practice.

531 *c*. If any soldier fails to complete, at any range, his course of firing at rectangular targets, his partial total for that range will not be entered. If his skirmish practice is not finished his incomplete record for that firing will be entirely omitted.

531 *d*. The total number of men firing and the average per cent of the company for each range and in skirmish firing will be given.

531 *e*. In computing the average per cent of the company, scores made by those not classified as provided in paragraph 500 *g* will not be considered.

531 *f*. As in record firing at rectangular targets, some men will fire twenty shots and others but ten, the average per cent for the several ranges can be most conveniently determined by multiplying by two the totals made by the latter, adding the quotient to the totals made by the former and dividing the result by the number of men firing at each range.

531 *g*. The average per cent for all record firing at rectangular targets will also be given. This will be readily determined by adding together the average per cent for each

range at which firing was held and dividing the sum by the number of ranges.

531h. The average per cent of the company in skirmish firing will be obtained by taking one-half the sum of the total scores made in this practice by those firing forty shots, adding the quotient to the totals of those firing twenty shots, and dividing the same by the number of men firing.

531i. The record of the company volley firing will also be entered on this report, with the percentage for each range, and the average per cent for the total firing computed as prescribed in paragraph 320 *dd*.

531j. The average per cent of the company in range practice (which determines the proficiency of the company in target firing and the awarding of the Nevada trophy) will also appear on this report. This per cent will be obtained by adding together the average per cent of the company in firing at rectangular targets, the average per cent of the company in skirmish firing, and the average per cent of the company in volley firing, and dividing the sum by three.

531k. The record of the company field practice will also appear on this report under the appropriate heading, and will show the number of men firing, the number of shots fired, the number of hits, the per cent of the possible score, and the extreme distance for each maneuvering.

531l. The result of the field practice, however, will not be considered in computing the average per cent of the company, as the record of the company, determined by its average per cent, is based entirely on its *range* practice.

531m. In the case of sharpshooters, the previous years of qualification as such will be entered on this report; in the case of marksmen, previous qualification as such will similarly be reported.

531n. In the case of third-class men, an explanation will be submitted, accompanying this report, accounting in each case for the low classification; and, when occasioned by physical disability, with the surgeon's certificate to that effect.

531o. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TARGET FIRING OF THE TROOPS IN EACH DEPARTMENT.—On the receipt of the annual reports of the companies they will be carefully scrutinized by the Inspector of Small-Arms Practice of the Department, who will report to the Department Commander any apparent failures to conduct the full courses of instruction, that explanations may be demanded if deemed necessary. He will also from the company reports compile the Department report (Form 30) and submit it to the Department Commander, who will forward it to the Headquarters of the Army, together with reports of combined field practice required by paragraph 374ff. Only those organizations serving in the Department on October 31 will be considered in compiling this report; the practice of all troops in the Department on that date will be included in the compilation, however, whether they have practiced in that or some other Department.

531 p. ANNUAL RANGE OFFICERS' REPORT.—At the close of the target season the range officer at each post will make, through the post commander, to the Department Inspector of Small-Arms Practice, a report as to the extent and adaptability of the target ranges, pits, stop butts, target houses, etc., at the date of report; the number and pattern of targets used during the season, and their condition at its close; also the number of each of the steel target frames, and the period considered most suitable for firing on the range. He will also enter upon the report the amount allotted for repairs to target ranges, etc., for that year, the amount that has been expended (setting forth in detail the repairs made, with cost of same), and the amount remaining on hand for further repairs.

531 q. That the extent of the instruction and the relative proficiency of different commands may be accurately known, and that the fairness of the methods adopted and the honesty of the records and of the reports may be established beyond any possibility of cavil, the following certificate will be appended to all company reports:

"I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the practice recorded in this report has been made in accordance

with existing orders and regulations for firing, and that this record is correct."

This certificate will be signed by all officers who have been on duty with the company during the season, and will be accompanied by the indorsement of the post commander to the effect that he has examined the methods of practice and of marking and scoring followed in the company, and that he also believes the report to be correct.

531 r. ANNUAL CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF THE FIRING OF THE ARMY.—Upon the receipt of department reports at Army Headquarters this report will be compiled from them for publication in general orders. Any of the reports of field practice considered by the Commanding General sufficiently valuable and instructive, may be published in the same order. Reports of revolver firing will also be included.

CHAPTER II.

DEPARTMENT AND ARMY COMPETITIONS.

531 s. For the purpose of stimulating an honorable emulation among the men, of cultivating their individuality as marksmen, and to afford some experience in competitive firing, there will be held annually in each department a competition between selected soldiers, and also in each even-numbered year a further competition between the representative riflemen from each of the departments. When, however, in the opinion of the Commanding General of the Army, the number of companies of infantry in a department is too small to justify a separate competition, such department may be combined with such other department as the Commanding General may direct.

Officers will not take part in any competition with enlisted men.

The Department Infantry Competition.

531 t. For the first of these firings the competitors will be annually selected as follows:

The commanding officer of each Company of Infantry and Engineers will select from the enlisted men of his company the

most suitable soldier, due regard being paid not only to the excellence of shooting, but to steadiness and good soldierly habits and conduct, and report the name of the man thus chosen to the post commander, who will send him to the place of competition on the date that may be fixed by the department commander. If so desired, a competitor may also be selected in a similar manner from the regimental noncommissioned staff or band.

531 u. The men thus selected will be assembled at some convenient post early in August of each year, and, after the completion of the preliminary practice, will compete for places on the department team of ten. In this competition the firing will be at rectangular targets, and also as skirmishers at figure targets, and the composition of the team determined by the aggregate of the scores for both classes of firing.

531 v. The preliminary practice will not exceed two days in duration. It will include for each competitor on one day ten shots at rectangular targets at the ranges: 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, the positions to be taken, for each five shots, as prescribed in paragraph 531 *w* for those ranges. On the other day one advance and retreat, as skirmishers at figure targets, in the manner laid down in paragraph 531 *y*, being made in the morning and again one in the afternoon.

531 w. That part of the competition taking place at rectangular targets will extend over two days (not necessarily consecutive), ten shots being fired each day at each of the ranges: 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, as follows:

Two hundred yards.—At target A: (1) Five shots kneeling or sitting. (2) Five shots standing.

Three hundred yards.—At target A: (1) Five shots prone. (2) Five shots kneeling or sitting.

Five hundred yards.—At target B: (1) Five shots prone. (2) Five shots kneeling or sitting.

Six hundred yards.—At target B: (1) Five shots prone. (2) Five shots kneeling or sitting.

531 x. That part of the competition embracing the skirmish firing will also extend over two days, not necessarily consecu-

tive, one advance and retreat being made each morning and again one each afternoon of each day, by each competitor. The firing will be at the group target (described in paragraph 374rr) arranged as indicated in paragraph 320 c.

531y. The competitors being formed in a squad, one to each group, at a distance of 700 yards from the targets as provided in paragraph 320l, and each having twenty cartridges in his belt, with no additional cartridges about his person, the firing in its various details will be conducted as prescribed in paragraphs 320l to 320q, inclusive.

531z. If any cartridge fails to explode it will be replaced by the scorer with a new one. If a gun becomes disabled, the incomplete score will not be considered, but the competitor will repeat the advance, retreat, and firing. Hits, direct or ricochet, will be scored according to paragraph 320d. The duration of the halts and the penalties will be as prescribed by paragraph 320q.

531aa. The ten competitors who make, for this four days' competition of eighty shots at rectangular targets and eighty shots in skirmish firing, the highest aggregate scores will constitute the Department Infantry Team.

531bb. To the members of the department team thus selected the following prizes will be awarded: First prize, a gold medal; second prizes, a silver medal to the next three in order of merit of the team; third prizes, a bronze medal to each of the remaining six members of the team. These medals, and such others as may be won in the other regular competitions or matches, may be worn on all dress occasions. The winners will not part with them without authority from the Commanding General of the Army, but will preserve them, subject for inspection at any time. The winner of a gold medal in a department or other authorized competition may, if he so elects, receive in lieu thereof a rifle or carbine of special design and superior workmanship, provided with the most improved sights, which will become his personal property, but which will not be used in competitions with men using the service rifle or carbine.

The Department Cavalry Competition.

531 cc. For this competition the commanding officer of each troop of Cavalry will select a representative for his troop in the manner prescribed for Infantry, and if so desired a competitor may be selected from the regimental noncommissioned staff or band.

There will generally be four of these competitions, the departments being combined for this purpose as the Commanding General of the Army may direct.

531 dd. The preliminary practice will not exceed two days in duration; it will include for each competitor on one day ten shots at rectangular targets at each of the ranges, 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards; the positions to be taken for each five shots as prescribed in paragraph 531 *w* for those ranges. On the other day one advance and retreat as skirmishers at figure targets will be held, in the manner laid down for this firing in paragraph 531 *y*, and such an amount of revolver firing mounted, with blank cartridges, as the officer in charge may deem necessary to accustom the men to their horses, which for this purpose will be supplied from the most suitable cavalry horses at the post where the firing may be held, and assigned to the competitors by lot. These assignments, when once made, will not be changed during the competition or the practice preceding it, and the troop commanders by whom they are furnished will so arrange that the horses shall always be available at the times designated by the officer in charge of the competition.

531 ee. The competition will extend over four days, and will include the following firing:

One day, carbine firing, ten shots at rectangular targets at each of the ranges, 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, according to the rules for the Department (Infantry) Competitions.

531 ff. One day, morning and afternoon (forty shots in all), carbine firing as skirmishers at the group targets, according to the rules for the Department Competitions.

531 gg. One day, revolver firing dismounted, at 20, 30, 40, and 50 yards, ten shots at each distance, standing, offhand,

without rest or support of any nature for the pistol or pistol arm, and at the A-d target (Plate XXIV), shots being scored according to the general rules for this target (see paragraph 838*b*).

531 *hh*. One day, revolver firing mounted, at the D and K targets, as follows:

(*a*) With the competitors and D targets arranged as illustrated by Fig. 1, Plate XXV, one run, as prescribed in paragraph 851, will be made by each competitor firing five shots to the right, and then by each competitor firing five shots to the left.

(*b*) With the competitors and D targets arranged as illustrated by Fig. 2, Plate XXV, one run to the right, the target first fired at being 25 yards from the track, the second target 20 yards, the third target 15 yards, the fourth target 10 yards, and the last target 5 yards from the track. The firing will then be repeated to the left, the positions of the targets being changed, so that the first fired at shall be 25 yards from the track, the second 20 yards, and so on. The targets will be placed at an angle of 45° with the track, in order that the firing may be to the right front and left front instead of directly to the right and left.

(*c*) Same as (*a*), except that target K (see Plate XXVI), the silhouette of a mounted soldier, will be used instead of target D.

(*d*) Same as (*b*), except that target K will be used instead of target D.

531 *ii*. For the mounted firing a horizontal line will be drawn across the D target at its middle point; on the K target a horizontal line from the lowest point of the horse's head.

In competitions all hits, whether direct or ricochet in or above these lines, will be scored five, all hits direct or ricochet below the lines will be scored four.

531 *jj*. The ten competitors who make for this four days' competition, of eighty shots with the carbine and eighty shots with the revolver, the highest aggregate scores will constitute

the cavalry team, and to them prizes similar to those for the Department Infantry team will be awarded.

531kk. The general rules governing the department competitions will also apply to the cavalry competitions. In cases of ties precedence will be given according to the scores at target K; if these are equal then to the scores at target D; if these latter are also equal according to the scores in the skirmish firing; and finally according to the order of the scores in firing at the rectangular targets (consult paragraph 531nn).

The Army Infantry Competition.

531ll. In each even numbered year the competitors selected at Department Competitions, in the manner prescribed in the succeeding paragraph, will be assembled for competition at such convenient time and place as may be designated from Headquarters of the Army.

531mm. Each department commander will cause those enlisted men of the class of distinguished marksmen who use the rifle in practice and who desire to compete for a place upon the Army Infantry team, to attend the department competition, firing thereat, in the usual manner, during practice and competition, and the scores that they make in the latter firing being graded among those of all the competitors in order of their merit, though they can not win a place on the department team. The five men making the highest scores at each department competition will form the quota from that department as competitors for the Army team.

531nn. The Army Infantry Competition, both as regards the duration of the preliminary practice and the competitive firing at rectangular targets and as skirmishers, and the determination of the successful competitors, ten in number, will be conducted in the manner prescribed for the Department Infantry Competition.

531oo. To the members of the Army Infantry team in the order determined by their competition, the following prizes will be awarded: First prize, a gold medal; second prizes, to the next three members of the team, gold medals; third prizes, to the remaining six members of the team, silver medals.

The Army Cavalry Competition.

531pp. Competitors for the Army Cavalry team will be selected and assembled in a similar manner and at the same place and time as prescribed in the case of the Army Infantry Competition. This competition in all respects will be conducted as prescribed for the Department Cavalry Competition. It may precede or follow the Infantry Competition or be conducted simultaneously with it, as may be most convenient.

531qq. The order of merit of the Army Cavalry team will be decided as for the Department Cavalry Competition. Prizes, ten in number, will be awarded similar to those for the Army Infantry team.

531rr. Whenever a marksman has been three times a member of a department team or has won three of the authorized medals, he will be announced in orders from the Headquarters of the Army as belonging to a distinguished class, no longer eligible to enter the department competitions, and an appropriate badge will be issued him.

These badges, after being received by the soldier, if lost can be replaced by purchase only, for which authority must be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance.

Officers' Competitions.

531ss. At the time and place designated for the army competitions there will be held separate competitions for cavalry and infantry officers. The officers selected to compete in these matches will, however, be utilized for duty with the army competitions, and the officers' competitions will not take place until the latter are concluded. Range officers for the cavalry officers' competitions will be furnished from the competitors in the competition for infantry officers and *vice versa*.

531tt. The commanding officer of each regiment of cavalry and of infantry will select the officer most suitable to represent his regiment in the officers' competition. The name of the officer selected will be reported to the Headquarters of the Army.

The Cavalry Officers' Competition.

531uu. The cavalry officers selected as prescribed in the preceding paragraph will be assembled at the time and place designated for the army competitions for the purpose of engaging in a competition.

531vv. In all details the firing in this competition will conform to the department cavalry competition, both carbine and revolver being used.

531ww. To the officer making in this competition the highest aggregate score will be awarded a gold medal; to the next two, in order of merit, gold medals of less intrinsic value.

The Infantry Officers' Competition.

531xx. The Infantry officers selected as prescribed in paragraph 531tt will be assembled at the time and place designated for the Army competitions for the purpose of engaging in a competition.

531yy. In all details the firing in this competition will conform to the Department Infantry competition, and, in addition thereto, one day firing with revolver, dismounted, as prescribed for the Cavalry competition.

531zz. To the officer making in this competition the highest aggregate score, using rifle and revolver, will be awarded a gold medal; to the next two, in order of merit, gold medals of less intrinsic value.

606. In 3d line strike out "and financial officers".

610 to be omitted.

On page 234, under Chapter III, omit words in heading "Conducting matches and" and substitute "governing".

616. In 2d line, after the word "signalled" interpolate "and recorded". In 3d line, substitute "Pars. 486 and 492" for "Par. 486".

619. Omit last sentence.

625. In 4th line, for the word "division" substitute "army". Omit words in parentheses at end.

626. In last line omit "page 854" and add "for convenience sets of these cards for the firing, both at rectangular targets and in skirmish, should be bound in book form with pasteboard covers and a book issued to each competitor".

627. In 3d and 4th lines strike out "whether bull's-eye shooting matches or competitions".

629. In 2d line omit "return to the", and before "600" insert "fired the last volley at"; omit the words "firing points".

630. In 2d line, after "rifle" strike out "or"; after "carbine" insert "or revolver". In last line strike out "177" and insert "174e".

630a. Except that the sights may be blackened, no alteration of the regular service sights will be permitted. The use of detachable spirit-level, temporary shades for the sight or orthoptic eyepieces is forbidden.

631 to be omitted.

632. Omit the word "six" at the end of 1st line and insert "four and one-half".

635, 636, and 637 to be omitted.

634a. At 100 and 200 yards, target A, kneeling or sitting, and standing offhand.

634b. At 300 yards, target A, prone and kneeling or sitting.

634c. At 400, 500, and 600 yards, target B, kneeling or sitting and prone.

634d. At 800 yards, target C-d, and at 1,000 yards, target C-k, the prone position to be used at both ranges.

639. In 3d line omit the words "permitted to" and substitute "will"; omit the word "any" and substitute "the". In 4th line omit "that he desires" and add "ordered by the squad leader or commander of the firing line, as may be required by the condition of the competition".

640. In 2d line, omit "or other". In 3d line omit "or cap", "however", and "instead of the". In 4th line omit "forage cap".

641. In 1st line omit "or matches" and insert "at rectangular targets".

646. In 1st line omit "match". In 2d line omit "or".

647. In 2d line omit "match or competition".

648. In 1st line strike out "rifles" and insert "pieces".

649. In 1st line strike out "except in team matches", and for "n" substitute "N".

651. In 2d line omit the words "known distances" and insert "rectangular targets". Omit all under *B* and *D*. Under *E*: In 1st line strike out "matches or"; in 2d line strike out "division"; in 8d line for "known distances" substitute "rectangular targets"; in 10th line, after "paragraph" insert period (.) and strike out remainder of sentence.

651 a. Ties occurring in the Cavalry competitions will be decided as directed in Par. 531 *kk*.

654, 655, and 656 to be omitted.

657. In 2d line strike out "match or"; in last line strike out "at that meeting".

661. In 4th line strike out "any match or".

663. In 2d line, from the word "gunpowder" omit "gun".

664. In 5th line, after the word "initial" insert "or muzzle".

667. Omit sentence in parentheses.

668. In 8d line, for "XXXIV" insert "XXI".

673. In 4th line, for "XXXIV" insert "XXVI".

676. In 3d line, for "XXXIV" substitute "XXI". In 5th line, for "XXXIV" substitute "XXI".

677. In 5th line, after the word "increased" omit comma (,) and insert period (.); omit remainder of 5th line. Omit the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th lines.

678. In 4th line omit XXXIV" and insert "XXI".

685. After first word in 1st line, "with", omit remainder of paragraph, and substitute "most small arms the deviation is but slight, and as the sighting of the magazine rifle and car-

bine has been determined by experimental firing, its effect has been eliminated".

689. In 1st line, for the word "Springfield" substitute "United States". In 8d line, after the word "direction" insert a period (.), and omit remaining portion of paragraph.

690 to be omitted.

693. Omit last sentence.

698. In 1st and 2d lines omit "degree of compression it receives in" and substitute "density of".

699. At end of 7th line, for "10" insert "20". Omit period (.) at end of paragraph and add "with the modern smokeless powder".

702. Omit all that follows the word "atmosphere" in 7th line.

705. In 8d line omit "upon the latitude of the place", and omit the sentence in parentheses following.

706. Omit all after the first clause and insert "At 500 yards this increase is about 5 yards, at 800 yards about 10 yards, and at 1,000 yards about 14 yards for each increase of 1,000 feet in elevation". Omit table.

707. Omit all but first two lines, and add "produce effects upon the range which would require consideration if firing special match rifle, but for military practice would involve a refinement not generally practicable."

708. Omit last line, except word "is", and add "about 8 yards at a range of 500 yards, about 6 yards at 800 yards, and about 8 yards at a range of 1,000 yards." Omit table.

709 to be omitted.

721 a. To fully determine the effect of a side wind upon the bullet of the magazine rifle would require an extended course of firing, for which opportunity has not yet occurred. It is known, however, that the deviation is greater than from the caliber .45 bullet.

Omit 722 and table.

723. In the 4th line, for the words "one mile of" substitute "a ten mile"; for the word "on" substitute "in". In

the 5th line, omit all that follows "will" and substitute "alter the range about 7 yards at 500 yards, about 14 yards at 800 yards, and about 20 yards at 1,000 yards."

724 omit, and substitute the following:

723 a. At extreme distances, over 8,500 yards, the wind has a marked effect on the ranges; experiments with an arm having a caliber and bullet very similar to the U. S. magazine rifle showed that a "strongish" rear wind increased the range about 250 yards over that obtained with the same elevation on a calm day.

725. In 2d line, for "1,000" substitute "2,000".

728. In the 4th line, after the word "bullet" insert "of the same caliber". In the 5th line omit all that follows the word "air" and add: "With the magazine rifle the extreme range is about 3,700 or 3,800 yards, or slightly over 2 miles. The range is obtained with an angle of elevation of about 32°".

Omit page 272 (paragraphs 729-732, inclusive), and substitute the following:

728 a. The energy of the bullets from the magazine rifle and carbine is given in Tables I and II, Appendix C.

728 b. Dependent mainly upon the changes in velocity, three zones of effect are noted in examining the penetration of the small caliber bullet. The explosive zone, where an effect of that nature, due to the lateral or centrifugal transmission of the shock of impact, is produced occurs for high velocities, and therefore is confined to the shorter ranges not exceeding about 300 or 400 yards. Following this latter range up to about 2,000 or 2,500 yards, the bullet perforates more cleanly, making generally a smooth, clear hole in human bodies as well as in other objects that it completely perforates. At more extreme ranges the effect of the bullet is to produce a contused wound.

728 c. At very short ranges the bullet is more generally deformed than at a longer range, and consequently in such substances as sand distant only a few feet the penetration is very slight, the bullet jacket tearing off or spreading.

728 d. A mild steel or wrought-iron plate slightly under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, or a hardened steel plate 0.25 inch thick, will not

be penetrated at 100 yards. At 500 yards the steel plate need not exceed 0.1 inch in thickness to resist the bullets.

728e. Into timber, earth, bricks, etc., the penetration of the magazine-rifle bullet considerably exceeds that of the Springfield at all ranges up to 1,500 yards; at that distance its penetration is about the same, for longer ranges that of the Springfield is the greater.

733. Omit all that follows Appendix "C", 8d line, "The time of flight", and add "for the magazine rifle the times of flight are much less than for the Springfield; with the latter the bullet is, at about 600 yards, overtaken by the sound of discharge, while with the magazine rifle this point is at a distance of about 1,100 yards."

735. In 8th line omit all that follows the word "accuracy".

736 to be omitted.

738. In 7th line, before the word "rifle" insert "magazine", and omit all that follows "Table III" in 8th line.

739. In 9th line, for "XXXV" substitute "XXII".

742. In 1st line, before the word "rifle" insert "magazine"; omit "standing" and insert "lying down". In 3d line, for "1,000" insert "2,000". In 4th line, for "V" insert "III". Omit the sentence beginning with "Table VI".

743. Omit all after the word "space" in 6th line.

744 to be omitted.

743 a. With the magazine rifle at 2,500 yards, from 5 to 10 per cent of the bullets ricochet off turf; at 3,000 yards they all bury in turf, but a few will ricochet on very hard ground.

746. Substitute "XXIII," for "XXXVI" in text and plate.

747. In 5th line, after the word "reduced" omit the semi-colon (;) and insert a period (.). Omit all that follows the word "space" in 10th line, inclusive.

749. In 1st line substitute "XXII" for "XXXV".

751. Omit last sentence.

755. In 1st and 2d lines substitute "magazine" for "Springfield".

761. Substitute "500" for "250", "600" for "400", "700" for "500", "800" for "600", "1,000" for "700". In 10th line omit "up to". Omit 11th line. In 12th line omit "one-half"; substitute for "900" "1,200", and "1,300" for "1,100".

762. In 2d line omit "500 or", and after "600" insert "or 800". In 10th line substitute for "250" "800", and "400" for "300".

763. In 9th and 10th lines omit "in fact, except when the enemy is within short range"; in 13th line omit "and as moreover the line of separation which exists". Omit all of 14th line, and "best defined object" in 15th line.

764. In 1st line omit "still longer"; after the word "ranges" insert "of 1,000 to 1,200 yards". In 8th line, after the word "distance" substitute semicolon (;) for period (.) and add "at still greater distances three elevations may be selected, one should be that of the estimated range, one 100 yards greater, the other 100 yards less".

765. In 5th line, after the word "It" insert "readily".

765a. Volley firing can be most advantageously employed to meet the earlier stages of an infantry assault, or to resist, either in line or square, a sudden attack of cavalry. It can be used earlier in the action in assisting the officer who is noticing the relative positions of the hostile forces and of the dust raised by the simultaneous fall of many bullets, and in determining the corrections that may be required in his estimate of that distance.

Its moral effect upon the enemy when at some distance also exceeds that produced by independent fire, and may therefore unduly hasten their deployment.

766. In 4th line omit "only" and insert "to great advantage". In 6th line omit "The element of immobility and relative se-". Omit the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th lines, and in the 12th line "pauses permit the smoke to clear away". Insert "Its use by the attacking force itself should also be maintained as long as possible, as it keeps the men well in hand, affords an interval when commands can be heard and permits". In 16th line omit "the middle and especially at".

768. In 17th line substitute "1,400" for "1,000". In 19th line, after the word "men" insert "and". In 20th line, after the word "prevent" omit the comma (,) and insert a period (.); omit "and moreover the". Omit 21st line.

768a. It is intended that the magazine rifle and carbine shall generally be employed as single loaders, keeping the magazine in reserve for some critical period of an action, especially at the last stage of an assault just preceding the final charge, or in repelling an attack. The magazine can also be advantageously employed to deliver a sudden and intense fire upon an enemy but temporarily exposed. As it can be quickly recharged, the desired reserve can again be readily obtained.

771. In 3d and 4th lines omit "the soldier will attain" and substitute "will be attained by the commander of the firing line, or some officer designated for that purpose". In 7th line, after the word "yards" insert "If a range finder is employed much greater refinement should be secured". In 11th line omit "of the wind, of the temperature, and"; omit "other". In 13th line substitute "the" for "is".

772. In 2d line, for "often" substitute "generally"; after the word "officer" insert "from preliminary volleys or".

773. In 7th and 8th lines omit "with the present service rifle and its improved sight".

777. In 11th line omit all after the word "halt"; omit 12th and 13th lines; in 14th line omit "may be"; in 15th line omit "who" and "soldier's"; in 16th line substitute "this soldier" for "him"; in 19th line insert a semicolon (;) after the word "halting" and strike out "and", and also in 20th line "recording as before"; in 21st line, after the word "yards" insert "being recorded as before".

782. In 10th and 11th lines strike out "either record that fact in his target book or".

783. In third line substitute "the" for "his".

791 to be omitted.

794. Omit 7th and 8th lines, and the words "for men at known distances" in 9th line.

795. In 4th line omit "enter", and in 5th line substitute "will be entered in the" for "in his".

796. In 9th line omit "soldier's" and substitute "the soldier's" for "his".

818. In third line omit "XVIII" and substitute "X".

831. In 2d line omit "should" and insert "will". In 3d line omit "should also be" and insert "being also".

833 to be omitted.

832 a. The method of quick aimed fire as prescribed by the cavalry drill regulations will be followed.

834. In second line omit "men being taught the motions" and insert "details of this instruction will be in accordance with the manual of the pistol and firings prescribed in the cavalry drill regulations". Omit remaining portion of this paragraph.

835. In 1st line omit "being" and substitute "will be". In 2d line omit the comma (,) and insert a period (.). Omit remaining portion of the paragraph.

836 to be omitted.

837. Omit all except the last sentence. Add the last sentence of Par. 837 to Par. 835.

838. In 4th line, after "Trigger" strike out "and"; in 5th line add "may be" after the word "finger". Omit the last sentence of the paragraph.

839 to 848, inclusive, omit, and substitute the following:

838 a. After the soldier has been thoroughly instructed in the Manual of the Pistol and in the firings without cartridges, instruction will be given with blank cartridges.

838 b. For instruction in firing ball cartridges, the practice will be conducted with but one man at a time. The A-d target (Plate XXIV) will be used in all dismounted firing with the revolver. This target has the same frame as the target A. The cloth is covered with paper on which is printed the silhouette of a soldier in the position firing standing. A horizontal line is drawn across the target at the middle point of the figure. All hits, direct or ricochet, on the figure above

this line are scored five; all hits on the figure below the line are scored four. All hits on the target and not on the figure are scored three if above the line, two if below.

838c. For cavalry troops the course of instruction will consist of the preliminary and record practice; the former comprising five shots at the distances 10, 20, and 50 yards, firing to the front, the position being standing, offhand, without rest or support of any nature for the pistol or pistol arm, and the latter one score of five shots at each of the distances 20 and 50 yards.

838d. For officers of infantry and artillery, and for all enlisted men of artillery armed with the revolver, the course will be one score of five shots in preliminary practice at each of the distances 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 yards, and in record practice two scores of five shots each at the same distances.

CHAPTER II.

MOUNTED PRACTICE.

838e. The different steps of the instruction, when mounted, will be conducted according to the general plan outlined for the dismounted practice, the exercises for the recruit commencing as soon as he has become fairly proficient in the school of the trooper.

838f. At a convenient part of the drill ground several A-d targets on temporary frames, or the silhouette target D, should be placed; they should be 30 or 40 yards apart and faced in the same direction. The troop should be divided into as many squads as there are targets, and each squad formed opposite its target and about 20 yards from it. By the commands and means prescribed in the School of the Trooper, the squads will be maneuvered in front of their respective targets, circling to the right and left by squad and by trooper, the soldier (chambers being empty) practicing at first by command and then at will the motions of firing in different directions. The gaits employed will be first the walk and then the trot and gallop. This practice will be continued, with the trooper using blank cartridges.

PLATE XXV.

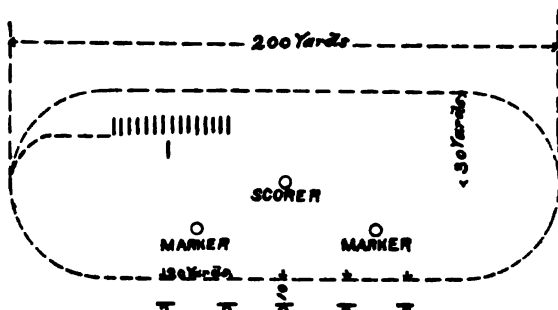


Fig. 1.

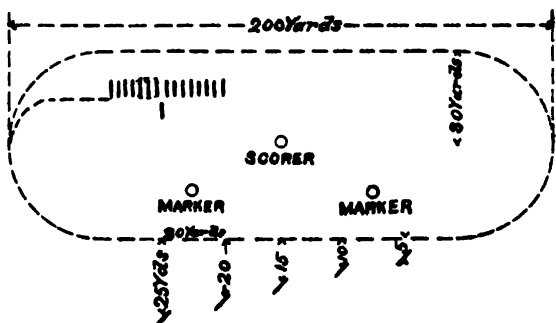


Fig. 2.

838 *g*. When the soldier becomes accustomed to handling the pistol mounted and the horses used to the firing, the practice will be continued upon the target range where the track and targets, 5 yards and afterwards 10 yards distant and 20 yards apart (the silhouette target "D" only being used) will be arranged, as nearly as the ground permits, as illustrated in fig. 1, Plate XXV. To this will be added similar instruction, using for targets the silhouette (Target K, Plate XXVI) of a mounted soldier; and also practice with these targets as shown in fig. 2, Plate XXV (see paragraph 855 *a*).

851. In 1st line omit "For firing with ball cartridges"; in the word "the" substitute "T" for "t"; after the word "will" insert "then". In 2d line omit "the diagram", and insert "Plate XXV". In 11th line, after the word "hits" insert "if practice had been with ball cartridges". In 12th line, after the word "trooper" insert "could".

852. In 4th line, after the word "track" insert "and arranged as shown in fig. 2, Plate XXV". Omit the last sentence of this paragraph.

853 and 854 to be omitted.

855. In 5th line, after the word "result" strike out comma (,) and insert a period (.). Omit remainder of paragraph.

856 to be omitted.

855 *a*. The record mounted revolver practice will comprise the following course:

(a) With the targets (target D) arranged as shown in fig. 1, Plate XXV, except that they will be 5 yards from the track, one circling of the track at a walk for each trooper firing five shots in each of the prescribed directions, viz, to the right, left, right front, left front, and right rear, or 25 shots in all.

(b) Similar to (a), except that the track will be traversed at a gallop; 25 shots.

(c) Similar to (b), except that the targets will be 10 yards instead of 5 yards from the track; 25 shots.

(d) Similar to (c), except that the targets (target K) shall be silhouettes of a mounted soldier (Plate XXVI); 25 shots.

PLATE XXVI.



Fig. 2.

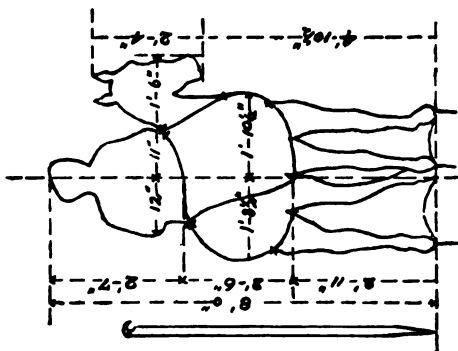


Fig. 1.

Target K.

(e) With the targets (target D) so arranged (see fig. 2, Plate XXV) that the one first fired at shall be 25 yards from the track, the second target 20 yards, the third target 15 yards, the fourth target 10 yards, and the last target 5 yards, all the targets standing at an angle of 45° with the track. One circling of the track, at a gallop, to the right, and one to the left; 10 shots.

When circling to the left, the positions of the targets will be changed, so that again the first fired at shall be 25 yards from the track, the second 20, and so on.

For the mounted firing a horizontal line will be drawn across the D target at its middle point; on the K target a horizontal line from the lowest point of the horse's head. Hits direct or ricochet above these lines will be scored two, if below the lines one.

(f) Similar to (e), except that the target K will be used instead of target D; 10 shots.

The entire record course, which will be followed by each enlisted man, thus comprises 10 shots dismounted and 120 shots mounted.

855 b. The troop officers will follow the prescribed course of preliminary and record firing with ball cartridges. (Plate XXVI to follow.)

855 c. The total number of shots fired in preliminary and record practice, both in mounted and dismounted firing, will be confined to the number prescribed, but, after the completion of the record practice, recruits may be given such additional practice as the troop commander may in his discretion think necessary. No record will be made of such additional practice.

855 d. Instruction in revolver firing will be held separately from that with the carbine, the season for that purpose being one month in duration, which will either precede or follow the practice season with the carbine, as the department commander may direct.

855 e. As accuracy in revolver firing is greatly influenced by the tractability of the horses, every endeavor will be made to accustom them to the report of firearms. For this purpose

it will be found advantageous to conduct the earlier instruction of the trooper, prescribed by paragraphs 888*a* and 888*b*, in the corral or other convenient place near the horses, which, at first left free to move around, should, as they become more familiar with the noise and flash, be lariatted near the firing party and gradually brought closer to the men; also, during the dismounted practice with ball cartridges, the horses should always be in the near vicinity of the firing point.

If this training is carefully conducted, and if when commencing the mounted practice with blank cartridges prescribed in paragraph 888*a* effort is made to do so without haste or excitement, the horses will be readily broken to mounted firing.

855*f*. Upon conclusion of the practice, a report will be prepared by each troop commander on the proper form (Form C), giving the score and per cent of each officer and man in dismounted practice, the number of hits and per cent made in each of the required individual mounted practices, and the average per cent for the three courses. The per cent of possible score for the troop for all this firing will also appear.

855*g*. These reports will be forwarded (through the post commander) to the Inspector of Small-Arms Practice of the Department in which the troops are serving, who will from them compile a department report and submit it to the department commander, who will forward it to the Headquarters of the Army.

APPENDIX A.

RELOADING CARTRIDGES.

855 h. Service ammunition will not be reloaded by troops, but the empty .80 and .38 caliber shells will be returned to the Frankford Arsenal and their value credited to the company allowance of ammunition.

855 i. As soon as practicable after firing decap the shells and throw them into water; if this can be done immediately it will much facilitate their cleaning. To clean the inside wipe it thoroughly with a brush wiper or piece of rag on the end of a wiping stick; then dry and place loosely in the old ammunition boxes.

855 j. Reloading for gallery practice will, however, be followed; the "gallery shell, caliber .80, model 1896," being used for this purpose; this is prepared from the service cartridge shell for ball cartridge by making a cannellure in the neck about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the mouth, which there forms a seat for the round ball and prevents it from falling into the shell in loading.

855 k. The loaded shell contains 5 grains of black powder and a lubricated round ball weighing about 40 grains.

857 to 869, inclusive, to be omitted.

870. Omit all except the first two lines and that part of 3d line concluding with the word "loading".

870 a. The shells should be frequently cleaned from fouling, using the brush wiper, and thoroughly cleaned after each day's firing.

The rifle should be cleaned after each score of 5 shots, being first wiped out with a wet rag and then with dry ones until the bore is dry and clean. The cleaning should preferably be done with the "barrack" (brass) cleaning rod.

870 b. The initial velocity of the round ball fired with gallery shell is about 760 foot-seconds, and the penetration about 2 inches in pine at a range of 15 feet. The accuracy is superior to that obtained in gallery practice with the .45-caliber Springfield rifle at the range prescribed for gallery practice.

870 c. The tools required for reloading these shells, one set to each company, are as follows:

For reloading: Primer, extractor, and inserter; charger, hand reloading; loading die; loading punch; loading anvil; melting ladle; pouring ladle; bullet mold; strainer.

For decapping and cleaning: Brush wiper; primer extractor; brass wiping rod; brass mouthpiece.

Omit Par. 871, and pages 323 to 328, inclusive (Pars. 872 to 887, inclusive).

APPENDIX B.

ALLOWANCE OF AMMUNITION.

870 d. The amount of ammunition that can be expended in practice depends upon the cost of its manufacture, but primarily upon the sum appropriated by Congress for that purpose.

870 e. The usual annual appropriations permit a yearly allowance to Infantry for rifle practice of \$4.50 per man, and to Cavalry for carbine and revolver firing of \$6 per man. It is assumed that \$1.50 of this latter amount is to be set apart for revolver practice. The allowance to foot batteries of Artillery armed with the rifle is \$2.50 per man. This will provide for the necessary target practice to include the 300 yards range, and also for gallery practice and the necessary practice with the revolver. The annual allowance for revolver firing of batteries of light artillery is \$1 for each officer and enlisted man armed with the revolver; also \$1 for each officer of infantry practicing with the revolver.

870 f. The values of small-arms ammunition and its component parts are determined by the Chief of Ordnance, and will be published from time to time for the government of the Army.

870 g. For gallery practice, presuming that the round balls are recovered after firing and recast three or four times, thirty-five or forty shots can be fired under the price lists now in force for 12 or 18 cents, which would therefore leave

\$4.37½, which, at the present value (\$25 per thousand) of caliber .80 ball cartridges, would permit the firing of 175 shots per man.

870*h*. The preceding courses in firing at rectangular targets, in skirmish firing, and in company volley firing, are based on this expenditure, as shown in the following table and paragraphs:

RANGE AND PRACTICE.	INDIVIDUAL PRACTICE.						THOSE ADVANCED UNDER PARAGRAPHS 203 AND 204.			
	Recruit Class.		Second Season Class.		Subse- quent Sea- son Class.		Recruit and Second Season Classes.		Subse- quent Sea- son Class.	
	Preliminary.	Record.	Preliminary.	Record.	Preliminary.	Record.	Preliminary.	Record.	Preliminary.	Record.
100 yards.....	10									
200 yards.....	10	20	10	20	5	10				
300 yards.....	10	20	10	20	5	10				
500 yards.....	10	20	10	20	5	10				
600 yards.....	10	20	10	20	5	10				
800 yards.....							10	20	10	10
1,000 yards.....							10	20	10	10
Skirmishers.....		40		40		20				
	50	120	40	120	20	60	20	40	20	20
Total	170		160		80		60		40	

870*i*. If, for illustration, it is presumed the company consists of 60 men, the total allowance for rifle or carbine firing at 175 shots per man will be 10,500 rounds.

870*j*. Presuming, further, that in firing at rectangular targets up to and including 600 yards, and in skirmish firing, 40

per cent of the company follows the course for the recruit class; the same proportion the course for the second season class, and 20 per cent the course for the subsequent season class, the following expenditure would result:

	<i>Rounds.</i>
Recruit class.....	4,080
Second season class.....	3,840
Subsequent season class.....	960

It is further presumed that the following proportions will be advanced to firing at 800 and 1,000 yards:

Eight hundred yards.

10 of the recruit and second season classes.....	300
10 of the subsequent season class.....	200

One thousand yards.

5 of the recruit and second season classes.....	150
5 of the subsequent season class.....	100

Total expenditure for individual firing..... 9,630

870*k*. Presuming that 85 per cent of the company participates in the company volley firing, the expenditure under paragraphs 820*bb* and 820*cc* will be 816 rounds.

870*l*. The total of these expenditures is 10,446 rounds, leaving a balance of 54 rounds. If a greater proportion than above follow the course for subsequent seasons, the balance will be greater than here deduced.

870*m*. Experience shows that a credit for shells turned into the arsenal of at least \$75 for an infantry company and \$105 for a cavalry troop should accrue. If due care is exercised in the preservation of the shells this amount should be exceeded in each case.

870*n*. Assuming that 800 rounds are expended in practice at moving targets and in additional practice for recruits, a balance of at least 2,200 rounds will, from this source, be available for field practice.

870*o*. For Cavalry the preliminary and record courses of revolver practice contemplate the expenditure (see paragraphs 838*c*. and 855*a*) of 145 rounds per man. As the allowance under the present price list and the provisions of paragraph 870*e* is 150 cartridges per man, this will leave but five

rounds, which (in addition to the amount that may accrue from revolver shells turned into arsenal) may be expended in additional practice after the prescribed courses in revolver firing are finished.

870p. For the further instruction of the soldier—more especially the recruit—and for firing at drills, funerals, etc., such an amount of rifle and carbine blank cartridges as the company commander may deem requisite, not exceeding 2,000 rounds for each company of Infantry or battery of Artillery, and 4,000 rounds for each troop of Cavalry and company of Engineers will also be allowed. In addition, each troop of Cavalry will be allowed 8,000 rounds of blank revolver ammunition.

870q. As regards the allowance of ammunition for practice firing, enlisted Indian scouts are on the same footing as regular troops.

870r. In selecting men from companies to compete in the prescribed competitions, no additional ammunition can be allowed, and the cartridges for any special firing that it may be desired to conduct, or that may be used in the training of the men after their selection, must be obtained from the regular allowance of the troop or company.

870s. As in many cases the ambition of the soldier to excel in rifle and carbine firing may be so great that he will desire, for his improvement, cartridges in excess of the amount that can be provided him from the company allowance, and as it is, above all, desirable that this ambition be fostered and encouraged, both officers and men will be permitted to purchase from the United States such cartridges as they desire.

APPENDIX C.

TABLES OF FIRE.

Substitute the following tables for pages 829 to 886, inclusive.

(87)

TABLE I.

*Table of fire of U. S. magazine rifle, with service cartridge ;
37 grains smokeless powder, 220 grains bullet.**

Range.	Angle of elevation.	Time of flight.	Striking velocity.	Striking energy.	Angle of fall.	Slope at point of fall.
Yds.	° ' "	Secs.	Feet per sec.	Feet, pounds.	° ' "	
100	4 31	0.180	1,770.2	1,529.2	4 53	1 on 704
200	9 50	0.340	1,566.8	1,198.	11 34	1 on 297
300	16 7	0.543	1,386.8	938.6	20 34	1 on 167
400	23 28	0.778	1,229.6	737.8	32 36	1 on 105
500	32 30	1.032	1,103.4	594.1	48 16	1 on 71
600	42 57	1.316	1,015.9	508.7	1 7 35	1 on 51
700	55 1	1.621	932.7	442.8	1 29 53	1 on 38
800	1 8 38	1.946	897.7	393.3	1 55 6	1 on 30
900	1 23 49	2.290	848.8	351.6	2 23 33	1 on 24
1,000	1 40 35	2.654	805.	316.3	2 55 28	1 on 20
1,100	1 58 58	3.037	765.3	285.9	3 31 3	1 on 16
1,200	2 19 8	3.441	727.9	258.6	4 10 47	1 on 14
1,300	2 40 58	3.866	692.6	234.1	4 55 2	1 on 12
1,400	3 4 41	4.313	659.1	212.	5 44 24	1 on 10
1,500	3 30 30	4.783	627.3	192.	6 39 36	1 on 8½
1,600	3 58 32	5.281	597.3	174.1	7 41 14	1 on 7½
1,700	4 28 51	5.804	569.2	158.1	8 49 52	1 on 6½
1,800	5 1 46	6.356	542.6	143.7	10 6 19	1 on 5½
1,900	5 37 24	6.940	517.8	130.8	11 31 50	1 on 5
2,000	6 16 24	7.556	494.6	119.4	13 6 7	1 on 4½

* This, and the following tables for the U. S. magazine rifle, were computed by First Lieut. George W. Burr, Ordnance Department.

TABLE II.

Table of fire of U. S. magazine carbine, with service cartridge; 37 grains smokeless powder, 220 grains bullet.

Range.	Angle of elevation.			Time of flight.	Striking velocity.	Striking energy.	Angle of fall.			Slope at point of fall.
Yards.	°	'	"	Seconds.	Feet per second.	Foot-pounds.	°	'	"	
100		4	59	.168	1,681.7	1,380.2		5	26	1 on 635
200		10	51	.358	1,488.5	1,081.3		12	49	1 on 268
300		17	52	.572	1,317.3	846.8		23	46	1 on 163
400		26	9	.814	1,172.9	671.4		36	4	1 on 95
500		35	58	1.084	1,062.1	550.5		53	3	1 on 65
600		47	23	1.442	957.8	476.2	1	13	23	1 on 47
700	1	0	27	1.69	928.8	421.0	1	36	38	1 on 36
800	1	14	58	2.023	876.4	374.9	2	2	49	1 on 28
900	1	31	10	2.376	829.7	336.0	2	32	24	1 on 23
1,000	1	48	52	2.747	788.0	303.0	3	5	28	1 on 19
1,100	2	8	20	3.139	749.4	274.0	3	42	57	1 on 15
1,200	2	29	33	3.552	712.7	247.9	4	23	43	1 on 13
1,300	2	52	31	3.987	678.1	224.4	5	9	45	1 on 11
1,400	3	17	30	4.444	645.3	203.2	6	1	13	1 on 9.5
1,500	3	44	30	4.925	614.3	184.2	6	58	38	1 on 8
1,600	4	13	53	5.434	585.1	167.1	8	2	50	1 on 7
1,700	4	45	34	5.968	557.6	151.7	9	14	14	1 on 6
1,800	5	20	8	6.533	531.7	138.0	10	34	3	1 on 5
1,900	5	57	33	7.129	507.6	125.7	12	2	41	1 on 4.5
2,000	6	37	53	7.785	485.0	114.8	13	4	43	1 on 4

TABLE III.

*Danger space of U. S. magazine rifle. Fired lying down.
Aim at middle of object.*

RANGE.	AGAINST INFANTRY KNEELING.			AGAINST INFANTRY STANDING.			AGAINST CAVALRY.		
	In front.	In rear.	Total continuous.	In front.	In rear.	Total continuous.	In front.	In rear.	Total continuous.
Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
100	All	147	247	All	192	292	All	231	331
200	All	104	304	All	161	361	All	179	379
300	All	73	373	All	106	406	All	134	434
400	All	52	452	All	78	478	All	102	502
500	49	38	87	106	57	162	All	78	578
600	30	25	55	56	44	100	78	59	137
700	25	19	44	41	31	72	61	42	103
800	21	16	37	32	27	59	47	33	80
900	17	13	30	25	22	47	35	27	62
1,000	13	11	24	19	18	37	28	22	50
1,100	10.7	10	20.7	16	15	31	21	17	38
1,200	8.4	8	16.4	13.5	13	26.5	17	14.5	31.5
1,300	6.8	6.5	13.3	11	10.7	21.7	15.5	12.5	28
1,400	5.6	5.3	10.9	9.5	9.3	18.8	13.5	11.2	24.7
1,500	4.7	4.4	9.1	8	7.8	15.8	11	10.4	21.4
1,600	4.1	3.9	8	6.9	6.7	13.6	9.2	9	18.2
1,700	3.7	3.5	7.2	6	5.8	11.8	8.3	8.1	16.4
1,800	3.3	3.1	6.4	5.3	5.1	10.4	7.3	7.2	14.5
1,900	3	2.8	5.8	4.7	4.5	9.2	6.6	6.5	13.1
2,000	2.5	2.4	4.9	4	3.7	7.7	5.6	5.5	11.1
Range corresponding to maximum continuous dan- ger space - - - - - Aim at foot of object.			461				----- 530 -----		
							----- 625 -----		

States Magazine

1900 1901 1902 1903

3.5	0		
0.7	7.6	3	
2.9	16	12	
7.7	25.2	22	
4.8	35	3	
7.2	48.9	4	
2.2	57		
10.9	60.2		
22.9	62.8		

tates Magazine Rifle (given in

0.	1200.	1250.	1300.	1350.	1400.	1450.	1500.	1550.	1600.	2000.
3.5	0									
0.7	7.6	3.6	0							
8.9	16	12.6	9	4.5	0					
7.7	25.2	22	19	15	10.5	5.2				
6.8	35	32.2	29.5	25.8	22	17.2				
7.2	45.9	43.5	41.1	38	34.5	29.7				
8.2	57	55.4	53.5	50.5	47.5	44				
9.9	69.2	68	66.6	64.6	62	58.8	0			
2.9	82.8	82.4	81.3	79.9	77.9	75.3	71.5	11.2	0	

APPENDIX D.

BLANKS.

(98)

COMPANY FIELD PRACTICE.

Date.	No. of man- euver.	Extreme dis- tance.	No. firing.	No. of shots.	No. of hits.	Per cent of possible score.
	First					
	Second					

Company _____, _____		Regiment of _____	
Date of practice.	Distance of object.	Date of practice.	Distance of object.
Date of practice.	Distance of object.	Date of practice.	Distance of object.
Date of practice.	Distance of object.	Date of practice.	Distance of object.
Date of practice.	Distance of object.	Date of practice.	Distance of object.
Date of practice.	Distance of object.	Date of practice.	Distance of object.

for the year 18

REMARKS.	
Average per cent in firing at rectangular targets.	
Average per cent in firing as skirmishers.	
Average per cent in volley firing.	
Average per cent for all firings.	

....., J

one: "Rect," Recruit: "8

RANGE (YARDS).

700

800

900

1,000

Average per cent.

Average per cent

Average per cent

Average per cent

Proficiency of o

No. of
maneuver

First

Second

I can
recorded
and regula

....., for the year 18

“Rect.,” Recruit; “Sec.,” Second; “Sub.,” Subsequent; “97,” 1897.

COMPANY VOLLEY FIRING.

Range (Yards).	Enlisted strength of company.	85 per cent of enlisted strength $\times 3$ (Field musicians excepted).	Number of shots fired.	NUMBER OF HITS.				Per cent.
				Lying figures.	Kneeling figures.	Standing figures.	Total $\times 100$.	
700								
800								
900								
1,000								
Av'ge per cent.								

SUMMARY OF PRACTICE.

Average per cent of firing at rectangular targets	
Average per cent of firing as skirmishers	
Average per cent in volley firing	
Proficiency of company	

COMPANY FIELD PRACTICE.

No. of maneuver.	Extreme distance.	Numbers firing.	Number of shots.	Number of hits.	Per cent of possible score.
First					
Second					

FORT _____, 18

I CERTIFY that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the practice recorded in this report has been made in accordance with existing orders and regulations for firing, and that this record is correct.

Commanding _____

1st Lieutenant.

2d Lieutenant.

of Carabry.

171

L. M. 1

Cavalry, for the year 189

[illegible]

PRACTICE

Average per cent made.....

Average per cent made.....

Average per cent made.....

Average per cent for all firing.....

Fort

-----, 189

as required by the Firing Regulations for the result.

Commanding.

FORM No. 30c.

TARGET YEAR OF 189

SHARPSHOOTER'S CERTIFICATE No......

Headquarters Department of

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF SMALL-ARMS PRACTICE,

....., 189

....., of..... *Regiment*
of..... having made, under the rules prescribed
in the Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United
States Army, the scores necessary for qualification as a
SHARPSHOOTER, is graded as such for the target year of 189

Inspector of Small-Arms Practice Department of

APPROVED:

.....

....., *Commanding.*

RECORD OF PRACTICE.

GRAND TOTAL OF SCORES..... **PER CENT**.....

INDEX

FOR

**THE WHOLE REVISION OF SMALL-ARMS FIRING
REGULATIONS,**

PRECEDED BY

**THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD, ETC., A TABLE OF
CONTENTS, AND A LIST OF PLATES.**

(168)

**PROCEEDINGS OF A BOARD OF OFFICERS CONVENED
BY THE FOLLOWING ORDER:**

SPECIAL ORDERS. } **HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,**
No. 96. } **ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**
Washington, April 26, 1897.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

6. A board of officers, to consist of Col. John C. Bates, Second Infantry; Maj. Adna R. Chaffee, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieut. Robert C. Van Vliet, Tenth Infantry; Capt. John S. Mallory, Acting Judge Advocate, recorder, is appointed by the Secretary of War as necessary for the public service, to meet in this city on Monday, May 3, 1897, to consider the proposed revision of the Small-Arms Firing Regulations. The Secretary also directs, as necessary for the public service, that, upon the conclusion of the business before the Board, the members thereof return to their proper stations.

* * * * *

By command of Major General Miles:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 19, 1897.

The Board met, pursuant to the foregoing order, at 10 o'clock A. M., May 3d.

Present, all the members of the Board and the recorder.

The Board held daily sessions until May 19th, inclusive, examining the revision of the Small-Arms Firing Regulations prepared by Capt. John S. Mallory, Acting Judge Advocate, U. S. A.

The Board submits, as essential and important to its report, Captain Mallory's letter of transmittal of his work to the General Commanding the Army, viz:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO,

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE,

Denver, Colo., April 20th, 1897.

MAJ. GEN. NELSON A. MILES,

Commanding the Army, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: In compliance with your instructions of February 24th, 1897, approved by the Secretary of War, and your more detailed instructions of March 2d, 1897, I have revised the Firing Regulations for Small Arms in the manner directed and have now the honor to submit the completed work in triplicate.

In preparing this revision I have received invaluable assistance from the manuscript of a proposed revision by Capt. S. E. Blunt, Ordnance Department, arranged for the new magazine rifle and carbine as well as for the Springfield .45, which was furnished me with Captain Blunt's permission.

In the preface to his proposed revision, Captain Blunt, referring to the original work of which he was the author, remarks:

Originally prepared under the direction of Brig. Gen. S. V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, and Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry, Commanding the Department of Dakota; the first work was submitted in December, 1884, approved for the government of the Army, and published under the title of Rifle and Carbine Firing.

A slight revision made by direction of Lieutenant General Sheridan was published in 1886, and a more extended revision, made under your (Major General Schofield's) direction, was approved for the Army and Militia in December, 1888; the latter being given the title Firing Regulations for Small Arms.

In the preface of these editions acknowledgment was made for assistance received from a number of sources; in addition to those previously mentioned I now desire to thank for recent assistance Capt. Tasker H. Bliss, Inspector of Artillery and Small-Arms Practice at the Headquarters of the Army; Capt. Charles H. Clark and Lieut. George W. Burr, Ordnance Department, and also the authors of numerous papers on the subject of rifle practice that have appeared in military and other journals in recent years.

In the present revision an endeavor has been made to eliminate all refinements not properly pertaining to a system of military instruction, to bring the methods more in harmony with the Drill Regulations and to adapt the details to the new U. S. Magazine Rifle as well as to the former Springfield arm.

Separate courses of firing have been arranged for men in different years of enlistment and also for sharpshooters, involving a diminishing amount of firing; the skirmish practice has been assimilated to the extended-order drill of squads, and the company firing to the extended order of the company. Field firing for the garrison, acting as a single body, has also been added.

The separate revolver match formerly additional to the Cavalry Competitions has been incorporated as part of the competition, replacing some of the carbine firing.

The device of the figure of merit, originally introduced to awaken a dormant interest in rifle practice, having fully served its purpose, is now omitted.

It will be seen that, omitting those portions relating to the Springfield arms, the new features proposed by Captain Blunt have been, with some modifications, incorporated in this revision.

Among the many valuable contributions on the subject of target practice accompanying the instructions was an able paper by Capt. Marion P. Maus, First Infantry, the views and recommendations it contains being fully approved and supplemented

by the Commanding General of the Division of the Missouri (the present Commanding General of the Army) in an indorsement dated June 13, 1891. The substance of the views therein expressed will be found in this revision in the form of regulations for separate competitions for officers; in the omission of back positions; in rigid rules governing the expenditure of ammunition, and in the provisions relating to field target practice. In line with the views of these officers on field practice, are the recommendations of Maj. Adna R. Chaffee, Ninth Cavalry, Acting Inspector General of the Department of Arizona, concurred in and enlarged upon by Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General of the Army, and an essay entitled "Is our present system of rifle practice suited to the requirements of a modern field of battle?" by First Lieut. T. J. Clay, Tenth Infantry.

Lieutenant Clay's well-known reputation as a marksman and his experience as Inspector of Small-Arms Practice of the Department of Arizona, have caused great weight to be given to his views in this work.

Among other valuable contributions considered were papers by Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, formerly Inspector of Small-Arms Practice of the Department of the Missouri; First Lieut. C. L. Collins, Eleventh Infantry, formerly Inspector of Small-Arms Practice of the Department of Arizona; Capt. James Parker, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieut. L. W. Cornish, Fifth Cavalry, and First Lieut. James E. Brett, Twenty-fourth Infantry. The articles by these officers were furnished as a part of the material upon which to base the revision, and the limited amount of time available for the work did not permit of obtaining the views of officers generally.

Among the publications consulted were the following:

Firing Regulations for the Magazine Rifle, season of 1896.

Reports of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1896.

Infantry Drill Regulations, U. S. Army (also manuscript of the pending revision of the same).

Cavalry Drill Regulations, U. S. Army, 1896.

Infantry Fire; its use in battle.

General Orders and Circulars, Headquarters of the Army.

Reports of Inspectors of Small-Arms Practice of the different Military Departments.

Modern American Rifles—Gould.

Modern American Pistols and Revolvers—Gould.

Treatise on Revolver Firing—Maj. W. P. Hall, U. S. A.

Regulations for Musketry Instruction—London, 1889.

MODIFIED TARGETS.

In view of the radical changes proposed in the targets used in deliberate practice, it seems appropriate to summarize here the considerations which point to the adoption of the modifications made.

The present rectangular target frames are retained unaltered, but the shape and dimensions of the divisions of the target are entirely changed. As the change only affects the paper targets, but trifling expense is involved.

The objects sought to be attained are as follows:

(1) To make those divisions of the various targets to hit on which the highest values are assigned, bear as close a resemblance as possible to the objects at which the soldier would fire in battle at the ranges for which the targets are designed.

(2) To compel the soldier to aim at or near the bottom of the target in order to score hits on the objective.

The tendency of the average soldier under the excitement of battle, especially when close proximity to the enemy is attained, to shoot high and consequently usually over the head of the enemy, is well known. The author of "Infantry Fire; Its Use in Battle", under the title of "Proper Point of Aim", by a series of unanswerable arguments proves conclusively that this point is the foot of the object, and remarks:

Yet in spite of all this our whole training is directed towards teaching the soldier to aim at the center. Since men should aim in action at the bottom of the object they should be trained at all times to aim at that point.

He then points out that the bull's-eye or objective should be at the bottom of the target.

One of the general rules for Fire Discipline laid down in our Drill Regulations is:

"Always aim at the feet of the enemy, or if he is hidden from view at the lower line of smoke."

An inspection of the Target Plates in the body of the work will show how these requirements have been met. The lower edge of the bull's-eye (which in this revision is designated "The Figure") of each target is tangent to the bottom of the target.

The figure of the target for the short ranges is the silhouette of a soldier firing in the prone position; of the target for the mid-ranges the silhouette of a soldier firing in the kneeling position; of the 800 yards target the silhouette of a soldier firing in a standing position, and of the 1,000 yards target the silhouette of a mounted soldier.

EXPERIMENTAL FIRING AT NEW TARGETS.

In order to determine the percentages that should be required using these targets, to advance men to firing at the long ranges and the proper percentages to require for the grades of sharpshooter, marksman, etc., authority was obtained to expend 2,000 cartridges in experimental firing.

These experiments were conducted in the vicinity of Fort Logan, Colorado. Two firing parties were selected, one composed of infantrymen using the rifle and the other of cavalrymen using the carbine. Three sharpshooters, two marksmen, and two first-class men constituted each detail. The firing in all respects conformed to the revised regulations, and was at the prescribed ranges, from 200 to 1,000 yards, inclusive, separate targets being used for each arm. From the data thus obtained and from a careful consideration of General Orders, No. 1, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., 1897, exhibiting the results of target practice for the year 1896, together with the reports of the Inspectors of Small-Arms Practice of the various departments for the same year, the percentages fixed in the revision were determined upon.

The paper targets used were made by using the reverse sides of the present paper targets, pasting the silhouettes upon them and marking the other subdivisions. This device could be resorted to at each post for this year's practice should the Ordnance Department find it impracticable to furnish new printed targets in time.

The targets proved entirely satisfactory. In the firing parties were some of the most experienced shots in the Army, both officers and enlisted men. They expressed themselves as unqualifiedly in favor of the new targets. The same opinion was expressed by a number of other officers of wide experience in target practice.

In conclusion, I desire to state that the changes in the Small-Arms Firing Regulations made in this revision, other than those obviously consequent upon the adoption of magazine arms, result from the attempt to assimilate all military target practice to actual firing in the different phases of a battle and to make the results of this practice as nearly as possible a fair measure of the battle efficiency of the individual soldier and of the company.

My thanks are due to Maj. Gen. Frank Wheaton, commanding the Department of the Colorado, for assistance rendered, with his permission, by the clerical force at those headquarters (particularly by Mr. E. E. Winters, clerk to the Inspector of Small-Arms Practice and Ordnance Officer), and to Capt. C. B. Hoppin, Second Cavalry, for the valuable assistance rendered in conducting the experimental firing.

I am, General, very respectfully,

JOHN S. MALLORY,
Captain and Acting Judge Advocate, U. S. Army.

The plates showing the different positions for firing were made by First Lieut. Maury Nichols, Seventh Infantry, and by Capt. C. M. Gandy, Medical Department; the target models by Mr. Charles Kern, topographical assistant, Headquarters Department of the Colorado.

The slight changes deemed necessary or advisable by the Board have been incorporated in the revision.

The reasons for the more radical changes made are given by Captain Mallory in the foregoing letter of transmittal, and are concurred in by the Board. They recommend that this revision be authorized and published for the guidance of the Army in rifle, carbine, and revolver firing.

J. C. BATES,
Colonel, Second Infantry, President.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major, Ninth Cavalry.

R. C. VAN VLIET,
First Lieutenant, Tenth Infantry.

JOHN S. MALLORY,
Captain and Acting Judge Advocate, U. S. A., Recorder.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., May 4, 1897.

To the Honorable

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: Referring to the revision of the Small-Arms Firing Regulations, prepared by Capt. J. S. Mallory, Acting Judge Advocate (lately Inspector Small-Arms Practice, Department of the Colorado), and submitted to a Board which met yesterday, I have the honor to recommend that after such amendments, if any, as may be found advisable by the Board and approved, the revision be immediately formally approved and the changes published in General Orders as proposed; that is, the amendments to be announced in a general order, leaving the republication of the whole work with the settlement of copyright claims on the original work for another year, when a more complete revision can be made on the year's experience. I make this recommendation now as I am about to leave the country.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major General Commanding.

MAY 20.—The revision by Captain Mallory amended by the Board with the report of the Board is herewith.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 22, 1897.

Approved: By order of the Secretary of War.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

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Plates I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, XI, XII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI are new plates.

Plates X, XVII, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII (Blunt's XVIII, XXV, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI, renumbered) are unchanged, except in numbers.

Plates XIII, XIV, XVIII, XIX (Blunt's XXI, XXII, XXVI, XXVIII, renumbered) are changed only to show new style of paper target. The changes are not shown in the plates. The numbers of the plates are the new numbers given in the revision.

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GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 37.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 12, 1897.

The accompanying tables of the price of clothing and equipage, and of tableware and kitchen utensils, for the Army of the United States, with the money allowance for clothing of the enlisted men for each year and day, also of the allowances of equipage and of tableware and kitchen utensils, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned, to take effect July 1, 1897, and to remain in force until further orders.

The made and unmade blouses will hereafter be carried on the Return of Quartermaster's Supplies according to sizes and will be charged and accounted for at the prices established for each particular size.

Revised blank forms 65 and 86, amended to correspond with the foregoing, will be furnished and should be used for all issues on and after July 1, 1897.

BY ORDER OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant General.

Statement of the price at which Clothing for the Army of the United States will be issued from July 1, 1897, until further orders.

CLOTHING.	Ordnance Ser- geants.		Commissary Ser- geants.		Post Quartermas- ter Sergeants.		Hospital Stew- ards.		Acting Hospital Stewards.		Privates, Hospi- tal Corps.		Ordnance.		Engineers.		Artillery.		Infantry.		Light Artillery.		Cavalry.		SIGNAL CORPS.		Indian Scouts.	
	\$2.83	23	\$2.83	23	\$2.83	23	\$2.83	23	\$2.83	23	\$2.83	23	\$2.83	23	\$2.83	23	\$2.83	23	\$2.83	23	\$2.83	23	\$2.83	23	\$2.83	23	\$2.83	23
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Blouse, unmade, size 4.....	2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81	
Blouse, unmade, size 5.....	2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81	
Blouse, unmade, size 6.....	2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81		2.81	
Boots, sewed																												
Brassard (red) for company lit- ter bearer.....																												
Brassard, white.....																												
Cap (or hood), canvas, blanket lined.....	1.75		1.75		1.75		1.75		1.75		1.75		1.75		1.75		1.75		1.75		1.75		1.75		1.75		1.75	
Cap, forage.....	.57		.57		.57		.57		.57		.57		.57		.57		.57		.57		.57		.57		.57		.57	
Cap, forage, ornaments for.....	.13		.27		.23		.06		.09		.13		.13		.20		.11		.11		.11		.11		.27		.27	
Cap, forage, ornaments with letters only.....																												

Statement of the price at which Clothing for the Army of the United States will be issued, etc.—Continued.

CLOTHING.

	Ordnance Ser- geants.	Commissary Ser- geants.	Post Quartermas- ter Sergeants.	Hospital Stew- ards.	Acting Hospital Stewards.	Privates, Hospi- tal Corps.	Ordnance.	Engineers.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Light Artillery.	Cavalry.	Sergeants, 1st Class.	Sergeants.	Indian Scouts.
Coats:															
Canvas, fatigue.....	\$1.04	\$1.04	\$1.04	\$1.04	\$1.04	\$1.04	\$1.04	\$1.04	\$1.04	\$1.04	\$1.04	\$1.04	\$1.04	\$1.04	\$1.04 each.
Uniform, made.....	4.94	5.33	5.69			4.87	4.83	4.83	4.83	4.78	4.97	5.04	5.02	5.02	4.83
Uniform, unmade.....	3.69	4.08	3.84			3.62	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.53	3.47	3.54	3.52	3.52	3.58
Uniform, musician's, made.....							5.37	5.37	5.37	5.37	5.58	5.58			
Uniform, musician's, unmade.....							3.62	3.62	3.62	3.62	3.63	3.63			
Uniform, facings for, includ- ing silk.....	47	73	59				47	44	44	39	50	57	55	55	44 set.
Collars, linen.....	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04 each.
Cravats, black silk.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Drawers, cotton flannel.....	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48 pair.
Drawers, knit wool.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Gauntlets, leather (buckskin).....	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32
Gauntlets, muskrat.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Gloves, Berlin.....	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84 each.
Hats, campaign.....	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07
*Cord and tassel.....															
Ornament for.....															
Helmets:															
Cork.....	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Felt, without trimmings.....	1.03	1.03	1.03			1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03
Cord and band.....							60	60	60	60	60	60	81	81	81
Device for shield of eagle.....	03	03	03				02	02	02	04	04	04	02	02	02
Eagle.....	04	04	04				04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04
Hair plume.....							49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49

Helmets—(continued).															each.
Number (white metal).															
Scrolls and rings															pair.
Side buttons	.01	.01	.02												each.
Socket for plume	.06	.06	.06												"
Spike	.02	.02	.02												"
Top piece or base	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	pair.
Leggings, canvas	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	pair.
Mittens:															
Canvas	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	pair.
Wool															"
Overalls															"
Overcoats:															
Kersey, made	9.01	9.60	9.01	9.01	9.01	8.96	8.96	8.96	8.96	8.79	8.96	8.96	10.83	each.	
Kersey, unmade	8.12	8.71	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.07	8.07	8.07	8.07	7.90	8.07	8.07	9.94	"	
Kersey, cape linings	1.62	2.22	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.46	1.62	1.62	1.62	pair.	
Overshoes, arctic	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	each.	
Ponchos, rubber	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	each.	
Shirts:															
D. B. flannel, made	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	each.	
D. B. flannel, unmade	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	each.	
Muslin	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29	each.	
Muslin, bone studs for	.62	.62	.62	.62	.62	.62	.62	.62	.62	.62	.62	.62	.62	each.	
Under, cotton	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	each.	
Under, wool, knit	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	each.	
Shoes:															
Barrack	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	pair.
Calfskin	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	pair.
Stable frocks															
Stockings:															
Cotton, all colors	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	pair.
Woolen	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	pair.
Summer Clothing:															
Sack coats, N. C. O.	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	each.
Sack coats, privates															"
Trousers, N. C. O.	.97	.97	.97	.97	.97	.97	.97	.97	.97	.97	.97	.97	.97	.97	pair.
Trousers, private's															"
Suspenders	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	pair.

* Until exhausted.

Continued.

For clothing manufactured by the Quartermaster's Department in accordance with special measurements furnished, as provided by Par. 1174 of the Regulations, the following additional charges will be made:

Blouses.....	\$0.25 each.	Trousers.....	\$1.25 per pair.
Dress coats, foot, mounted, or N. C. S.....	.25 "	For sewing brassards upon garments.....	.10 each.
Dress coats, musicians', foot.....	.50 "	For sewing chevrons upon garments, irrespec-	
Dress coats, musicians', mounted.....	.30 "	tive of rank.....	.25 per pair.
Overcoats, canvas, blanket-lined.....	.25 "	For sewing stripes upon trousers, irrespective of	
Overcoats, kersey.....	.31 "	rank.....	.75 "

Clothing and other articles issued exclusively to Bandsmen.

	Engi- neers.	Artill- ery.	Infan- try.	Cav- alry.
Alouillettes and shoulder knots.....	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50
White trousers.....	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
Lyres for forage caps.....	.11	.11	.11	.11
Lyres for helmets.....	.02	.02	.02	.02
Music pouches, large or small.....	4.43	4.43	4.43	4.43
Helmets and trimmings—same as for other enlisted men of the mounted service.....				

Materials.

Dark blue cloth, $\frac{3}{4}$	\$1.20 per yard.		
Dark blue blouse flannel, $\frac{3}{4}$.....	.83 "		
Dark blue blouse lining flannel, $\frac{3}{4}$.....	.88 "		
Dark blue shirting flannel, $\frac{3}{4}$.....	.68 "		
Canton flannel, $\frac{3}{4}$.....	.06 "		
Dark blue kersey, $\frac{3}{4}$	1.14 "		
Sky-blue kersey, $\frac{3}{4}$			\$1.00 per yard.
Uniform dress-coat buttons, staff, large.....			.22 " doz.
" " small.....			.12 " "
" " line, large.....			.15 " "
" " small.....			.09 " "
Worsted braid, for musicians' coats.....			.02 " yard.

NOTE.—Under paragraph 1196 of the Regulations officers may purchase of cloth, kersey, flannel, and clothing procured for the enlisted men, such quantities as they may require for their own personal use, at the prices given in this order. Purchases may also be made by officers for their servants, under paragraph 1197 of the Regulations, of the articles therein named.

*Prices at which articles of Equipage will be charged in case of
loss, damage, or otherwise.*

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Ax.....	\$0.34	Drum snares.....set..	\$0.25
Ax helve.....	.09	Drum sticks.....pair..	.11
Ax sling.....	.31	Drumstick carriages.....	.23
Barrack-bag.....	.53	Fife.....	.17
Bedsack.....	.58	Flag, garrison.....	21.67
Bedsheet.....	.24	Flag, hospital, field.....	3.50
Bedstead, iron, with woven wire bottom.....	3.00	Flag, hospital, general.....	5.50
Books, Co. council.....	1.38	Flag, post.....	7.35
Books, Co. letters received.....	.77	Flag, storm and recruiting.....	2.07
Books, Co. letters rec'd, index.....	.52	Flag, halyards, garrison and post.....	1.70
Books, Co. letters sent.....	.75	Flag, halyard, recruiting.....	.26
Books, Co. letters sent, index.....	.52	Guidon, ambulance, includ- ing staff.....	2.25
Books, Co. order.....	.58	Guidon, artillery, service.....	5.00
Books, Post council of admin- istration.....	1.28	Guidon, artillery, silk.....	18.00
Books, Post letters received.....	1.29	Guidon, cavalry, service.....	2.50
Books, Post letters received, index.....	.52	Guidon, cavalry, silk.....	8.00
Books, Post letters sent.....	1.28	Guidon, Indian scouts, ser- vice.....	10.00
Books, Post letters sent, index.....	.52	Guidon, Indian scouts, silk.....	28.00
Books, Post order.....	1.28	Guidon, staff.....	2.50
Books, Regimental fund.....	1.38	Hand litter.....†	3.73
Books, Reg'l letters received.....	1.29	Hatchet.....	.39
Books, Reg'l letters received, index.....	.52	Hatchet helve.....	.02
Books, Reg'l letters sent.....	1.26	Hatchet sling.....	.99
Books, Reg'l letters sent, in- dex.....	.52	Kettle, camp.....	.34
Books, Reg'l order.....	1.22	Mattress.....	1.40
Broom, corn.....	.13	Mattress cover.....	.54
Brush, scrubbing.....	.05	Mess pan.....	.25
Bugle, light artillery.....	2.20	Mosquito bar.....	.51
Bunk, bottom, woven wire.....	1.12	Overcoat, buffalo.....	25.00
Bunk, iron, without slats or bunk bottoms.....	3.58	Overcoat, canvas, blanket- lined.....	9.18
Card holder for bunks.....	.01	Pick-ax.....	.23
Chair, barrack.....	.54	Pick-ax helve.....	.12
Color belt and sling.....	4.00	Pillow.....	.21
Color, camp, with staff.....	2.80	Pillow-case.....	.09
Color, artillery, nat'l. silk.....	50.00	Pillow-sack.....	.13
Color, artillery, nat'l. service.....	17.85	Pot, iron.....	1.50
Color, artillery, reg'l. silk.....	140.00	Shovel, long handled.....	.32
Color, engineer, bat'l'n. silk.....	140.00	Shovel, short handled.....	.33
Color, engineer, nat'l. silk.....	60.00	Spade.....	.38
Color, engineer, nat'l. service.....	17.85	Standard, cavalry, nat'l. silk.....	37.50
Color, infantry, nat'l. silk.....	50.00	Standard, cav., nat'l. service.....	15.00
Color, infantry, nat'l. service.....	17.85	Standard, cavalry, reg'l. silk.....	75.00
Color, infantry, reg'l. silk.....	135.00	Standard, staff.....	3.00
Color, staff.....	3.00	Stencil plates.....set..	1.10
Company marking stamp.....	3.50	Tent, common, with wall.....	7.45
Drum, complete.....	5.25	Tent, common, with wall, complete.....	8.53
Drum case.....	.43	Tent, conical wall.....	20.53
Drum head, batter.....	.45	Tent, conical wall, complete.....	23.54
Drum head, snare.....	.46	Tent, conical wall, improved, complete with stove and other appurtenances.....	30.34
Drum rod.....	.20	Tent, hospital.....	24.79
Drum sling.....	.54		

Prices at which articles of Equipage will be charged—Cont'd.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Tent, hospital, complete.....	\$36.94	Tent poles, shelter .....set..	\$0.20
Tent, shelter, each half	1.38	Tent poles, wall .....set..	2.00
Tent, shelter, complete.....	3.11	Tent chains .....set..	.60
Tent wall .....set.....	11.04	Tent-pole socket.....each..	.38
Tent wall, complete.....	17.48	Tent rings .....set.....	.20
Tent fly, hospital.....	7.76	Tent slips, metal, all kinds,	
Tent fly wall.....	4.06	each.....	.07
Tent pins, common *.....set..	.24	Tent stove.....	1.25
Tent pins, conical wall *.....set..	.48	Tent stovepipe .....joint..	.09
Tent pins, hospital *.....set..	.64	Tent strap .....each.....	.12
Tent pins, shelter *.....set..	.15	Tent tripod .....each.....	1.43
Tent pins, wall *.....set.....	.38	Trumpet "G," with "F" slide	
Tent pins, large.....each.....	.02	and extra mouthpiece.....each.	3.00
Tent pins, small.....each.....	.01	Trumpet cord and tassel.....	.40
Tent pins, shelter.....each.....	.01	Trumpet crook.....	.44
Tent poles, common.....set.....	.83	Trumpet mouthpiece, extra ..	.22
Tent poles, conical wall.....each..	.93	Whistle.....	.14
Tent poles, hospital .....set..	3.25		

- * { Hospital tents and flies require 18 large and 28 small pins.
 Wall tents and flies require 10 large and 18 small pins.
 Conical wall tents require 48 small pins.
 Common tents require 24 small pins.
 Shelter tents require 10 pins.

Allowance of clothing in kind (the aggregate cost of same constituting the annual money allowance of the enlisted men).

ARTICLES.	YEAR.						Total for five years.
	FIRST.						
	1st 6 mos.	2d 6 mos.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	
Blankets, woolen.....no..	2						2
Blouses.....no..	1		1	1	1	1	5
Boots for mounted troops.....pairs..	1		1		1		3
Caps, forage.....no..	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Caps, forage, ornaments for.....no..	1	1		1		1	4
Chevrons, cloth.....pairs..	2		1	1	1	1	6
Chevrons, gold lace.....pairs..	1			1			2
Coats, canvas fatigue.....no..	1		1	1	1	1	5
Coats, uniform dress.....no..	1			1			2
Collars, linen.....no..	8	4	12	12	12	12	60
Drawers.....pairs..	2	1	3	3	3	3	15
Gauntlets, leather.....pairs..	1		1		1		3
Gloves, Berlin, for foot troops.....pairs..	4	4	8	8	8	8	40
Gloves, Berlin, for mounted troops, pairs..	2	2	4	4	4	4	30
Hats, campaign.....no..	1		1	1	1	1	5
Helmets and trimmings, complete.....no..	1			1			2
Overalls for engineers and mounted troops.....pairs..	1		1	1	1	1	5
Overcoats.....no..	1						1
Shirts, dark-blue flannel.....no..	2	1	2	2	2	2	11
Shirts, wool-knit under.....no..	2	1	3	3	3	3	15
Shoes, barrack.....pairs..	1		1	1	1	1	5
Shoes, calfskin, for foot troops.....pairs..	2	1	2	3	2	2	12
Shoes, calfskin, for mounted troops, pairs..	1	1	1	2	1	1	7
Stable frocks for mounted troops.....no..	1			1			2
Stockings, cotton.....pairs..	3	3	6	6	6	6	30
Stockings, woolen.....pairs..	3	1	4	4	4	4	20
Suspenders.....pairs..	1		1	1	1	1	5
Trousers, canvas fatigue.....pairs..	1		1	1	1	1	5
Trousers, kersey.....pairs..	2	1	2	2	2	1	10
Trousers stripes.....pairs..	2	1	2	2	2	1	10
BAND MUSICIANS authorized by law are entitled to mounted helmets, and in addition to the foregoing to the following articles:							
Aiguillette and shoulder knots.....no..	1			1			2
Music pouch.....no..	1						1
Trousers, white.....pairs..	2	1	2	2	2	1	10

The following articles will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department upon approval by the Department, Staff, or Post commanders. They do not form part of the annual money allowance of clothing:

ARTICLES.	YEAR.						Total for five years.
	FIRST.		Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	
	1st 6 mos.	2d 6 mos.					
Caps, canvas*.....no..	1	.....	1	1	1	1	5
Caps, fur†.....no..	1	.....	1	1	1	1	5
Gauntlets, muskratt.....pairs..	1	.....	1	1	1	1	5
Mittens, canvas*.....pairs..	1	.....	1	1	1	1	5
Mittens, wool†.....pairs..	1	1	2	2	2	2	10
Overshoes, arctic†.....pairs..	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2

*To be charged only in case of loss or damage.

†To be charged at cost price at time of issue.

Whenever required, the following articles will be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department and charged to the enlisted men at cost price. They do not form part of the annual money allowance:

ARTICLES.	YEAR.						Total for five years.
	FIRST.		Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	
	1st 6 mos.	2d 6 mos.					
Cravats.....no	2	.....	2	2	2	2	10
Cork helmets (in lieu of campaign hats).....no..	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Leggins, canvas.....pairs..	1	.....	1	1	1	1	5
Ponchos, rubber.....no..	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3

White cotton undershirts, white muslin shirts, summer coats and trousers (bleached for noncommissioned officers and unbleached for privates and members of the Hospital Corps on ward duty), and knit wool drawers will be supplied upon application to the Quartermaster's Department. They will be charged at cost price, but are not computed in the soldier's annual money allowance.

White brassards, issued to privates of the Hospital Corps, will be charged at cost price, but the red brassards, for company litter bearers, will be charged only in case of loss or damage.

The allowance of red brassards will be four to each battery, troop, or company.

The insignia for first-class gunners as well as service chevrons (peace or war) are issued without charge.

Overcoats made of fur or other suitable warm material will be issued and accounted for in the manner prescribed by Par. 1191 of the Regulations.

Chief musicians have the same allowance of clothing as Quartermaster Sergeants. (See Section 1379 of the Revised Statutes.)

Post Quartermaster Sergeants have the same allowance as Ordnance Sergeants. (Act of Congress approved July 5, 1894.)

Hospital Stewards have the same allowance as Ordnance Sergeants. (Act of Congress approved March 1, 1887.)

Acting Hospital Stewards and privates of the Hospital Corps have the same allowance as a corporal of the arm of service with which on duty. (Act of Congress approved March 1, 1887.)

Indians employed as scouts, while in service, will receive the pay and allowances of Cavalry soldiers. (Par. 481 of the Regulations.)

The money allowance for clothing for the first year of each enlistment is allotted by half years, and the allowance for the second, third, fourth, and fifth years enlistment should be divided by two to obtain the semi-annual allowance. There is no monthly allowance. The money allowance tables give the daily proportion, estimating 365 days to the year, which should be used only for fractional periods less than the half year.

Each enlisted man is allowed, for the first year of every enlistment, the sum of five dollars for the purpose of having his clothing altered and fitted to his person. This sum is included in the first six months of the first year's allowance as published in the accompanying tables.

The annual money allowance of band sergeants and band musicians (authorized by Par. 245 of the Regulations) will be the same as that for company sergeants and privates of the respective arms from which they are detailed, and such articles of band uniforms, including music pouches, as do not form part of their annual clothing allowance to which they are authorized, may be issued, but not charged to them, except in case of loss or damage. The articles thus issued without charge will, however, remain the property of the United States.

A soldier may, when necessary, be relieved from ordinary military duty to make, repair, or alter uniforms. The post council will fix the rates to be charged, which will not exceed the cost of doing such work at the clothing depot, and company commanders will cause to be deducted from the pay of enlisted men and turned over to the proper party the amount properly due therefor. (Par. 283 of the Regulations.)

Enlisted men who, upon their enlistment, are furnished with overcoats having different cape linings than the arm of service to which they are finally assigned, will be furnished, without cost, with new linings, and the sum of \$1.00 each for inserting said linings will be defrayed by the Quartermaster's Department upon receipt of estimate of funds.

In no case should the Quartermaster's Department be put to the expense of changing any part of the uniform by reason of *voluntary* transfer of men from one arm of the service to another.

The gratuitous issue of one cord and tassel with each campaign hat drawn by the enlisted men of the Army is authorized until the stock of those now on hand at posts or at the general depots of the Quartermaster's Department shall have become exhausted. (Decision Sec. War, Feb. 25, 1887.)

The issue of overcoat capes to enlisted men, separately from the overcoat, is not authorized. (Decision Sec. War. Letter Dec. 3, 1885.)

Each prisoner, upon his release from confinement under a court-martial sentence, involving dishonorable discharge, is entitled to a suit of citizen's outer clothing, at a cost of not to exceed ten dollars. (Act of Congress approved March 16, 1896.)

*Allowance of Equipage.***IN CAMP OR GARRISON.**

	TENTS.							
	Conical wall.	Wall.	Common.	Axes.	Hatchets.	Spades.	Pickaxes.	Camp kettles.
A general officer.....	3			1	1			
Field and staff officer above rank of captain.....	3			1	1			
Other staff officers or captains.....	1			1	1			
Subalterns of companies, to every two.....	1			1	1			
To every 6 foot or 4 mounted men.....			1					
To every 15 foot or 13 mounted men.....				2	2	2	2	2
To every 20 foot or 17 mounted men.....	1							5

Tents for the Sick, their Attendants, and Hospital Supplies.

	TENTS.	
	Hospital.	Common.
For 1 company.....	1	1
For 2 companies.....	1	1
For 3 companies.....	1	1
For 4 companies.....	1	1
For 5 companies.....	1	1
For 6 companies.....	1	1
For 7 companies.....	1	1
For 8 companies.....	1	1
For 9 companies.....	1	1
For 10 companies.....	1	1

Flags.

		Post.	Storm.	Halyards.
For each post or garrison.....	per annum..	2	2	2
For each recruiting station.....	per annum..	2	2	2
For each fortification in charge of an Ordnance Sergeant.....	per annum..	2	2	2

Under the provisions of Paragraph 213 of the Regulations, the following posts are designated to display the garrison flag, viz:

Adams, Fort, R. I.; Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Angel Island, Cal.; Assiniboine, Fort, Mont.; Barrancas, Fort, Fla.; Bliss, Fort, Tex.; Brady, Fort, Mich.; Brown, Fort, Tex.; Canby, Fort, Wash.; Clark, Fort, Tex.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Columbus, Fort, N. Y.; Crook, Fort, Nebr.; Custer, Fort, Mont.; D. A. Russell, Fort, Wyo.; Douglas, Fort, Utah; Ethan Allen, Fort, Vt.; Hamilton, Fort, N. Y.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Keogh, Fort, Mont.; Key West Barracks, Fla.; Leavenworth, Fort, Kans.; Logan, Fort, Colo.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; McHenry, Fort, Md.; McPherson, Fort, Ga.; Monroe, Fort, Va.; Myer, Fort, Va.; Niagara, Fort, N. Y.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Porter, Fort, N. Y.; Preble, Fort, Me.; Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Riley, Fort, Kans.; Robinson, Fort, Nebr.; St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Sam Houston, Fort, Tex.; Schuyler, Fort, N. Y.; Sheridan, Fort, Ill.; Sherman, Fort, Idaho; Slocum, Fort, N. Y.; Snelling, Fort, Minn.; Thomas, Fort, Ky.; Trumbull, Fort, Conn.; Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Wadsworth, Fort, N. Y.; Warren, Fort, Mass.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Wayne, Fort, Mich.; West Point, N. Y.; Willets Point, N. Y.; Wingate, Fort, N. Mex.; Yellowstone, Fort, Wyo.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.

Barrack Chairs.

Barracks will be supplied with chairs, at a rate not exceeding one for each noncommissioned officer and one for every two of the other enlisted men quartered therein. (Par. 983 of the Regulations.)

Corn Brooms and Scrubbing Brushes.

A monthly allowance of three brooms and two scrubbing brushes will be issued to each company, and an annual allowance of six scrubbing brushes to each post bakery is authorized. They will habitually be drawn quarterly, but may be drawn when needed.

If less than the maximum allowance is drawn in one quarter, credit cannot be given in another. The allowance for each noncommissioned staff officer will be three brooms and two scrubbing brushes per annum (Par. 1203 of the Regulations.)

Post commanders may, when necessary, order the issue of six brooms per annum to each public office and building furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, as follows: Post commander's and quartermaster's offices, quartermaster's warehouse, post bakery, school, chapel, and library. The necessity for, and the fact of issue, must in all cases be certified by the officer in charge of the office or building and verified by the post commander. (Par. 1204 of the Regulations.)

Table specifying the Money Allowance for Clothing to Entitled Men of the U. S. Army, from July 1, 1867.

	HOSPITAL CORPS.			ORDNANCE.			ENGINEERS.									
	Ordnance and Post Quartermaster Sergeants.	Commissary Sergeants.	Hospital Stewards.	Acting Hospital Stewards and Privates.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Sergeant Majors.	Quartermaster Sergeants.	Color Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Lance Corporals (resp. pointment).	Lance Corporals (1st ap. pointment).	Musicians.	Privates.
Total first 6 months, 1st year ..	54.20	55.30			52.38	51.28	49.09	56.94	56.39	55.68	54.75	53.65	52.74	52.38	52.56	51.10
Total second 6 months, 1st year ..	8.94	9.31			8.94	8.76	8.76	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.12	9.12	8.94	9.49	8.94
Total 2d year ..	26.28	28.64			25.91	25.55	25.18	28.10	28.10	28.10	28.10	27.74	27.74	27.01	28.10	27.01
Total 3d year ..	37.90	38.32			36.13	35.40	33.21	40.51	40.15	39.42	38.69	37.59	36.86	36.13	36.50	35.04
Total 4th year ..	26.28	23.64			25.91	25.55	25.18	28.10	28.10	28.10	28.10	27.74	27.74	27.01	28.10	27.01
Total 5th year ..	23.72	24.06			23.36	23.36	22.99	25.55	25.55	25.55	25.18	25.18	25.18	24.82	25.18	24.82
TOTAL FOR 5 YEARS	177.08	180.30			172.63	169.90	164.41	188.51	187.60	186.14	184.13	181.02	179.38	176.29	179.93	173.92
Per day, first 6 months, 1st year ..	297	303			287	281	239	312	309	305	3	294	289	287	288	28
Per day, 2d 6 months, 1st year ..	049	051			049	048	048	051	051	051	051	05	05	049	052	049
Per day, 3d year ..	072	073			071	07	069	077	077	077	077	078	078	074	077	074
Per day, 3d year ..	104	105			069	097	091	111	11	108	106	103	101	099	1	096
Per day, 4th year ..	072	073			071	07	069	077	077	077	077	078	078	074	077	074
Per day, 5th year ..	065	066			064	064	063	07	07	07	069	069	069	068	069	068
See Memorandum, page 12.																
Same as Ordnance Sergeants.																
Hospital Stewards.																
Acting Hospital Stewards and Privates.																

Same as Ordnance Sergeants.

See Memorandum, page 12.

Table specifying the Money Allowance for Clothing to Enlisted Men of the U. S. Army, from July 1, 1897.—Continued.

CAVALRY.										LIGHT ARTILLERY.																										
Sergeant Major.		Quartermaster Sergeants.		Chief Trumpeters.		Saddler Sergeants.		Color Sergeants.		First Sergeants.		Sergeants.		Corporals.		Lance Corporals (reap- pointment).		Lance Corporals (1st ap- pointment).		Trumpeters.		Artificers and Privates.		First Sergeants.		Sergeants.		Corporals.								
\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.							
61.41	60.04	60.22	59.85	59.13	58.13	57.30	56.57	56.21	55.11	53.95	53.22	57.80																								
9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31							
29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93							
38.78	38.42	38.78	38.42	38.78	38.42	38.78	38.42	38.78	38.42	38.78	38.42	38.78	38.42	38.78	38.42	38.78	38.42	38.78	38.42	38.78	38.42	38.78	38.42	38.78	38.42	38.78	38.42	38.78	38.42							
29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93							
22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63							
TOTAL FOR 5 YEARS		191.99	191.28	191.80	190.90	189.62	189.62	187.05	184.85	183.37	181.40	183.21	178.83	188.33	186.87	184.85																				
Per day, first 6 months, 1st year		331	329	33	327	324	324	324	322	314	31	308	308	302	323	319	314											319	319	314	314	314	314	314	314	314
Per day, second 6 months, 1st year		651	651	651	651	651	651	651	651	651	651	651	651	651	651	651	651											651	651	651	651	651	651	651	651	651
Per day, 2d year		652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652											651	651	651	651	651	651	651	651	651
Per day, 3d year		109	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108											104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Per day, 4th year		652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652											651	651	651	651	651	651	651	651	651
Per day, 5th year		652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652											651	651	651	651	651	651	651	651	651

Table specifying the Money Allowance for Clothing to Enlisted Men of the U. S. Army, from July 1, 1897.—Continued.

ARTILLERY.

	Lance Corporals (resp. pointment).	Lance Corporals (1st ap. pointment).	Musicians.	Artificers and Privates.	Sergeant Majors.	Quartermaster Sergeants.	Principal Musicians.	Color Sergeants.	First Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Lance Corporals (resp. pointment).	Lance Corporals (1st ap. pointment).	Musicians.	Artificers and Privates.
Total first 6 months, 1st year.....	\$ 56.57	\$ 56.21	\$ 56.21	\$ 55.11	\$ 54.20	\$ 53.84	\$ 53.47	\$ 52.92	\$ 52.92	\$ 52.19	\$ 51.23	\$ 50.87	\$ 50.19	\$ 50.19	\$ 49.09
Total second 6 months, 1st year.....	9.31	9.12	9.31	9.12	8.94	8.94	8.94	8.94	8.94	8.94	8.76	8.76	8.58	8.94	8.58
Total 2d year.....	20.20	20.20	20.50	20.83	25.91	25.91	25.91	25.91	25.91	25.91	25.55	25.55	25.18	25.55	25.18
Total 3d year.....	36.13	35.77	36.13	34.67	37.96	37.50	37.23	36.86	36.50	36.13	35.04	34.31	34.31	34.31	33.21
Total 4th year.....	29.27	29.20	29.56	28.83	25.91	25.91	25.91	25.91	25.91	25.91	25.55	25.55	25.18	25.55	25.18
Total 5th year.....	22.26	21.90	22.26	21.90	23.36	23.36	23.36	23.36	23.36	23.36	23.36	23.36	22.99	23.36	22.99
TOTAL FOR 5 YEARS.....	182.67	181.40	183.03	178.46	176.28	175.55	174.82	173.90	173.54	172.44	169.54	167.90	166.43	167.90	164.23
Per day, first 6 months, 1st year.....	.31	.308	.308	.302	.297	.295	.293	.29	.29	.286	.281	.276	.275	.275	.269
Per day, second 6 months, 1st year.....	.051	.05	.051	.05	.049	.049	.049	.049	.049	.049	.048	.048	.047	.049	.047
Per day, 2d year.....	.08	.08	.081	.079	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.07	.07	.069	.07	.069
Per day, 3d year.....	.099	.098	.099	.095	.104	.103	.102	.101	.1	.099	.096	.094	.094	.094	.091
Per day, 4th year.....	.08	.08	.081	.079	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.07	.07	.069	.07	.069
Per day, 5th year.....	.061	.06	.061	.06	.064	.064	.064	.064	.064	.064	.064	.064	.063	.064	.063

Table specifying the Money Allowance for Clothing to Enlisted Men of the U. S. Army, from July 1, 1897—Continued.

	INFANTRY.										SIGNAL CORPS.			
	Sergeant Majors.	Quartermaster Sergeants.	Principal Musicians.	Color Sergeants.	First Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Lance Corporals (reap- pointment).	Lance Corporals (1st ap- pointment).	Musicians.	Artificers and Privates.	Band musicians, authorized by law.	Sergeants, 1st class.	Sergeants.
Total first 6 months, 1st year.....	\$ 53.47	\$ 53.11	\$ 52.74	\$ 52.36	\$ 52.19	\$ 51.46	\$ 50.55	\$ 49.64	\$ 49.48	\$ 49.46	\$ 48.36	\$ 60.04	\$ 64.24	\$ 63.14
Total second 6 months, 1st year.....	8.78	8.78	8.78	8.78	8.78	8.78	8.78	8.78	8.58	8.94	8.58	10.04	9.49	9.49
Total 2d year.....	25.91	25.91	25.91	25.91	25.91	25.56	25.55	25.53	25.18	25.55	25.18	27.74	31.02	31.02
Total 3d year.....	37.98	37.50	37.23	36.54	36.13	35.04	34.31	33.94	33.21	33.94	33.21	37.69	42.34	41.24
Total 4th year.....	25.91	25.91	25.91	25.91	25.91	25.55	25.55	25.55	25.18	25.55	25.18	27.74	31.02	31.02
Total 5th year.....	23.36	23.36	23.36	23.36	23.36	23.36	23.36	22.99	22.99	22.99	22.99	24.00	24.00	24.00
TOTAL FOR 5 YEARS.....	175.37	174.04	173.91	172.63	172.63	170.81	168.81	166.80	165.33	166.43	163.50	188.34	202.20	200.00
Per day, first 6 months, 1st year.....	253	291	289	286	282	277	272	271	271	271	265	329	352	346
Per day, second 6 months, 1st year.....	048	048	048	048	048	048	048	047	047	049	047	055	062	062
Per day, 2d year.....	071	071	071	071	071	071	071	069	069	07	069	076	085	085
Per day, 3d year.....	104	103	103	103	103	103	103	094	093	093	091	106	116	113
Per day, 4th year.....	071	071	071	071	071	071	071	069	069	07	069	076	085	085
Per day, 5th year.....	064	064	064	064	064	064	064	063	063	063	063	066	086	086

See Memoranda, page 12.

Indian Scouts.

*Prices at which articles of Tableware and Kitchen Utensils
will be charged in case of loss, damage, or otherwise.*

Dinner plates.....per doz..	\$1.23	Tea spoons.....per doz..	\$1.47
Soup plates.....per doz..	1.32	Table spoons.....per doz..	2.95
Meat plates.....per doz..	13.48	Table forks.....per doz..	2.95
Cups.....per doz..	1.36	Table knives.....per doz..	1.98
Saucers.....per doz..	1.36	Bread knives.....per doz..	1.73
Water pitchers.....per doz..	9.96	Butcher knives.....per doz..	2.22
Vegetable dishes...per doz..	5.21	Chopping bowls.....per doz..	4.15
Salt cellars.....per doz..	.78	Coffee mills.....each..	4.80
Pepper boxes.....per doz..	.68	Meat saws.....per doz..	11.80
Syrup pitchers.....per doz..	5.40	Scales and weights...each..	3.19
Bowls.....per doz..	1.50	Frying pans.....per doz..	5.29
Pickle dishes.....per doz..	2.25	Meat forks.....per doz..	.75
Sugar bowls.....per doz..	4.61	Meat choppers.....each..	5.84
Gravy boats.....per doz..	4.73	Meat cutters (sausage ma-	
Mustard pots.....per doz..	1.52	chines).....each..	3.26
Tumblers.....per doz..	.42	Carving sets.....per doz..	16.32
Dippers.....per doz..	.48	Cleavers.....per doz..	7.61
Soup ladles.....per doz..	1.20	Mustard spoons...per doz..	.12
Skimmers.....per doz..	.60	Flour sieves.....per doz..	5.80
Dish pans.....per doz..	3.31	Can openers.....per doz..	.59
Basting spoons.....per doz..	.66	Graters.....per doz..	1.63

Statement showing allowance of China and Glassware for fiscal year 1897-8, under General Orders, No. 7, A. G. O., 1895, and Circular No. 3, A. G. O., 1895.

	Price per Doz.	Band. 24 Men.	60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67	
			Men.		Men.		Men.		Men.		Men.		Men.		Men.		Men.	
Dinner plates.....	\$1.23	24	\$2.46	60	\$3.15	61	\$3.25	62	\$3.36	63	\$3.46	64	\$3.56	65	\$3.66	66	\$3.77	67
Soup plates.....	1.32	24	2.64	60	6.60	61	6.71	62	6.82	63	6.93	64	7.04	65	7.15	66	7.26	67
Meat plates.....	13.48	3	3.37	6	6.74	6	6.74	6	6.74	6	6.74	6	6.74	6	6.74	6	6.74	6
Cups.....	1.36	24	2.72	60	6.80	61	6.91	62	7.03	63	7.14	64	7.25	65	7.37	66	7.48	67
Saucers.....	1.36	24	2.72	60	6.80	61	6.91	62	7.03	63	7.14	64	7.25	65	7.37	66	7.48	67
Water pitchers.....	9.96	3	2.49	6	4.98	6	4.98	6	4.98	6	4.98	6	4.98	6	4.98	6	4.98	6
Vegetable dishes.....	5.21	12	5.21	36	13.03	30	13.03	30	13.03	30	13.03	30	13.03	30	13.03	30	13.03	30
Saltcellars.....	.78	6	.39	12	.78	12	.78	12	.78	12	.78	12	.78	12	.78	12	.78	12
Pepper boxes.....	.68	6	.34	12	.68	12	.68	12	.68	12	.68	12	.68	12	.68	12	.68	12
Sirup pitchers.....	5.40	6	2.70	12	5.40	12	5.40	12	5.40	12	5.40	12	5.40	12	5.40	12	5.40	12
Bowls.....	1.30	24	3.00	60	7.50	61	7.63	62	7.75	63	7.88	64	8.00	65	8.13	66	8.25	67
Pickle dishes.....	2.25	4	.75	8	1.50	8	1.50	8	1.50	8	1.50	8	1.50	8	1.50	8	1.50	8
Sugar bowls.....	4.61	6	2.31	12	4.61	12	4.61	12	4.61	12	4.61	12	4.61	12	4.61	12	4.61	12
Gravy boats.....	4.73	6	2.37	12	4.73	12	4.73	12	4.73	12	4.73	12	4.73	12	4.73	12	4.73	12
Mustard pots.....	1.32	13	1.32	12	1.32	12	1.32	12	1.32	12	1.32	12	1.32	12	1.32	12	1.32	12
Tumblers.....	.42	24	.84	6	2.10	61	2.14	62	2.17	63	2.21	64	2.24	65	2.28	66	2.31	67
Total value.....			\$35.83		\$70.92		\$80.52		\$91.13		\$91.73		\$92.31		\$94.23		\$94.82	
Annual allowance, 20 per cent.....			7.17		15.98		16.10		16.23		16.35		16.46		16.85		16.96	
Quarterly allowance, 5 per cent.....			1.79		4.00		4.03		4.06		4.09		4.12		4.21		4.24	
Quarterly allowance, per man.....			.06		.07		.07		.07		.06		.06		.06		.06	

Statement showing allowance of China and Glassware for fiscal year 1897-8, etc.—Continued.

	Price per Doz.	Price each.	68 Men.	69 Men.	70 Men.	71 Men.	72 Men.	73 Men.	74 Men.	75 Men.	Engineer Battalion. 100 Men.									
Dinner plates.....	\$1.23	\$0.10	68	\$6.97	69	\$7.07	70	\$7.17	71	\$7.28	72	\$7.38	73	\$7.48	74	\$7.58	75	\$7.69	100	\$10.25
Soup plates.....	1.32	.11	68	7.48	69	7.59	70	7.70	71	7.81	72	7.92	73	8.03	74	8.14	75	8.25	100	11.00
Meat plates.....	13.48	1.12	6	6.74	6	6.74	7	7.86	7	7.86	7	7.86	7	7.86	7	7.86	7	7.86	10	11.23
Cups.....	1.36	.11	68	7.71	69	7.82	70	7.93	71	8.05	72	8.16	73	8.27	74	8.39	75	8.50	100	11.88
Saucers.....	1.36	.11	68	7.71	69	7.82	70	7.93	71	8.05	72	8.16	73	8.27	74	8.39	75	8.50	100	11.88
Water pitchers.....	9.96	.83	6	4.98	6	4.98	7	5.81	7	5.81	7	5.81	7	5.81	7	5.81	7	5.81	10	8.30
Vegetable dishes.....	5.21	.43	33	14.33	33	14.33	36	15.63	36	15.63	36	15.63	36	15.63	36	15.63	36	15.63	54	23.45
Saltcellars.....	.78	.07	12	.78	12	.78	14	.91	14	.91	14	.91	14	.91	14	.91	14	.91	20	1.30
Pepper boxes.....	.68	.06	12	.68	12	.68	14	.79	14	.79	14	.79	14	.79	14	.79	14	.79	20	1.13
Sirup pitchers.....	5.40	.45	12	5.40	12	5.40	14	6.30	14	6.30	14	6.30	14	6.30	14	6.30	14	6.30	20	9.00
Bowls.....	1.50	.13	68	8.50	69	8.63	70	8.75	71	8.88	72	9.00	73	9.13	74	9.25	75	9.38	100	12.50
Pickle dishes.....	2.25	.19	8	1.50	8	1.50	9	1.69	9	1.69	9	1.69	9	1.69	9	1.69	9	1.69	12	2.25
Sugar bowls.....	4.61	.38	12	4.61	12	4.61	14	5.38	14	5.38	14	5.38	14	5.38	14	5.38	14	5.38	20	7.68
Gravy boats.....	4.73	.30	12	4.73	12	4.73	14	5.52	14	5.52	14	5.52	14	5.52	14	5.52	14	5.52	20	7.88
Mustard pots.....	1.52	.13	12	1.52	12	1.52	14	1.77	14	1.77	14	1.77	14	1.77	14	1.77	14	1.77	20	2.53
Tumblers.....	.42	.04	68	2.38	69	2.42	70	2.45	71	2.49	72	2.52	73	2.56	74	2.59	75	2.63	100	3.50
Total value			\$86.02		\$86.62		\$93.59		\$94.22		\$94.80		\$95.40		\$96.00		\$97.91		\$134.66	
Annual allowance, 20 per cent.....			17.20		17.32		18.72		18.84		18.96		19.06		19.20		19.58		26.93	
Quarterly allowance, 5 per cent.....			4.30		4.33		4.68		4.71		4.74		4.77		4.80		4.90		6.73	
Quarterly allowance, per man.....			.06		.06		.07		.07		.07		.07		.06		.07		.07	

Basis for computing cost of allowance of china and glassware under G. O. No. 7, A. G. O., 1895, and Circular No. 3, A. G. O., of 1895.

From 60 to 65 men's quota no allowance is made for increase, except for *individual outfit* and for *vegetable dishes*.

For any increase over 65 men no allowance is provided for except that stated in Circular 3, viz: "proportionate increase according to strength of organization."

The method of computing the allowance is as follows for a quarter:

For 60 men, 5 per cent of annual allowance of china and glassware, including individual and general articles.

For additional strength between 60 and 65, viz: 61, 62, 63, and 64, add to the annual allowance of 60, $\frac{1}{4}$ per man for individual articles (to which only he is entitled under G. O., No. 7), and take 5 per cent of the sum to ascertain quarterly allowance for 61, 62, 63, or 64 men, as the case may be. The quarterly allowance for each man in this group is $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, respectively.

For 65 men the computation is $\frac{1}{4}$ for each man.

For 66, 67, 68, 69 men the allowance of each man ($\frac{1}{4}$ for individual articles) is added to the annual allowance for 65 men, and 5 per cent of the sum is taken for quarterly allowance. The quarterly allowance for each man in this group is $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$, respectively, of allowance for 66 to 69 men.

For 70 men the allowance is that for 60 men plus $\frac{1}{4}$, with addition of—

- 1 meat plate;
- 1 water pitcher;
- 6 vegetable dishes;
- 2 salt cellars;
- 2 pepper boxes;
- 2 sirup pitchers;
- 1 pickle dish;
- 2 sugar bowls;
- 2 gravy boats;
- 2 mustard pots.

For 71 to 74 men, respectively, the allowance is computed in similar manner to that for 61 to 64 men, respectively, on basis of 70 men.

For 75 men, or 100 men, the allowance is computed on basis similar to that for 65 men.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 38.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 15, 1897.

I.—The office of the Southern Inspection District heretofore established at Santa Fe, New Mexico, by General Orders, No. 18, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, March 30, 1895, is transferred to Los Angeles, California.

By reason of the transfer hereinbefore ordered, the amount allotted the Department of the Colorado in General Orders, No. 19, March 31, 1897, Headquarters of the Army, from the appropriation for contingent expenses, is reduced by forty dollars, and the allotment to the Department of California is increased by that amount.

The Quartermaster's Department will provide the necessary office rooms, and transportation for the clerk, messenger, and office furniture.

II.—Paragraph 1069 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

1069. The Quartermaster's Department will transport for officers changing station the number of horses for which they are legally entitled to forage, and an attendant to accompany the horses when necessary, subject to the following restrictions:

1. That the expense paid by the United States shall not exceed \$50 for each horse transported. The cost of such shipment will be ascertained in advance, and if found to exceed \$50 for each horse, including transportation of attendant, if any, the excess must be prepaid by the owner, who must also pay all the expenses of the attendant other than his transportation.

2. That the horses are owned by the officer and were used by him in the public service at the station from which he is ordered to move.

3. The horses of retired officers or officers ordered to their homes to await retirement, or officers ordered on recruiting service or college detail, or to effect a voluntary transfer, or to attend schools of instruction as student officers except when ordered to duty as students at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will not be transported at public expense.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 39.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 19, 1897.

The following letter from the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, explanatory of the decision of that office of June 26, 1896, regarding the construction of the act of March 3, 1885, relating to loss of private property of officers and enlisted men of the Army, published in General Orders, No. 35, August 11, 1896, from this office, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C., May 27, 1897.

To the AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

SIR: In the revision of several claims allowed by you under the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 250), entitled—

"An act to provide for the settlement of claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for loss of private property destroyed in the military service of the United States."

it appears that you have misapprehended and, consequently, misapplied my decision construing this act in the case of Lieutenant *John M. Carson* (2 Comp. Dec., 644). In order to correct this misapprehension it is deemed necessary to elaborate the decision in question, point out wherein it has been misunderstood, and formulate some general rules applicable to claims presented under this act.

In speaking of the first clause of the act the decision says:

"Broad as this clause is, it does not cover every case of loss an officer or soldier might sustain in his 'reasonable, useful, and necessary' property while he was in the military service."

Stating the proposition in other words, it does not make the United States the absolute insurer, against all accidents and contingencies, of the reasonable, useful, and necessary property of officers and soldiers. To entitle a person to reimbursement under this clause the loss or destruction must be without fault or negligence, directly or indirectly, near or remote, of the owner, and must have been caused by, or resulted from, some exigency or necessity of the military service. It must reasonably be attributable to the fact that it was held in the military service, whereby the owner was deprived, in some degree, of the control over it which he would have in civil life, and where it would be subjected to dangers not ordinarily incident to its use in civil life. Under all conditions of a use of such personal property as is covered by the law it is

subject to deterioration and loss; but in the military service the dangers are greater and peculiar because of the environments of that service. It was to provide against personal loss resulting from these special and peculiar dangers that this law was enacted. Any other view of the law would make the United States the insurer of all personal property necessarily used in its service by officers and soldiers. This can not have been the intent of Congress. If it be held that absence of fault or negligence is the only condition precedent to reimbursement an officer would be entitled to payment for a horse dying from old age, or a uniform, side arms, or household furniture worn out in use.

In claim No. 112,210, for value of a horse alleged to have died from constipation, the claimant states in his application, and his witnesses testify that the death of the horse *was due to natural causes*. Claim No. 108,184 is for a horse alleged to have died from *paralysis of the stomach and intestines*. In neither of these cases is there the least intimation or attempt to show that the death of the horses was in any way connected with or due to the military service. On the latter claim the remarks made by the Quartermaster General may prove instructive.

"There is no question but what it was necessary and proper for this officer to have a horse in the public service in the line of his duty, but it is submitted that this claim is not of the class coming within the scope of the act above mentioned.

"It is not a claim for loss of property by fire or accident, but for payment for a horse that died a natural death. The act provides for a status of *service in quarters*. Provision is made for payment for such articles as are 'reasonable, useful, necessary and proper for such officer or soldier while in quarters,' etc. No provision is made for the payment of claims of this class. Had it been intended that they should be included in the act special provision would have been made for them.

"The wording of the several acts of Congress providing payment for property lost in the service of the United States, viz: acts approved respectively April 9, 1816; March 3, 1817; February 19, 1833; June 30, 1834; January 18, 1837; March 2, 1847; and March 3, 1849, justify this conclusion.

"Attention is invited to the rules and restrictions contained in these acts. * * * *

"The language used varies slightly in the several acts above mentioned, but in substance is the same in all.

"It will be observed that these acts (now obsolete) provided for the payment for loss of horses only when the loss arose from exigency or necessity of the service. No provision was made, nor is it believed that it was ever intended that the act of March 3, 1885, should be construed to provide payment for horses that die natural deaths from disease to which all horse flesh is heir to.

"A mounted officer is paid \$200 more per annum than one not mounted. This increased pay is intended to cover the greater wear and tear to the clothing and equipments of a mounted officer and to cover the insurance risk in just such cases as this.

"Quartermaster General Holabird, in the second indorsement hereon, dated June 10, 1890, says: 'A good horse lasts at least five years, so that viewed as covering the cost of remount, the \$200 per annum is most liberal.'

"It is not shown in this case that any effort was made to save the life of the horse or that he received any veterinary attention; nor is it shown that the Government is in any manner responsible for the horse's death.

"As well might an officer who buys an article of furniture for his personal use in quarters, and a year or so thereafter, by rough and careless usage or from defective construction, it should break down and be destroyed, ask the Government to compensate him for such loss as to bring a claim for the loss of his horse which died from paralysis of the stomach and intestines.

"To admit this claim, the Government would, in the language expressed by Secretary Endicott, become an insurer, a liability clearly not intended to be imposed by the law."

In these views I concur. To entitle a person to recover under the first clause of the act the following facts, among others, must be established:

1. The loss must be of private property of the officer or soldier.

"The articles must not only belong to him, but must be used by him and for him alone, as it were, personal to him in the performance of his duty."

2. The property must be such as the Secretary of War shall decide to be *reasonable*, to be *useful*, and to be *necessary* for such officer or soldier while in quarters, engaged in the public service in the line of duty.

3. The loss must have been without fault or negligence, in any degree, of the claimant.

4. The loss must have been caused by some exigency or necessity of the military service, such as would naturally be attributable to and would flow from such service. To establish a case under this act the property must have been *lost or destroyed in the military service*; not merely *while* it was in use in that service, but *because it was in that service*. Being in that service must have been the proximate cause of the loss.

5. The loss must *not* have been caused by the natural wear and tear, or deterioration, of the articles in ordinary use in the service. Inherent defects in articles, on account of which they are unable to stand the ordinary strain of the service, will prevent recovery.

6. Payment must be limited to the commercial value of the articles at the time of their loss, and not exceed the value of such articles as it was *necessary* for the officer or soldier to have in the service. Unusually expensive articles can not be considered necessary. The purchase price of an article is more likely to be a fair measure of its value than the estimate placed upon it after the purchaser obtains possession of it. The purchase price should not be exceeded without good cause shown.

7. Proof of absence of fault or negligence must state all the circumstances, and be sufficiently elaborate to enable the accounting officers to reach their own conclusions. Mere opinions or conclusions of witnesses, without full statement of facts upon which they are based, are of little value.

8. Any want of proper care either in the claimant or his servant, or the incompetency of the servant, will prevent recovery.

9. It is the duty of owners to care for their property; any voluntary relaxation of that care by intrusting it to others, is negligence within the meaning of the law.

Although under clause second the claimant is not required to show

affirmatively that he was not guilty of fault or negligence, this will not be understood as precluding the Government from showing that he was so guilty, and if so found he will not be entitled to recover.

Under clause third the claimant must show that he was not guilty of fault or negligence *other* than of neglecting his own property in his efforts to save that of the Government.

Respectfully yours,

EDW. A. BOWERS,
Assistant Comptroller.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 40.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 24, 1897.

I--Paragraph 107 of the Manual for the Pay Department is revoked and paragraph 45 of the same Manual is amended to read as follows:

45. An order for a paymaster to change station or to perform journeys for the purpose of paying troops, will cover the legal traveling allowances for his authorized clerk.

II--Paragraphs 1109 and 1117 of the Regulations are amended to take effect July 1, 1897, to read as follows:

1109. The following persons are entitled, at public expense, to a double berth in a sleeping car, or to the customary state-room accommodations on steamers where extra charge is made for the same: Officers of the Army traveling on duty; civilian clerks and agents in the military service when traveling under orders on public business; sergeant-majors, ordnance, commissary and quartermaster sergeants (post or regimental), hospital stewards, chief musicians, principal musicians, chief trumpeters, saddler-sergeants, and sergeants of the Signal Corps, when traveling under orders on public business without troops; also invalid soldiers when so traveling on the certificate of a medical officer showing the necessity therefor. Officers of the Army traveling on day journeys are entitled to seats in day parlor cars, provided such privilege is not covered by sleeping-car accommodations already held by them.

1117. An officer traveling on duty who incurs expense for authorized sleeping or parlor car accommodations, when it is impracticable to obtain a request therefor, will be reimbursed by the Quartermaster's Department upon application supported by a receipt for the amount paid by him and a copy of the orders under which the journey was performed.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 41. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 24, 1897.

The following rules prescribed by the President, in accordance with section 3 of the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, providing for a system of examination to determine the fitness for promotion of all officers of the Army below the grade of major, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The examination of all officers of the Army below the rank of major shall be conducted by boards selected in accordance with laws approved October 1, 1890, and July 27, 1892, published in G. O., No. 116, 1890, and G. O., No. 57, 1892, respectively, and composed as follows:

Officers of the Line.—The board will consist of five members and a recorder. Two of the members will be medical officers and three will be line officers senior in rank to, and, as far as practicable, from the same arm of service as the officer to be examined.

Officers of the Corps of Engineers, the Signal Corps, the Ordnance, Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments.—The board will consist of five members, two of whom will be medical officers, and three of the same corps or department, when practicable, as the officer to be examined, and senior to him in rank, the junior of whom will act as recorder.

Medical officers.—The board will consist of three medical officers, senior in rank to the officer to be examined, the junior of whom will act as recorder; provided, that whenever a medical officer is found to be physically disqualified the board will report to the Adjutant General and adjourn, pending appointment of two additional members, who may be from any line or staff officers available, senior in rank to the officer to be examined. The board will then proceed under the rules governing retiring boards.

The organization of boards will conform to that of retiring boards, the recorder swearing the several members, including the medical officers, faithfully and impartially to examine and report upon the officer about to be examined, and the president of the board then swearing the recorder to the faithful performance of his duty. Proceedings will be made separately in each case.

Previously to the swearing of the board, members thereof may be challenged, for cause stated to the board, the relevancy and validity of which shall be determined by the full board, according to the procedure of courts-martial in like cases. The record will show that the right to challenge was accorded. If the number of members is reduced by challenge or otherwise, the board will adjourn, and report the facts to the Adjutant General, through the president of the board, for the action of the War Department. Medical officers will not take part in the professional examination except in the cases of assistant surgeons. They will make the necessary physical examination of all officers and report their opinion in writing to the board. All questions relating to the physical condition of an officer shall be determined by the full board.

If anything should arise during the examination requiring the introduction of evidence, the inquiry shall proceed upon written interrogatories as far as possible, the board determining to whom questions shall be forwarded. When, in the opinion of the board, it becomes essential to take oral testimony, the facts should be reported to the War Department for the necessary orders in regard to witnesses to be summoned from a distance. Witnesses examined orally will be sworn by the recorder.

All public proceedings will be in the presence of the officer under examination; the conclusions reached and the recommendations entered in each case will be regarded as confidential.

Before proceeding with the physical examination, the officer about to be examined will be required to submit, for the information of the board, a certificate as to his physical condition. In event of no cause for disqualification existing, the certificate will take the following form:

"I certify, to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am not affected with any form of disease or disability which will interfere with the performance of the duties of the grade for promotion to which I am undergoing examination."

The physical examination will be thorough, and will include the ordinary analysis of the urine.

Defects of vision, resulting from errors of refraction, that are not excessive, and that may be entirely corrected by glasses, do not disqualify, unless they are due to or are accompanied by organic disease.

When the board finds an officer physically incapacitated for service, it shall conclude the examination by finding and reporting the cause which, in its judgment, has produced his disability, and whether such disability was contracted in the line of duty.

Whenever the board finds an officer disqualified for promotion from any cause, the record will contain a full statement of the case.

When the board finds an officer qualified for promotion it will be stated in the following form:

"The board is of the opinion that ——— has the physical, moral, and professional qualifications to perform efficiently all the duties of the grade to which he will next be eligible, and recommends his promotion thereto."

The record in each case where an officer is found physically disqualified shall be authenticated by all the members, including medical officers, and the recorder. In all other cases the medical officers will not be required to sign the proceedings. If any member dissents from the opinion of the board, it will be so stated.

Any officer reported by a retiring board as incapacitated by reason of physical disability, the result of an incident of service, shall, if the proceedings of said board are approved by the President, be regarded as physically unfit for promotion within the meaning of section 3 of the act of October 1, 1890, and will be retired with the rank to which his seniority entitles him whenever a vacancy occurs that otherwise would result in his promotion on the active list; provided, that before the occurrence of such vacancy he shall not have been placed on the retired list.

During oral and practical examinations all the members, excepting the medical officers, will be present.

Written examinations may be conducted in the presence of one member of the board, or the recorder, for which purpose the board may be divided into committees, before whom the examination shall be conducted from day to day until completed; after which the board will reassemble to consider its finding.

Papers should be given out so that everything in the hands of the officer being examined may be answered before a recess or adjournment. A statement showing that such was the procedure during the written examinations will be embodied in the record. The number and value will be entered on the margin of questions used for the written examination. Original questions prepared by the board will, for convenience of the reviewing authority, indicate where answers may be found.

To secure some degree of uniformity of examination of line officers, boards will be furnished by the Adjutant General with lists of questions, with values attached. Boards will not, however, be confined to the questions contained in these lists, and are authorized to ask any questions, selected from the publications recommended herein for study, deemed necessary during the progress of the oral, written, or practical examinations. Where blackboard or other illustrations will facilitate the oral and practical examinations, their use is authorized. Examinations will be conducted in a sufficiently exhaustive manner to determine not only that the subject is thoroughly comprehended, but the degree of proficiency of the officer being examined, and until the board is positively satisfied as to his ability to impart instruction in the various subjects. In case of unpropitious weather, practical exercises may be postponed from day to day, but never omitted or materially curtailed.

Whenever the oral examination of any line officer is unsatisfactory in any subject the board will at once proceed with a written examination in that subject, and in case the officer is not found proficient, the questions and answers will be attached to the proceedings.

Commanding officers of posts at or in the vicinity of which boards may be appointed to meet, will, without further instructions, furnish, upon request of the board, such available troops and material as may be required by boards in the execution of this order. When it is not practicable to obtain the requisite troops and material for the complete practical examination as prescribed for artillery, oral and written examinations will be substituted by the board for the portion omitted.

At the conclusion of his examination, each officer will sign and submit a certificate in his own handwriting to the effect that he has not received assistance from any unauthorized source, or communicated or transcribed any of the questions or problems submitted for his use during the examination.

In written examinations a numerical value will be given to each question. In the oral and practical examinations a numerical value will be given to each subject. Where both oral and practical examinations are required in the same subject the board will allot the value to be credited to each part.

In the lists prepared for the use of boards, values of 5, 10, and 15 have been assigned to the questions. Corresponding values will be given by the board to any original questions. It is assumed that an average of twenty questions will be asked in each subject, but the board is not limited to that number. The total values and relative weights of all subjects for which questions are furnished by the Adjutant General shall be as follows:

Subject.	Total value.	Relative weight.
I. Administration	200	1
II. Drill regulations	200	3
III. Exterior ballistics, etc	200	2
IV. Fire discipline	200	2
V. Hippology	200	2
VI. Military field engineering	200	2
VII. Military law	200	1
VIII. Military topography	200	2
IX. Minor tactics	200	3

In computing the examination, find the percentage in the various subjects, multiply each by the relative weight of that subject, then divide the sum of these products by the sum of the relative weights of the subjects included in the examination of each officer.

The numerous questions embraced in each list, together with such original questions as may be formulated by the board, admit of considerable variation, and make it possible to arrange examinations radically different as regards particular questions but essentially the same in respect to scope and character. It is desirable that the questions be selected indiscriminately in each case, to the end that each officer undergoing examination may have a different arrangement of questions, even when simultaneous examinations of a similar character are being conducted.

For the present, questions furnished for the use of examining boards by the Adjutant General will be prepared from Army Regulations, General Orders, Circulars, Drill Regulations, and the following publications:

Abridgment of Military Law.—*Winthrop*.

Ballistics, Exterior, Handbook of Problems in.—*Ingalls*.

Ballistic Machines.—*Ingalls*.

Defense of the Seacoast of the United States.—*Abbot*.

Explosives, Lectures on.—*Walke*.

Gunmaking.—*Birnie*.

Gunnery.—*Mackinlay*.

Horses, Saddles and Bridles.—*Carter*.

Infantry Fire: Its use in battle.—*Batchelor*.

Manual of Field Engineering.—*Beach*.

Manual of Heavy Artillery.—*Tidball*.

Military Topography and Sketching.—*Root*.

Organization and Tactics.—*Wagner*.

The Service of Security and Information.—*Wagner*.

Under these conditions they are recommended for special study by officers preparing for examination for promotion.

No officer will be passed who fails to obtain 75 per cent in each of the written, oral, and practical examinations.

Graduating diplomas of the Infantry and Cavalry School, and the Artillery School, dated not more than five years anterior to examination, shall be accepted as evidence of proficiency, except for physical examination.

The scope of examination will be as follows:

FOR OFFICERS OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

As may be prescribed by the Chief of Engineers.

FOR OFFICERS OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

As may be prescribed by the Chief of Ordnance.

FOR OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

As may be prescribed by the Surgeon General.

FOR OFFICERS OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

For promotion from Captain to Major.

Administration.—Oral and practical.

Article LIII. Cemeteries.

Article LIV. Printing. Newspaper advertising.

Article LV. Purchase of supplies and engagement of services.

Article LVI. Bonds of disbursing officers, bidders, and contractors.

Article LVII. Money accountability.

Article LVIII. Public property accountability and responsibility.

Article LIX. Lands, buildings, and improvements.

Article LX. Boards of survey.

Article LXII. Staff administration.

Article LXXVIII. Quartermaster's Department.

Office administration.

Blanks should be furnished, and the officer undergoing examination required to exemplify their use in the preparation of contracts, bonds, returns, accounts current, etc.

Construction of barracks, quarters, hospitals, etc.—Selection of site, materials, foundation, and drainage of same.

Heating. Various systems; their advantages and defects; draught and size of chimneys, etc.

Ventilation. Floor and air space per man; vitiated air, its removal and supply of pure air. etc.

Water supply. Source of supply; essentials of main and house-pipe system. Pumping plant.

Reservoirs, tanks, fire apparatus, and supply of water for fire purposes.

Sewerage. House fixtures, main and house sewers, and sewage disposal.

Hippology.—Oral. The cavalry horse; draft horses and mules; inspection and purchase; care of; feeding; watering. Stables; construction; lighting; ventilation. Forage; kinds and relative value; inspection of; causes of deterioration; proper care of.

Military law.—Oral. Courts-martial. Summary courts. Courts of inquiry. The law of war. Civil functions and relations of the military. Instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field (G. O., No. 100, A. G. O., 1863, and G. O., No. 3, A. G. O., 1892).

Transportation.—Oral. By land (rail and wagon) and water. Care of animals on cars and transports. Construction and repair of roads, railroads, bridges, etc.

FOR OFFICERS OF THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

For promotion from Captain to Major.

Administration.—Oral and practical.

Article LIV. Printing. Newspaper advertising.

Article LV. Purchase of supplies and engagement of services.

Article LVI. Bonds of disbursing officers, bidders, and contractors.

Article LVII. Money accountability.

Article LVIII. Public property accountability and responsibility.

Article LX. Boards of survey.

Article LXII. Staff administration.

Article LXXIX. Subsistence Department.

Subsistence manual, 1896.—Oral.

Handbook of subsistence stores, 1896.—Oral.

Office administration.

Blanks should be furnished, and the officer undergoing examination required to exemplify their use in the preparation of contracts, bonds, returns, accounts current, etc.

Military law.—Oral. Courts-martial. Summary courts. Courts of inquiry. The law of war. Civil functions and relations of the military. Instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field (G. O., No. 100, A. G. O., 1863, and G. O., No. 3, A. G. O., 1892).

FOR OFFICERS OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.

For promotion from First Lieutenant to Captain.

Administration, Army regulations, and laws relating to the Signal Corps.—Oral.

Theoretical and practical knowledge of modern methods of visual signaling, including ability to transmit and receive messages by flag, torch, and heliograph.—Oral and practical.

Theoretical and applied knowledge of electricity and telephony, covering (a) installation of telephones, testing for faults, etc.; (b) installation of permanent telegraph lines, testing for faults, etc.; (c) installation of field lines, testing for faults, etc.; (d) skill in transmission and receipt of messages on telegraph lines.—Oral and practical.

Proficiency in at least one foreign language.

Balloons, captive, and their operation in the field.—Oral.

Photography and topography; (a) topographing and reproducing landscapes under field conditions; (b) map reading and field sketching.—Oral and practical.

Military law.—Oral. Courts-martial. Summary courts. Courts of inquiry. The law of war. Civil functions and relations of the military. Instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field (G. O., No. 100, A. G. O., 1863, and G. O., No. 3, A. G. C., 1892).

Essay not to exceed three thousand words on some professional subject.

Proceedings of board will indicate in a general manner the scope of the examination.

For promotion from Captain to Major.

Administration, Army regulations, and laws relating to the Signal Corps.

Theoretical and practical knowledge of modern methods of visual signaling, including ability to transmit and receive messages by flag, torch, and heliograph.—Oral and practical.

Theoretical and applied knowledge of electricity and telephony, covering (a) installation of telephones, testing for faults, etc.; (b) installation of permanent telegraph lines, testing for faults, etc.; (c) installation of field lines, testing for faults, etc.; (d) skill in transmission and receipt of messages on telegraph lines; (e) scheme as to material, cost, time, etc., and method of constructing a permanent telegraph line in such portion of the United States as may be designated; (f) scheme for complete installation, operation, and transportation of flying telegraph train and supplemental telephonic system under conditions to be designated by the examining board.—Oral, as far as practicable.

Proficiency in at least one foreign language.

Balloons, methods of construction, and operating captive military balloons in the field.—Oral.

Photography and topography; (a) topographing and reproducing landscapes under field conditions; (b) reproducing maps by photography and duplicating methods under field conditions; (c) map reading and field sketching.—Oral and practical.

Military law.—Oral. Courts-martial. Summary courts. Courts of inquiry. The law of war. Civil functions and relations of the military. Instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field (G. O., No. 100, A. G. O., 1863, and G. O., No. 3, A. G. O., 1892).

Proceedings of board will indicate in a general manner the scope of the examination.

FOR OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

For promotion from Second to First Lieutenant.

Administration.—Oral. Army regulations and important general orders issued since the publication of these regulations, at discretion of the board. To be sufficiently extended to determine whether the officer is entirely familiar with the subject generally, as well as his own duties arising under the regulations and orders specified.

Drill regulations.—Practical. To include the school of the troop, battery, or company; extended order to include troop or company, according to arm of officer; mechanical maneuvers for artillery.

For Artillery. Exterior ballistics and miscellaneous questions in artillery.—Written and oral. Introduction and not less than two problems selected indiscriminately from Handbook of Problems in Exterior Ballistics, etc.

For Cavalry and Second Lieutenants of Artillery, serving with light batteries. Hippology.—Oral and practical. The cavalry horse; nomenclature; conformation; examination for soundness. Seats. Forage. Stable management.

For Infantry. Fire discipline.—Oral. The trajectory. Variations in the trajectory. Mean and practical trajectory. Limit of individual fire. Controlled fire and combined sights. Effects of collective fire. Influence of ground. Long-range fire. Direction and control of fire. Kinds of fire. The fire unit. Supply of ammunition. Rapidity of fire. Tactical deductions. Indirect and plunging fire, etc.

Military field engineering.—Oral. General principles. Fire, projectiles, and penetration. Field geometry. Hasty entrenchments. Clearing the ground. Obstacles. Field work. Working parties. Revetting materials and revetments. Field casemates and magazines. Field works in combination. Siege works. Defense of localities. Spar bridges. Floating bridges. Roads. Railroads. Telegraph and telephone lines. Demolitions. Camping expedients.

Military law.—Oral. Definitions; constitutional provisions; written and unwritten. Courts-martial; organization and procedure. Summary courts. Courts of inquiry.

Minor tactics.—Oral. Advance guards. Outposts. Reconnaissance. The cavalry screen. Rear guards.

Topography.—Oral and practical. General principles. Measurement of distances, directions, and slopes. Conventional signs and symbols. Finishing maps. Map-reading. Copying maps. Methods of field work. Map-platting from data. Military reconnaissance. Laying out roads. The practical work will consist of a topographical reconnaissance of a position or a road sketch. Ground to be selected by the board and the time limit for work established. In this work a member or the recorder of the board will furnish the officer undergoing examination with the nature of the problem and the limits of country to be covered. Upon completion of the field work, the officer will at once report to the member or recorder in charge at the examination room, with the result of his work, and complete the necessary maps, reports, etc., under the conditions attending written examinations.

For promotion from First Lieutenant to Captain.

Administration. The same as for second lieutenants.

Drill Regulations.—Practical. School of the troop, battery, or company. School of the squadron or battalion. The officer being examined will command a troop, battery, or company, only, in the squadron or battalion drills. Mechanical maneuvers for artillery.

For Artillery. Exterior ballistics and miscellaneous questions in artillery.—Written and oral. Same as for second lieutenants.

For Cavalry and First Lieutenants of Artillery serving with light batteries. Hippology.—Oral and practical. The cavalry horse: nomenclature; conformation; examination for soundness. Age of horses; endurance of horses. Framework considered from a mechanical point of view. Bits, biting, and training. Saddles. Seats. Forage. Stable management. Diseases and injuries. Causes, symptoms, and treatment of common colds; strangles; glanders; pneumonia or lung fever; spasmodic and flatulent colic; sore backs; scratches; pricking of the foot; corns; sand cracks; navicular disease; laminitis or founder.

For Infantry. Fire discipline.—Oral. Same as for second lieutenants.

Military law.—Oral. Courts-martial. Summary courts. Courts of inquiry. The law of war. Civil functions and relations of the military.

Minor tactics.—Oral. Characteristics of the three arms. Infantry in attack and defense. Cavalry in attack and defense. Artillery in attack and defense.

Military field engineering.—Oral. General principles. Fire, projectiles, and penetration. Field geometry. Hasty entrenchments. Clearing the ground. Obstacles. Field work. Working parties. Revetting materials and revetments. Field casemates and magazines. Field works in combination. Siege works. Defense of localities. Spar bridges. Floating bridges. Roads. Railroads. Telegraph and telephone lines. Demolitions. Camping expedients.

For promotion from Captain to Major.

Drill regulations.—Oral (from, but not including, the school of the troop, battery, or company to end) and practical. Command squadron or battalion; in infantry and cavalry, both in closed and extended order, and exemplify the action offensive and defensive (cavalry dismounted).

Military law.—Oral. Courts-martial. Summary courts. Courts of inquiry. The law of war. Civil functions and relations of the military. Instruction for the government of armies of the United States in the field (G. O., No. 100, A. G. O., 1863, and G. O., No. 3, A. G. O., 1892).

Minor tactics.—Oral. Organization and discipline. The three arms combined. Problem. A military map being furnished and a problem being announced: prepare the orders for troops, and indicate positions on the map for such action as would be demanded under conditions of problem. (Map and solution to accompany proceedings of the board.)

It is expected that examining boards will apportion the subjects to members in such a manner as to insure thoroughness in conducting examinations. It should be borne in mind that the object of the examinations is to determine the actual professional fitness of officers for promotion. Mere cramming is not a desirable feature in the examination of mature and generally well-educated men. Boards should so conduct examinations that the qualifications for promotion will be developed by the officer's ability to make practical application of all he has learned, rather than the committal to memory of equations and data, which he would, under ordinary conditions, obtain from books of reference. Correct understanding of theory is indispensable, but should in all cases be coupled with the ability to make practical application of the knowledge. The use an officer has made of his opportunities in the past will be taken into consideration. To this end, whenever an officer is ordered for examination for promotion, the commanding officer under whom he is serving and the commanding officer of his regiment shall, without further instructions, furnish to the examining board, in writing, any facts relating to any disqualification, through the failure of an officer to make proper use of his opportunities for perfecting himself in his professional duties, or otherwise. Troop, battery, and company commanders will report to commanding officers any facts relating to lieutenants which, in their opinion, should be brought to the knowledge of examining

boards. Such reports will be thoroughly inquired into by examining boards and given due weight in determining upon the fitness of officers for promotion. In the absence of any detrimental reports from commanding officers, or from the records of the Adjutant General's Office, all officers will be presumed to be of good character, and no testimonials or letters to that effect will be required, submitted to, or attached to the proceedings of examining boards.

The proceedings of examining boards will be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army for the final action of the Secretary of War.

Officers examined for promotion prior to January 1, 1898, may, if they so elect, be examined in the subjects and manner heretofore prescribed for their respective grades. Subsequent to the period named all officers will be examined as herein provided.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 42.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 30, 1897.

I.—The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 26, 1897.

By direction of the President, the following regulations are promulgated respecting the award of Medals of Honor, and paragraph 177 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

177. Medals of Honor, authorized by the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, are awarded to officers and enlisted men in the name of The Congress, for particular deeds of most distinguished gallantry in action.

1. In order that the Congressional Medal of Honor may be deserved, service must have been performed in action of such a conspicuous character as to clearly distinguish the man for gallantry and intrepidity above his comrades—service that involved extreme jeopardy of life or the performance of extraordinarily hazardous duty. Recommendations for the decoration will be judged by this standard of extraordinary merit, and incontestible proof of performance of the service will be exacted.

2. Soldiers of the Union have ever displayed bravery in battle, else victories could not have been gained; but as courage and self-sacrifice are the characteristics of every true soldier, such a badge of distinction as the Congressional Medal is not to be expected as the reward of conduct that does not clearly distinguish the soldier above other men, whose bravery and gallantry have been proved in battle.

3. Recommendations for medals on account of services rendered in the Volunteer Army during the late war, and in the Regular Army previous to January 1, 1890, will, if practicable, be submitted by some person other than the proposed recipient, one who is personally familiar with all the facts and circumstances claimed as justifying the award, but the application may be made by the one claiming to have earned the decoration, in which case it will be in the form of a deposition, reciting a narrative description of the distinguished service performed. If official records are relied on as evidence proving the personal service, the reports of the action must be submitted or cited; but if these records are lacking the testimony must embrace that of one or more eyewitnesses, who, under oath, describe specifically the act or acts they saw, wherein the person recommended or applying clearly distinguished himself above his fellows for most distinguished gallantry in action.

4. Recommendations for medals on account of service rendered subsequent to January 1, 1890, will be made by the Commanding Officer at the time of the action or by an officer or soldier having personal cognizance of the act for which the badge of honor is claimed, and the recommenda-

tion will embrace a detailed recital of all the facts and circumstances. Certificates of officers or the affidavits of enlisted men who were eyewitnesses of the act will also be submitted if practicable.

5. In cases that may arise for service performed hereafter, recommendations for award of medals must be forwarded within one year after the performance of the act for which the award is claimed. Commanding officers will thoroughly investigate all cases of recommendations for Congressional Medals arising in their commands, and indorse their opinion upon the papers, which will be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army through regular channels.

R. A. ALGER.

Secretary of War.

II.—Paragraph 257 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

257. Sergeants and corporals are appointed by regimental commanders, on the recommendation of their company commanders. To test the capacity of privates for the duties of noncommissioned officers, company commanders may appoint lance corporals, who will hold such appointments not to exceed three months, and will be obeyed and respected as corporals. The appointments, with the approval of the regimental or post commander, may be renewed, but no company shall have more than one lance corporal at a time. Lance corporals holding renewed appointments are on the same footing regarding reduction as corporals. A lance corporal holding a first appointment will wear the uniform of a private, with a chevron having one bar of lace or braid; if holding a renewed appointment he will wear the uniform of a corporal, except that the chevron will have but one bar of lace or braid.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK.

Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 43.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1897.

Paragraph 7 of the Manual for the Medical Department is amended to read as follows:

7. The course of instruction will be for five months, and will be given annually at the Army Medical Museum, in Washington, D. C., commencing on the first Monday of November. It will include lectures on and practical instruction in—

- (a) The duties of medical officers in war and peace.
- (b) Military surgery, the care of the wounded in time of war, and hospital administration.
- (c) Military hygiene.
- (d) Military medicine.
- (e) Microscopy, sanitary and clinical; pathological histology, bacteriology, and urinology.
- (f) Hospital Corps drill, and first aid to wounded.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 44.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1897.

I...The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 7, 1897.*

By direction of the President, Brigadier General *Henry C. Merriam* is assigned to the command of the Department of the Columbia, Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Washington. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

II...The following detail for the recruiting service for the period from October 1, 1897, to October 1, 1899, is announced:

One company officer from the 1st, 4th, 5th, and 9th Cavalry, and the 2d, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 18th, 24th, and 25th Infantry, will be selected by the respective regimental commanders and ordered to report, *by letter*, to the Adjutant General of the Army by August 15, 1897, for assignment to stations.

Officers selected for this duty should be specially qualified for the performance of it, and regimental commanders are enjoined to be guided by this consideration, having also due regard to the roster for detached service, in making these details.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 45.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 13, 1897.

The appointments in the Army of the United States, and the assignments to corps and regiments, to date from June 11, 1897, of the following-named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, are announced:

TO BE ADDITIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1. Cadet William D. Connor.
2. Cadet John C. Oakes.
3. Cadet Louis C. Wolf.
4. Cadet Henry S. Morgan.
5. Cadet Sherwood A. Cheney.
6. Cadet Frederick W. Altstaetter.
7. Cadet Harley B. Ferguson.

ARTILLERY ARM.

9. Cadet Robert S. Abernethy, to the 3d Artillery.
12. Cadet Edwin O. Sarratt, to the 3d Artillery.
13. Cadet Albert J. Bowley, to the 4th Artillery.
15. Cadet Bertram C. Gilbert, to the 1st Artillery.
16. Cadet Lawrence S. Miller, to the 4th Artillery.
18. Cadet Winfield S. Overton, jr., to the 1st Artillery.
20. Cadet Mervyn C. Buckey, to the 5th Artillery.

CAVALRY ARM.

11. Cadet Francis H. Pope, to the 2d Cavalry.
14. Cadet Matthew E. Hanna, to the 4th Cavalry.
17. Cadet George E. Mitchell, to the 2d Cavalry.
19. Cadet Pierce A. Murphy, to the 4th Cavalry.
21. Cadet Frederick T. Arnold, to the 6th Cavalry.
24. Cadet James N. Munro, to the 1st Cavalry.
26. Cadet Earle D'A. Pearce, to the 5th Cavalry.
27. Cadet William S. Valentine, to the 10th Cavalry.
29. Cadet Henry C. Smither, to the 8th Cavalry.
30. Cadet Roy B. Harper, to the 7th Cavalry.

- 32. Cadet Thomas A. Roberts, to the 1st Cavalry.
- 33. Cadet Edgar A. Sirmyer, to the 6th Cavalry.
- 34. Cadet Frank R. McCoy, to the 8th Cavalry.
- 36. Cadet Chalmers G. Hall, to the 5th Cavalry.
- 44. Cadet Clarence R. Day, to the 7th Cavalry.
- 47. Cadet Willard H. McCornack, to the 9th Cavalry.
- 50. Cadet Seth M. Milliken, to the 3d Cavalry.
- 52. Cadet John C. Raymond, to the 3d Cavalry.

INFANTRY ARM.

- 8. Cadet Charles D. Roberts, to the 17th Infantry.
- 10. Cadet John K. Moore, to the 7th Infantry.
- 22. Cadet Frederick E. Johnston, to the 1st Infantry.
- 23. Cadet Claude H. Miller, to the 18th Infantry.
- 25. Cadet Harold B. Fiske, to the 14th Infantry.
- 28. Cadet Arthur S. Conklin, to the 21st Infantry.
- 31. Cadet John H. Hughes, to the 17th Infantry.
- 35. Cadet George W. Helms, to to the 22d Infantry.
- 37. Cadet Rufus E. Longan, to the 18th Infantry.
- 38. Cadet Frank M. Savage, to the 5th Infantry.
- 39. Cadet Thomas T. Frissell, to the 23d Infantry.
- 40. Cadet Edward A. Roche, to the 21st Infantry.
- 41. Cadet William M. Fassett, to the 4th Infantry.
- 42. Cadet Henry M. Dichmann, to the 22d Infantry.
- 43. Cadet Halstead Dorey, to the 23d Infantry.
- 45. Cadet George F. Baltzell, to the 12th Infantry.
- 46. Cadet Benjamin M. Koehler, to the 7th Infantry.
- 48. Cadet James F. Brady, to the 18th Infantry.
- 49. Cadet Hugh La F. Applewhite, to the 15th Infantry.
- 51. Cadet Edgar T. Conley, to the 15th Infantry.
- 53. Cadet Roderick L. Carmichael, to the 11th Infantry.
- 54. Cadet Harry G. Bishop, to the 19th Infantry.
- 55. Cadet Henry Abbot, to the 20th Infantry.
- 56. Cadet Andrew Moses, to the 11th Infantry.
- 57. Cadet Edgar T. Collins, to the 8th Infantry.
- 58. Cadet Fred A. Pearce, to the 16th Infantry.
- 59. Cadet Seaborn G. Chiles, to the 12th Infantry.
- 60. Cadet Lyman M. Welch, to the 24th Infantry.
- 61. Cadet Thomas Q. Ashburn, to the 25th Infantry.
- 62. Cadet Sam F. Bottoms, to the 10th Infantry.
- 63. Cadet Warren S. Barlow, to the 9th Infantry.

- 64. Cadet John G. Workizer, to the 2d Infantry.
- 65. Cadet Willard D. Newbill, to the 5th Infantry.
- 66. Cadet Charles H. Bridges, to the 6th Infantry.
- 67. Cadet Harold E. Cloke, to the 3d Infantry.

The officers hereinbefore named will report in person at their proper stations on the *thirtieth of September next*. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

The officers named in this order will, immediately upon its receipt by them, report by letter to the Commanding Officers of their respective corps or regiments, who will assign them to troops, batteries, and companies.

The reports to the Commanding Officers should, in the absence of information as to their stations, be forwarded, under cover, to the Adjutant General of the Army.

The officers of the Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry arms, will be assigned, in order of seniority, to vacancies as they occur in the arm of service to which they have been attached.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 46.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1897.

Paragraphs 46 and 1118 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

46. A department commander may grant leaves for one month and the Commanding General of the Army for four months; or they may extend to such periods those granted by subordinate commanders. Applications for leaves of more than four months' duration, or from officers of the staff corps and departments for more than one month, or from department commanders desiring leaves of absence to pass beyond the territorial limits of their commands, will be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army for the action of the Secretary of War.

1118. In changing station an officer's authorized allowance of baggage will be turned over to a quartermaster for transportation as freight by ordinary freight lines, unless otherwise ordered by the department commander or higher authority.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 47.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1897.

I.—The cavalry competitions provided for in paragraphs 531 cc. to 531 kk., Small Arms Firing Regulations (as revised by General Orders, No. 36, A. G. O., current series), will take place this year as follows:

For the Departments of the East and the Missouri, at Fort Sheridan, Illinois; for the Departments of Dakota, the Platte and the Columbia, at Fort Robinson, Nebraska; for the Departments of the Colorado, Texas and California, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

The competitions, preceded by two days' preliminary practice, will commence September 27th, and the competitors will report at their respective places of contest on September 21st.

The officers to conduct the competitions will be designated by the Commanding Generals of the Departments of the Missouri, the Platte and the Colorado, who are also charged with the arrangements of all necessary details during the meeting of the cavalry teams within their respective Departments, and, upon completion of these contests, will order all connected with them to return to their respective stations.

So far as practicable, details of officers and enlisted men for duty in connection with the competitions will be made from the garrison of the post at which the competition is held. Where it is not possible to complete the details from the post at which the competition is to take place, additional details may be made from a post or posts nearest to the place of contest.

II.—One rifle competition only will be held for the Departments of California and the Columbia. The Commanding Generals of these Departments will, after consultation, issue necessary orders accordingly.

III.—The travel herein directed is necessary for the public service.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 48.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 2, 1897.

The following acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

	Page.
I.-- <i>Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898</i>	1
II.-- <i>Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897</i>	80

I. *An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, namely:

* * * * *

UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

* * * * *

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

* * * * *

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

For current expenses of the Government Hospital for the Insane: For support, clothing, and treatment in the Government Hospital for the Insane of the insane from the Army and Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue-Cutter Service, and inmates of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, persons charged with or convicted of crimes against the United States who are insane, all persons who have become insane since their entry into the military or naval service of the United States, who have been admitted to the hospital and who are indigent, two hundred and sixty-four thousand seven hundred

and twenty-one dollars and four cents; and not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars of this sum may be expended in defraying the expense of the removal of patients to their friends.

For the buildings and grounds of the Government Hospital for the Insane, as follows:

For general repairs and improvements, fifteen thousand dollars.

For special improvements as follows:

To construct additional accommodations at the Government Hospital for the Insane for the insane received from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For new laundry, eighteen thousand dollars.

* * * *

UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

For the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois, as follows:

For machinery and shop fixtures, ten thousand dollars.

For general care, preservation, and improvements; for painting and care and preservation of permanent buildings; for building fences and sewers and grading grounds, ten thousand dollars.

For extraordinary repairs of the Rock Island Arsenal water power, especially necessary for securing the same against destructive accident or injury during high water and freshets in the Mississippi River, twenty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That before work is commenced under this appropriation the Moline Water Power Company shall secure the United States, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, against interference or action for damages from the city of Moline, or others, for interfering with the flow or discharge of sewage and water from the city of Moline through the old tailrace in rear of the upper or Moline dam by the construction of the proposed embankment in rear of said wall and in said old tailrace.

For the Rock Island Bridge, as follows:

For operating and care and preservation of Rock Island bridges and viaduct, twelve thousand dollars.

For protecting Rock Island Bridge by means of sheer booms, two hundred and fifty dollars.

BENICIA ARSENAL, BENICIA, CALIFORNIA: For wrought-iron water pipe, four hundred dollars.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA: For new iron roof on blacksmith shop, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For steam-heating apparatus for office, eight hundred and ten dollars.

SANDY HOOK PROVING GROUND, NEW JERSEY: For building and repairing roads and walks, and for general repairs to shops, storehouses, and quarters, two thousand five hundred dollars.

SPRINGFIELD ARSENAL, SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: For general care, repair of quarters, of buildings, and machinery not used for manufacturing purposes, and of grounds and roads, ten thousand dollars.

For completing the macadamizing of Federal street, the property of the United States, forming a highway of the city of Springfield, two thousand dollars.

For macadamizing that portion of Byers street, the property of the United States, forming a highway of the city of Springfield, one thousand dollars.

TESTING MACHINE, WATERTOWN ARSENAL: For labor, and material in caring for, preserving, and operating the United States testing machine at Watertown Arsenal, including such new tools and appliances as may be required, ten thousand dollars. And the appropriation of five thousand dollars for an impact testing machine, made in the sundry civil Act approved June eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, is hereby continued and made available until expended.

POWDER DEPOT, DOVER, NEW JERSEY: For constructing waterworks and laying main over the post, with fire hydrants and necessary connections, five thousand dollars.

REPAIRS OF ARSENALS: For repairs and improvements at arsenals and to meet such unforeseen expenditures as accidents or other contingencies during the year may render necessary, forty-five thousand dollars.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.

For the improvement and care of public grounds as follows:

For improvement and maintenance of grounds north and south of Executive Mansion, five thousand dollars.

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the best laid in the District of Columbia prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and with a base of not less than six inches in thickness.

For laying asphalt walks in various reservations, two thousand dollars.

For cleaning statues and repairing pedestals, one hundred dollars.

EXECUTIVE MANSION: For care, repair, and refurnishing the Executive Mansion, twenty thousand dollars, to be expended by contract or otherwise, as the President may determine.

For fuel for the Executive Mansion, greenhouses, and stable, three thousand dollars.

For care and necessary repair of greenhouses, four thousand dollars.

For repairs to conservatory, Executive Mansion, two thousand dollars.

LIGHTING THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AND PUBLIC GROUNDS: For gas, pay of lamplighters, gas fitters, and laborers; purchase, erection, and repair of lamps and lamp-posts; purchase of matches, and repairs of all kinds; fuel and lights for office, office stable, watchmen's lodges, and for the greenhouses at the nursery, thirteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That for each five-foot burner not connected with a meter in the lamps on the public grounds no more than twenty dollars shall be paid per lamp for gas, including lighting, cleaning, and keeping the lamps in repair, under any expenditure provided for in this Act; and said lamps shall burn every night on the average from forty-five minutes after sunset to forty-five minutes before sunrise; and authority is hereby given to substitute other illuminating material for the same or less price, and to use so much of the sum hereby appropriated as may be necessary for that purpose: *Provided*, That before any expenditures are made from the appropriations herein provided for, the contracting gas company shall equip each lamp with a self-regulating burner and tip, so combined and adjusted as to secure, under all ordinary variations of pressure and density, a consumption of five cubic feet of gas per hour.

Electric lights: For electric lights for three hundred and sixty-five nights from seven posts, at twenty cents per light per night, on grounds south of the Executive Mansion, five hundred and eleven dollars.

For lighting thirty-two arc electric lights in Lafayette, Franklin, Judiciary, and Lincoln parks three hundred and sixty-five nights, at twenty-five cents per light per night, which shall cover the entire cost to the United States of lighting and maintaining in good order each electric light in said parks, two thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars. Until Congress shall provide for a conduit system it shall be unlawful to lay conduits or erect overhead wires for electric lighting purposes in any road, street, avenue, highway, park, or reservation, except as hereafter specifically authorized by law: *Provided, however,* That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to issue permits for house connections with conduits and overhead wires now existing adjacent to the premises with which such connection is to be made; and also permits for public lighting connections with conduits already in the portion of the street proposed to be lighted. And nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect in any way any pending litigation involving the validity or invalidity or legality of the construction of any conduits made since June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, nor to prevent the United States Electric Lighting Company from extending conduits into Columbia Heights, Washington Heights, and Mount Pleasant within the fire limits as specifically provided in the Act of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, making appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia; and the existing overhead wires of the Potomac Electric Power Company west of Rock Creek and outside the fire limits are hereby authorized to be maintained for a period of one year from the passage of this Act and no longer.

REPAIR OF WATER PIPES: For repairing and extending water pipes, purchase of apparatus for cleaning them, purchase of hose, and for cleaning the springs and repairing and renewing the pipes of the same that supply the Capitol, the Executive Mansion, and the building for the State, War, and Navy Departments, two thousand five hundred dollars.

TELEGRAPH TO CONNECT THE CAPITOL WITH THE DEPARTMENTS AND GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: For care and repair of existing lines, one thousand five hundred dollars.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT: For the care and maintenance of

the Washington Monument, namely: For one custodian, at one hundred dollars per month; one steam engineer, at eighty dollars per month; one assistant steam engineer, at sixty dollars per month; one fireman, at fifty dollars per month; one assistant fireman, at forty-five dollars per month; one conductor of elevator car, at seventy-five dollars per month; one attendant on floor, at sixty dollars per month; one attendant on top floor, at sixty dollars per month; three night and day watchmen, at sixty dollars per month each; in all, eight thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

For fuel, lights, oil, waste, packing, tools, matches, paints, brushes, brooms, lanterns, rope, nails, screws, lead, electric lights, heating apparatus, oil stoves for elevator car and upper and lower floors, repairs to engines, boilers, dynamos, elevator, and repairs of all kinds connected with the monument and machinery, and purchase of all necessary articles for keeping the monument, machinery, elevator, and electric-light plant in good order, three thousand dollars.

MILITARY POSTS.

For the construction of buildings at, and the enlargement of, such military posts as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary, four hundred and twenty thousand dollars, of which not less than fifty thousand dollars shall be expended at the military post at Spokane, Washington. And the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, use not to exceed twenty thousand dollars of said sum to purchase the former post traders' buildings at Fort Assinniboine, in Montana.

TARGET RANGE, JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MISSOURI: That the appropriation of eighteen thousand dollars made for the purchase of land for a target range for the use of troops stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, is hereby made available for expenditure during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight: *Provided*, That any land purchased thereunder shall be unencumbered by any private or public ways or roads.

FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA: Repair and maintenance of wharf: For fender piles, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; fuel for heating waiting rooms, sixty dollars; electric lights on wharf, freight house, and waiting rooms, and

cost of maintenance, three hundred and fifty dollars; repairs of water-closets, fifty dollars; repairs of side landings, four hundred and fifty dollars; wharfinger, nine hundred dollars; laborer, policing wharf, four hundred and eighty dollars; in all, three thousand five hundred and forty dollars; for one-half of said sum to be supplied by the United States, one thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars.

Repairs and maintenance of roads, pavements, streets, lights, and general police: For bricks for sidewalks, two hundred and seventy dollars; boards for sidewalks, one hundred and five dollars; scantling for sidewalks, thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents; cut nails for sidewalks, eight dollars; rakes, shovels, and brooms for street police, thirty dollars; one driver of police cart, four hundred and eighty dollars; wire, poles, lamps, and so forth, for lighting streets, and cost of maintaining same, two thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars; oil and supplies for street lamps, two hundred dollars; one lamplighter and cleaner, three hundred dollars; in all, four thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty cents; for one-half of said sum to be supplied by the United States, two thousand and seventy-two dollars and seventy-five cents.

Maintenance of sewer system: For two engineers, at nine hundred dollars each; two firemen, at six hundred dollars each; three laborers at five hundred dollars each: coal, eight hundred and forty dollars; waste, oil, and pump repairs, two hundred and fifty dollars; sewer pipe, cement, and supplies, three hundred dollars; in all, five thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars; for one-half of said sum to be supplied by the United States, two thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK: For the repair and maintenance of existing roads and bridges and improvement and protection of the Yellowstone National Park, to be expended by and under the direction of the Secretary of War, including not exceeding five thousand dollars to be immediately available, thirty-five thousand dollars.

MILITARY PARKS.

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL PARK: For compensation and expenses of two civilian commissioners and the assistant in historical work; maps, surveys, clerical

and other assistance, messenger, office expenses and all other necessary expenses. Foundations for State monuments, wire fencing, cutting out underbrush and mowing; historical tablets, iron and bronze; and iron gun carriages; for roads and their maintenance, and for the purchase of land already authorized by law; in all, seventy-five thousand dollars, to be immediately available. And State memorials shall be placed on brigade lines of battle under the direction of the Park Commission.

To enable the Secretary of War, through the Commissioners of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, to improve the Lafayette or State road in Georgia from Lee and Gordon's Mill, in that State, to the town of Lafayette, eighteen thousand dollars.

SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK: For continuing work of establishing a national military park on the battlefield of Shiloh, Tennessee; for the compensation of three civilian commissioners and the secretary, clerical and other services, labor, land, historical tablets, maps and surveys, purchase and transportation of supplies and materials, office and other necessary expenses, including the erection of temporary buildings for the use of the commission and employees, sixty thousand dollars; and the limit of cost of all the lands to be embraced in the said park is hereby increased from twenty thousand dollars to not to exceed fifty thousand dollars.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK: For continuing the work of establishing the National Park at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; for the acquisition of lands, surveys and maps; constructing, improving, and maintaining avenues, roads, and bridges thereon; making fences and gates, marking the lines of battle with tablets and guns, each tablet bearing a brief legend giving historic facts and compiled without censure and without praise; preserving the features of the battlefield and the monuments thereon; providing for a suitable office for the commissioners in Gettysburg; compensation of three civilian commissioners, clerical and other services; expenses, and labor; the purchase and preparation of tablets and gun carriages and placing them in position, and all other expenses incidental to the foregoing, fifty thousand dollars. And the Secretary of War may lease the lands of the park at his discretion either to former owners or other persons for agricul-

tural purposes, the proceeds to be applied by the Secretary of War, through the proper disbursing officer, to the maintenance of the park.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Toward the construction of works on harbors and rivers under contracts or otherwise and within the limits authorized by law, namely:

For completing improvement of harbor at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Completing improvement, removal of Smiths Island and Windmill Island, Pennsylvania, and Petty Island, New Jersey, and adjacent shoals, six hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars.

For improving harbor at Galveston, Texas: Completing improvement, including repairs to jetties, and dredging, five hundred thousand dollars, of which amount ten thousand dollars may be expended for making a resurvey and chart for Galveston Bay and Harbor.

For improving Hudson River, New York: Continuing improvement, four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For completing improvement of channel connecting the waters of the Great Lakes between Chicago, Duluth, and Buffalo, including necessary observations and investigations in connection with the preservation of such channel depth, one million and ninety thousand dollars.

For harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island: Completing improvement, three hundred thousand dollars.

For improving harbor and bay at Humboldt, California: Continuing improvement, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving channel in Gowanus Bay, New York: For improving Bay Ridge Channel, the triangular area between Bay Ridge and Red Hook channels, and Red Hook and Butter-milk channels in the harbor of New York, New York: Continuing improvement, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Savannah, Georgia: For continuing improvement, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving Cumberland Sound, Georgia and Florida: For continuing improvement, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving Newtown Creek, New York: For completing improvement, one hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Portland, Maine: For continuing improvement, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Rockland, Maine: For continuing improvement, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Boston, Massachusetts: For continuing improvement, four hundred thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Buffalo, New York: For continuing improvement, four hundred and eighty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Improving harbor at Dunkirk, New York: For completing improvement, three hundred and ninety-eight thousand two hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

Harbor of refuge, Delaware Bay, Delaware: For continuing construction, three hundred and ninety-four thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars.

Improving Winyah Bay, South Carolina: For continuing improvement of harbor at Winyah Bay, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving Sabine Pass, Texas: For continuing improvement of harbor at Sabine Pass, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Cleveland, Ohio: For continuing improvement, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause to be made a survey and estimate of cost of deepening and widening the straight channel in Maumee River and Bay, with a view to obtaining and permanently securing a channel of a uniform width of four hundred feet and twenty feet deep at low water, the cost of said survey to be paid out of money already appropriated for the improvement of said channel.

Harbor of refuge at Milwaukee Bay, Wisconsin: For completing improvement, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ninety-one cents.

Improving harbor at Duluth, Minnesota, and Superior, Wisconsin: For continuing improvement, four hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Improving harbor at Oakland, California: For continuing improvement under present limit, two hundred thousand dollars. And the provision of the "Act making appropria-

tions for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved June third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, relating to improving harbor at Oakland, California, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Improving harbor at Oakland, California: Continuing improvement under existing project, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to prosecute work on said improvement, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not exceeding in the aggregate six hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars: *Provided further*, That in making such contract or contracts the Secretary of War shall not obligate the Government to pay in any one fiscal year, beginning July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, more than twenty-five per centum of the whole amount hereby authorized to be expended."

The officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey detailed to serve on the Board to locate a deep-water harbor for commerce and of refuge at Port Los Angeles, in Santa Monica Bay, California, or at San Pedro, in said State, which Board was created by an Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved June third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, United States Statutes at Large, page two hundred and thirteen, shall receive from the appropriation in said Act provided with relation to said harbor, in addition to his mileage provided for in section fifteen hundred and sixty-six of the Revised Statutes, and notwithstanding its provisions, such a per diem allowance for subsistence as the Secretary of War may deem proper.

Improving Grays Harbor, Washington: For continuing improvement of harbor and bar entrance, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving Providence River and Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island: For continuing improvement, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Locks and dams in Allegheny River, Pennsylvania: For continuing improvement by construction of locks and dams at

Herr Island, above the head of Six-Mile Island, and at Springdale, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving the Great Kanawha River, West Virginia: Completing improvement, two hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars.

Improving upper Monongahela River, West Virginia: For continuing improvement by the construction of six locks and dams, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving the Ohio River: For continuing construction of dams numbered Two, Three, and Four, between Davis Island Dam and Dam numbered Six, four hundred thousand dollars; and the provision in the river and harbor appropriation Act of June third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, authorizing contracts to be made for improving Ohio River by the construction of dams numbered Two, Three, Four, and Five is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Provided, That contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for the whole or any part of the material and work as may be necessary to prosecute work on said improvement, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not exceeding in the aggregate one million nine hundred and ninety thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein appropriated: Provided further, That in making such contract or contracts the Secretary of War shall not obligate the Government to pay in any one fiscal year, beginning July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, more than twenty-five per centum of the whole amount authorized to be expended.”

Improving Kentucky River, Kentucky: For continuing the construction of Locks and Dams numbered Seven and Eight, two hundred thousand dollars; and the provision of the “Act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes,” approved June third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, relating to improving Kentucky River, Kentucky, is hereby amended to read as follows: *“Provided, That contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to prosecute work on said improvement in accordance with the present project for same, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not exceeding in the aggregate*

one million three hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated: *Provided*, That of the amount authorized to be expended eighty-three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be expended in addition to the fifty thousand dollars herein appropriated in continuing construction and completion of Lock and Dam numbered Seven, by contract or otherwise, and said eighty-three thousand dollars shall be immediately available: *Provided further*, That in making such contract or contracts the Secretary of War shall not obligate the Government to pay in any one fiscal year, beginning July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, more than twenty-five per centum of the whole amount authorized to be expended."

Improving Yazoo River, Mississippi: For continuing improvement of mouth of Yazoo River and harbor of Vicksburg, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving Bayou Plaquemine, Louisiana: For continuing improvement, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving Cumberland River above Nashville, Tennessee: For continuing improvement by construction of Locks numbered Five, Six, and Seven, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving Falls of Ohio River at Louisville, Kentucky: For continuing improvement, including Indiana Chute Falls, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may carry to completion the present project of improving the falls of the Ohio River and Indiana Chute Falls, Ohio River, by contract, as provided in the "Act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," which became a law June third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six; or the necessary materials may be purchased and the work done otherwise than by contract, in his discretion, if more economical and advantageous to the United States.

Locks and dams in Ohio River: For completing construction of Dam numbered Six, at or below the mouth of Beaver River, three hundred thousand dollars.

Improving Chicago River, Illinois: For continuing improvement from its mouth to the stock yards on the South Branch, and to Belmont avenue on the North Branch, one hundred

and thirteen thousand dollars, in pursuance of the provisions of "An Act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and improvement of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved June third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six; and it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of the said provisions of said Act relating to the improvement of said Chicago River that all of the work in the improvement of said river which was recommended or suggested to be done in the interest of commerce by Captain William L. Marshall, of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, in his report of August ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, may be done: *Provided*, That the total cost of such improvement or work shall not exceed the limit provided for in said Act.

Illinois and Mississippi Canal: For continuing construction, eight hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Improving waterway from Keeweenaw Bay to Lake Superior, Michigan: For continuing improvement of water communication across Keeweenaw Point, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving Mississippi River from the mouth of the Ohio River to Saint Paul, Minnesota: For continuing improvement from the mouth of the Ohio River to the mouth of the Missouri River, six hundred and seventy-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For continuing improvement from the mouth of the Missouri River to Saint Paul, eight hundred and twenty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents: *Provided*, That thirty thousand dollars of said sum, or as much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended in removing the sand bar which obstructs the channel of the Mississippi River in front of Dubuque, Iowa, and the entrance to the harbor of refuge at Dubuque, Iowa, and that fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended in removing the sand bar which obstructs the channel of the Mississippi River in front of Muscatine, Iowa: *Provided further*, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars of said sum shall be expended for continuing the work of constructing artificial banks between the mouth of Flint River and running along the west bank of the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Iowa River.

Improving Willamette and Yamhill rivers, Oregon: For completing improvement, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Improving Mississippi River: For continuing improvement of Mississippi River from Head of the Passes to the mouth of the Ohio River, including salaries, clerical, office, traveling, and miscellaneous expenses of the Mississippi River Commission, two million nine hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars; which sum, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, may be immediately available for expenditure under contract or otherwise. And of the sum hereby appropriated, six hundred thousand dollars shall be deducted from the sum of two million five hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars authorized to be appropriated and expended for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, by the "Act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," which became a law on June third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

For the purpose of preventing the Mississippi River from breaking through into the Cache River at or near a point known as Beach Ridge, a few miles north of Cairo, whereby the National Cemetery at Mound City, at the mouth of the Cache River, and the Marine Hospital at Cairo would be in imminent danger of destruction, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, to be immediately available.

Improving Missouri River from mouth to Sioux City, Iowa: For continuing improvement of Missouri River from its mouth to Sioux City, Iowa, including salaries, clerical, office, traveling, and miscellaneous expenses of the Missouri River Commission, surveys, permanent bench marks, and gauges, three hundred thousand dollars; of the sum heretofore appropriated for improving the Missouri River, the Secretary of War is directed to expend not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars to repair and protect the works in the neighborhood of Nebraska City, in the State of Nebraska.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation for the improvement of the Suwanee River, Florida, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be expended for deepening the West Pass of the Suwanee River at its mouth.

A sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the money heretofore appropriated for the construction of reservoirs at the head waters of the Mississippi River may be used and is hereby made available for the payment of damages for lands and tenements overflowed or injured by the construction of a reservoir and dam at Gull Lake Minnesota.

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to investigate the extent of the obstruction of the navigable waters of Florida, Louisiana, and other South Atlantic and Gulf States by the aquatic plant known as the water hyacinth, and to perform such experimental work as he shall deem necessary to determine some suitable and feasible plan or method of checking and removing such obstacle, so far as it is a hindrance to interstate or foreign commerce, and to report the results of such investigation and experimental work; and the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay the cost thereof.

That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, directed to cause a survey to be made to examine into the feasibility and advisability of the improvement of the waterway beginning at a point at or near the site selected for Lock Numbered Thirteen, on the Warrior River, and continuing up Valley River from its mouth, following the general course of said stream, to Bessemer, Alabama; thence up the Valley to Birmingham and beyond to Five Mile Creek, at a point where sufficient head can be obtained to supply water for that part of said route between Five Mile Creek and Bessemer, Alabama, so as to secure a channel to have a minimum depth of six feet and be at least fifty feet in width at the water line, and to ascertain the cost of such improvement, and the cost of such survey shall be defrayed from the unexpended balance of the funds heretofore appropriated for the improvement of the Black Warrior River from Tuscaloosa to Daniels Creek.

For the purchase of a dredge boat for use in the harbor improvement at Sabine Pass, Texas, one hundred thousand dollars, and for the expense of operating the same during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, thirty thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

IMPROVEMENT OF PEARL HARBOR: For expense of necessary

survey of entrance to and of Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands, and to enable the Secretary of the Navy to ascertain and report to Congress the amount of land necessary to be acquired in said harbor and the probable cost thereof for a coaling and repair station, ten thousand dollars.

For maintaining and keeping open the channel in Mobile Bay, in the State of Alabama, twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

And hereafter the Secretary of War shall annually submit estimates in detail for river and harbor improvements required for the ensuing fiscal year to the Secretary of the Treasury to be included in, and carried into the sum total of, the Book of Estimates.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

FOR NATIONAL CEMETERIES: For maintaining and improving national cemeteries, including fuel for superintendents of national cemeteries, pay of laborers and other employees, purchase of tools and materials, one hundred thousand dollars.

FOR SUPERINTENDENTS OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES: For pay of seventy-five superintendents of national cemeteries, sixty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

HEADSTONES FOR GRAVES OF SOLDIERS: For continuing the work of furnishing headstones for unmarked graves of Union soldiers, sailors, and marines in national, post, city, town, and village cemeteries, naval cemeteries at navy-yards and stations of the United States, and other burial places, under the Acts of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and February third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, twenty-five thousand dollars.

REPAIRING ROADWAYS TO NATIONAL CEMETERIES: For repairs to roadways to national cemeteries which have been constructed by special authority of Congress: *Provided*, That no railroad shall be permitted upon the right of way which may have been acquired by the United States to a national cemetery, or to encroach upon any roads or walks constructed thereon and maintained by the United States, eight thousand dollars.

BURIAL OF INDIGENT SOLDIERS: For expenses of burying in the Arlington National Cemetery, or in the cemeteries of the

District of Columbia, indigent ex-Union soldiers, sailors, and marines of the late civil war who die in the District of Columbia, to be disbursed by the Secretary of War, at a cost not exceeding fifty dollars for such burial expenses in each case, exclusive of cost of grave, two thousand dollars.

ROAD TO NATIONAL CEMETERY, PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: For continuing the work of improving the reservation at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, the reclaiming of sand dunes, the planting of trees and shrubs, and construction of new roads, the erection of a permanent fence or wall on the south and east lines of the reservation, the erection of permanent gateways, the reclamation of the marsh, and other general and much-needed improvements, five thousand dollars.

ROAD TO NATIONAL CEMETERY, PENSACOLA, FLORIDA: For the purpose of shelling or otherwise improving to completion the roadway from Pensacola, Florida, to the national cemetery near that city, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

ROAD TO NATIONAL CEMETERY, SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI: For the construction and completion of an extension of Phelps boulevard, the Government road from Springfield, Missouri, to the national cemetery near that city, beginning at the north end of said boulevard and extending north to East Walnut street, a distance of about eight hundred and thirty-four feet, two thousand seven hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That a right of way twenty-five feet in width is donated to the Government.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

SURVEY OF NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES: For printing and issuing charts for use of navigators and electrotyping plates for chart printing, two thousand dollars.

For surveys, additions to, and correcting engraved plates, to be available until expended, twenty-five thousand dollars.

TRANSPORTATION OF REPORTS AND MAPS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES: For the transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries through the Smithsonian Institution, one hundred dollars.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS: For furnishing artificial limbs and appa-

ratus or commutation therefor, and necessary transportation, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of War, one hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars.

APPLIANCES FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS: For furnishing surgical appliances to persons disabled in the military or naval service of the United States, and not entitled to artificial limbs or trusses for the same disabilities, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of War, two thousand dollars.

SUPPORT AND MEDICAL TREATMENT OF DESTITUTE PATIENTS: For the support and medical treatment of ninety-five medical and surgical patients who are destitute, in the city of Washington, under a contract to be made with the Providence Hospital by the Surgeon-General of the Army, nineteen thousand dollars.

GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL: For maintenance, to enable it to provide medical and surgical treatment to persons unable to pay therefor, nineteen thousand dollars.

PUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION: For continuing the publication of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate armies, in accordance with the plan approved by the Secretary of War August third, eighteen hundred and eighty, and for the compensation of the civilian members of the board of publication, appointed in accordance with the Act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and for the compensation of such temporary expert services in connection with the preparation, publication, and distribution of said records as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War, and for the purchase of stationery and for additional rent, not exceeding six hundred dollars, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars; *Provided*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to furnish a complete set of Official Records of the war of the rebellion to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in the Fifty-fourth Congress who is not already entitled by law to receive the same; and he is further authorized to use for this purpose such incomplete sets as remain on hand uncalled for by the beneficiaries designated to receive them under the authority contained in the Acts approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and March tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

CALIFORNIA DEBRIS COMMISSION: For defraying the expenses of the Commission in carrying on the work authorized by the Act of Congress approved March first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, fifteen thousand dollars.

HARBOR OF NEW YORK: For prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City:

For pay of inspectors and deputy inspectors, office force, and expenses of office, ten thousand two hundred and sixty dollars:

For pay of crews and maintenance of four steam tugs and three launches, forty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty dollars;

In all, fifty-nine thousand dollars.

MILITARY ROAD, WYOMING: For the construction of a military road from Fort Washakie, Wyoming, by the most practicable route near the Wind River and to the mouth of the Buffalo Fork of Snake River, near Jacksons Lake, in Uinta County, Wyoming, to be expended under the direction of the War Department, ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

DEEP WATERWAYS COMMISSION: For surveys and examinations (including estimate of cost) of deep waterways and the routes thereof, between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic tide waters, as recommended by the report of the Deep Waterways Commission transmitted by the President to Congress January eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Such examinations and surveys shall be made by a board of three engineers, to be designated by the President, one of whom may be detailed from the Engineer Corps of the Army, one from the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and one shall be appointed from civil life.

That for the purpose of ascertaining the character and value of the improvements made at the Pass of Aransas, on the Gulf coast of Texas, by the Aransas Pass Harbor Company, a board of three engineers shall be appointed by the President, from the Engineer Corps of the Army; and such board shall personally make examination of the work done by said company for the purpose of deepening the channel and removing the bar at or near said Pass of Aransas.

It shall be the duty of the board so constituted to report the depth of water upon the bar at the time of their examination; the character of the work done and the cost of same; the character and cost of any unfinished work contracted to be done by said company; the probable result upon the deepening of the channel across the bar of any work contracted for or contemplated by said company, but not then finished; the value to the Government of all work done or contracted to be done by said company for the purpose of deepening said channel or removing said bar, and such other information as they may deem essential to be known to Congress in making future provision for the purchase of said works by the United States Government.

Said board shall report the result of their investigation to the Secretary of War on or before the first Monday in December, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and the Secretary shall immediately transmit the report to Congress; and five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of the said board and for the services of the said engineers, the amount of such compensation for said services to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

MEMORIAL BRIDGE ACROSS POTOMAC RIVER: To enable the Chief of Engineers of the Army to make the necessary surveys, soundings, and borings, and for securing designs and estimates for a memorial bridge from the most convenient point of the Naval Observatory grounds, or adjacent thereto, across the Potomac River to the most convenient point of the Arlington estate property, two thousand five hundred dollars.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

For the support of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, as follows:

AT THE CENTRAL BRANCH, AT DAYTON, OHIO: For current expenses, namely: Pay of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Home, clerks, and orderlies, with such exceptions as are hereinafter noted; also payments for chaplains and religious instruction, printers, bookbinders, librarians, musicians, telegraph and telephone operators, guards, policemen, watchmen, and fire company; for all property and materials purchased for their use, including repairs not done by the Home;

for necessary expenditures for articles of amusement, boats, library books, magazines, papers, pictures, and musical instruments, and for repairs not done by the Home; and for stationery, advertising, legal advice, and for such other expenditures as can not properly be included under other heads of expenditure, fifty-eight thousand dollars;

For subsistence, namely: Pay of commissary sergeants, commissary clerks, porters, laborers, bakers, cooks, dishwashers, waiters, and others employed in the subsistence department; the cost of all articles purchased for the regular ration, their freight, preparation, and serving; aprons, caps, and jackets for kitchen and dining-room employees; of tobacco; of all dining-room and kitchen furniture and utensils, bakers' and butchers' tools and appliances, and their repair not done by the Home, two hundred and eighty thousand dollars;

For household, namely: Expenditures for furniture for officers' quarters; for bedsteads, bedding, bedding material, and all other articles required in the quarters of the members, and for their repair if they are not repaired by the Home; for fuel, including fuel for cooking, heat, and light; for engineers and firemen, bathhouse keepers, hall cleaners, laundrymen, gas and soap makers, and privy watchmen, and for all labor, materials, and appliances required for household use, and for their repairs unless the repairs are made by the Home, one hundred thousand dollars;

For hospital, namely: Pay of assistant surgeons, matrons, druggists, hospital clerks and stewards, ward masters, nurses, cooks, waiters, readers, hospital carriage drivers, hearse drivers, gravediggers, funeral escort, and for such other services as may be necessary for the care of the sick; for surgical instruments and appliances, medical books, medicine, liquors, fruits, and other necessities for the sick not on the regular ration; for bedsteads, bedding, and bedding materials, and all other articles necessary for the wards; for hospital kitchen and dining-room furniture, and appliances, including aprons, caps, and jackets for hospital kitchen and dining room employees; carriage, hearse, stretchers, coffins; for tools of gravediggers, and for all repairs to hospital furniture and appliances not done by the Home, fifty-five thousand dollars;

For transportation, namely: For transportation of members of the Home, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs, namely: Pay of chief engineer, builders, blacksmiths, carpenters, cabinetmakers, coopers, painters, gas fitters, plumbers, tinmiths, wire-workers, steam fitters, stone and brick masons, quarrymen, whitewashers, and laborers; and for all appliances and materials used under this head, also for repairs of roads and of other improvements of a permanent character, fifty thousand dollars;

For brick water-closet building, one thousand seven hundred dollars;

For building for out-ward of hospital, six thousand dollars;

For farm, namely: Pay of farmer, chief gardener, harness makers, farm hands, gardeners, horseshoers, stablemen, teamsters, dairymen, herders, and laborers, and for all tools, appliances, and materials required for farm, garden, and dairy work; for grain, hay, straw, dressing seed, carriages, wagons, carts, and other conveyances; for all animals purchased for stock or for work (including animals in the park); for all materials, tools, and labor for flower garden, lawn, and park; and for repairs not done by the Home, fifteen thousand dollars;

In all, five hundred and sixty-seven thousand two hundred dollars.

AT THE NORTHWESTERN BRANCH, AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-nine thousand dollars;

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars;

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, fifty-nine thousand dollars;

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty thousand dollars;

For transportation of members of the Home, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty thousand dollars;

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, eight thousand dollars;

In all, two hundred and seventy-six thousand five hundred dollars.

AT THE EASTERN BRANCH, AT TOGUS, MAINE: For current

expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-three thousand dollars;

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars;

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, fifty-two thousand dollars;

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-five thousand eight hundred dollars;

For transportation of members of the Home, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars:

For new mess hall and refrigerator, fifteen thousand dollars;

For reimbursement for amount advanced for rebuilding coal shed and wharf, four thousand dollars;

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, nine thousand dollars;

In all, two hundred and sixty-five thousand eight hundred dollars.

AT THE SOUTHERN BRANCH, AT HAMPTON, VIRGINIA: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty eight thousand dollars;

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred and ninety thousand dollars;

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, sixty thousand dollars;

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For transportation of members of the Home, two thousand dollars;

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For enlarging ice plant, five thousand five hundred dollars;

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twelve thousand dollars;

In all, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

AT THE WESTERN BRANCH, AT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS:
 For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-six thousand dollars;

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars;

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For transportation of members of the Home, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-two thousand dollars;

For steam boilers, six hundred horsepower, eleven thousand five hundred dollars;

For guardhouse, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For addition to paint shop, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, eight thousand dollars;

In all, two hundred and ninety-five thousand one hundred dollars.

AT THE PACIFIC BRANCH, AT SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA:
 For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty thousand dollars;

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, ninety thousand dollars;

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-two thousand dollars;

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty thousand dollars;

For transportation of members of the Home, three thousand dollars;

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-three thousand dollars;

For quarters for women nurses, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For two additional boilers, three thousand dollars;

For additional water supply, ten thousand dollars;

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, nine thousand dollars;

In all, two hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

AT THE MARION BRANCH, AT MARION, INDIANA: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-three thousand dollars;

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, ninety thousand dollars;

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars;

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty thousand dollars;

For transportation, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one thousand dollars;

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, and three hundred dollars for rent of leased land, fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriations for repairs for any of the Branch Homes shall be used for the construction of any new building;

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, six thousand dollars;

For new barn, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For electric-light plant, ten thousand dollars;

For lodge and gateway, two thousand dollars;

In all, one hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars.

For clothing for all of the Branches, namely: Expenditures for clothing, underclothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, socks, and overalls; also all sums expended for labor, materials, machines, tools, and appliances employed and for use in the tailor shops, knitting shops, and shoe shops, or other Home shops, in which any kind of clothing is made or repaired, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For salaries for officers and employees of the Board of Managers, and for outdoor relief and incidental expenses, namely:

For president of the Board of Managers, four thousand dollars; secretary of the Board of Managers, two thousand dollars; one general treasurer, who shall not be a member of the Board of Managers, three thousand dollars; one inspector-general, two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant inspector-general, two thousand dollars; clerical services for the offices of the president and general treasurer, five thousand five hundred dollars; messenger service for president's office, one hundred and forty-four dollars; messenger service for secretary's office, fifty-two dollars; clerical services for managers, two thousand four hundred dollars; agents, two thousand four hundred dollars; for traveling expenses of the Board of Managers, their officers and employees, eleven thousand five hundred dollars; for outdoor relief, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for rent, medical examinations, stationery, telegrams, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars; in all, forty thousand two hundred and forty-six dollars.

To enable the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to locate, establish, and construct a Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers within the limits of the town of Danville, in the County of Vermilion, State of Illinois, and for each and every purpose connected with such erection, establishment, and construction, to be immediately available, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In all, two million five hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and forty-six dollars. All supplies for the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers shall be purchased, shipped, and distributed as may be directed by the Board of Managers.

SOLDIERS' HOME, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: That hereafter, upon proper application therefor, the Medical Department of the Army is authorized to sell medical and hospital supplies at its contract prices to the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia.

STATE OR TERRITORIAL HOMES: For continuing aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers in conformity with the Act approved August twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, eight hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That one-half of

any sum or sums retained by State homes on account of pensions received from inmates shall be deducted from the aid herein provided for.

BACK PAY AND BOUNTY: For payment of amounts for arrears of pay of two and three year volunteers that may be certified to be due by the accounting officers of the Treasury during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For payment of amounts for bounty to volunteers and their widows and legal heirs that may be certified to be due by the accounting officers of the Treasury during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, one hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

For payment of amounts for bounty under the Act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, that may be certified to be due by the accounting officers of the Treasury during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, twenty-two thousand dollars.

For payment of amounts for commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States, and to soldiers on furlough, that may be certified to be due by the accounting officers of the Treasury during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, four thousand dollars.

* * * * *

UNDER THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

* * * * *

NICARAGUA CANAL COMMISSION: To continue the surveys and examinations authorized by the Act approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and for other purposes," into the proper route, the feasibility and cost of construction of the Nicaragua Canal, with the view of making complete plans for the entire work of construction of such canal as therein provided, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and to carry out this purpose the President of the United States is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commission to consist of one engineer from the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, one officer of

the Navy, who may be taken from the active or retired lists, and one engineer from civil life, said commission to have all the powers and duties conferred upon the commission provided for in said Act.

* * * *

UNDER LEGISLATIVE.

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PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING: * * *

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For the War Department, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, of which sum twelve thousand dollars shall be for the index catalogue of the library of the Surgeon-General's Office.

* * * *

And no more than an allotment of one-half of the sum hereby appropriated shall be expended in the first two quarters of the fiscal year, and no more than one-fourth thereof may be expended in either of the last two quarters of the fiscal year, except that, in addition thereto, in either of said last quarters, the unexpended balances of allotments for preceding quarters may be expended: * * *

* * * *

SEC. 2. That all sums appropriated by this Act for salaries of officers and employees of the Government shall be in full for such salaries for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight; and all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 4, 1897.

II.—An Act Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the

fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and for prior years, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely:

* * * * *

WAR DEPARTMENT.

* * * * *

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

PAY OF ENLISTED MEN: For additional length of service, two hundred thousand dollars.

PAY, MISCELLANEOUS: That the following paragraph in the "Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight," approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, namely: "Additional pay to officer in charge of public buildings and grounds at Washington, District of Columbia, in addition to pay as major, one thousand dollars," is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Additional pay to officer in charge of public buildings and grounds at Washington, District of Columbia, in addition to pay as captain of engineers, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For additional pay to officer in charge of public buildings and grounds at Washington, District of Columbia, in addition to pay as captain of engineers, five hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ninety cents.

BATTLE LINES AND SITES FOR TABLETS AT ANTIETAM: For finally completing the work of locating, preserving, and marking the positions of troops and lines of battle of the Union and Confederate armies at Antietam, and for completing the preparation and publication of maps showing the positions of troops engaged in said battle and in the Antietam campaign, and for services and materials incident to the foregoing, to be available until expended, five thousand dollars.

ROAD TO NATIONAL CEMETERY, ILLINOIS: For repair of damages caused by the recent floods to the roadway leading from the Mound City National Cemetery to Mound City and Mounds, Illinois, and to widen the road and elevate the grade, three thousand five hundred dollars.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, PACIFIC BRANCH, AT SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA: Household: For expenditures for furniture for officers' quarters; for bed-

steads, bedding, bedding material, and all other articles required in the quarters of the members, and for their repair if they are not repaired by the Home; for fuel, including fuel for cooking, heat, and light; for engineers and firemen, bath-house keepers, hall cleaners, laundrymen, gas and soap makers and privy watchmen, and for all labor, materials, and appliances required for household use, and for their repairs, unless the repairs are made by the Home, four thousand dollars.

For repairs, namely: Pay of chief engineer, builders, blacksmiths, carpenters, cabinetmakers, coopers, painters, gas fitters, plumbers, tinsmiths, wire-workers, steam fitters, stone and brick masons, quarrymen, whitewashers, and laborers, and for all appliances and material used under this head; also, for repair of roads and of other improvements of a permanent character, two thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and thirty-seven cents.

MARION BRANCH, AT MARION, INDIANA: To pay claim of Patton and Thornburg, of Marion, Indiana, to cover error made in their proposal to repair the hospital corridor, being the difference in their bid and the next higher bid, three hundred and eighty-three dollars and four cents.

That the provisions of the Act entitled, "An Act to authorize condemnation of land for sites of public buildings, and for other purposes," approved August first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, shall be construed to apply to the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

STATE OR TERRITORIAL HOMES FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS: For continuing aid to State and Territorial Homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers, in conformity with the Act approved August twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight: *Provided*, That one-half of any sum or sums retained by State Homes on account of pensions received from inmates shall be deducted from the aid herein provided for, sixty-five thousand dollars.

PAY OF TWO AND THREE YEAR VOLUNTEERS: Payment of amounts for arrears of pay of two and three year volunteers that may be certified to be due by the accounting officers of the Treasury during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, fifty thousand dollars.

CREDIT IN THE ACCOUNTS OF MAJOR T. W. SYMONS: That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to credit Major (late Captain) T. W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, in the settlement of his public accounts with the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, the said amount having been paid out in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War and the provisions of the regulations for the government of the Army of the United States prescribed by the President.

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL PARK: For the payment of the account of Messrs. Bukofzer and Company, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, incurred by the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission in connection with the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, forty-five dollars.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

IMPROVING MISSISSIPPI RIVER: For continuing improvement of Mississippi River from Head of the Passes to the mouth of the Ohio River, six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

IMPROVING MISSISSIPPI RIVER FROM THE MOUTH OF THE OHIO RIVER TO SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA: For continuing improvement from the mouth of the Ohio River to the mouth of the Missouri River, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For continuing improvement from the mouth of the Missouri River to Saint Paul, Minnesota, two hundred thousand dollars.

For continuing improvement of Cumberland Sound: Fifty thousand dollars for sluicing and dredging at the entrance to said sound, in accordance with the revised project of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, as recommended in a communication from the Secretary of War to the Senate, dated June twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to increase the limit of cost of such improvement beyond the amount heretofore fixed by law.

EXAMINATIONS AND SURVEYS AT SOUTH PASS, MISSISSIPPI RIVER: To supply a deficiency in the permanent appropriation for securing the uninterrupted examinations and surveys at the South Pass of the Mississippi River, one thousand dollars.

To correct an error in enrolling the Act of June third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, the sum of five thousand dollars, to be expended under and by direction of the Secretary of War in continuing the improvement of the harbor at Green Bay, Wisconsin.

The Secretary of War is authorized to pay, out of any unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated for improving Saint Marys River at the falls, Michigan, the cost chargeable to the defendant under the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Gilmore G. Scranton versus Eben S. Wheeler, the said case being a suit of ejectment brought against the said Wheeler in his official capacity as the general superintendent of the Saint Marys Falls Canal, to settle the ownership of the land on which one of the Government piers is built: *Provided*, That the sum hereby authorized to be paid shall not exceed four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and sixty cents.

To defray the expense of removing obstructions in the Kootenai River, above Jennings, Montana, on which vessels have been recently wrecked, the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

FORTIFICATIONS.

That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized to immediately expend the appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars made by the fortification appropriation Act, approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, for the construction of a riprap wall for protection of the eastern beach of United States lands at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, notwithstanding that the consent of the legislature of that State required by section three hundred and fifty-five of the Revised Statutes has not been given to the purchase of the land on which the money is to be expended.

* * * * *

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

For pay, and so forth, of the Army, five thousand two hundred and ninety-three dollars and eight cents.

For pay of Military Academy, eight dollars and thirty-three cents.

For pay of two or three year volunteers, one thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars and thirty-six cents.

For bounty to volunteers, their widows and legal heirs, one thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars and seventy-seven cents.

For bounty under Act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two hundred and forty-two dollars and ninety cents.

For subsistence of the Army, fifty-nine dollars and eighty-three cents.

For regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department, nine hundred and fifty-nine dollars and forty-three cents.

For incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department, four hundred and forty-five dollars and two cents.

For transportation of the Army and its supplies, two thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty-seven cents.

For horses for cavalry and artillery, sixty dollars.

For barracks and quarters, forty-four dollars.

For ordnance stores: equipment, fifty-four dollars and sixty-nine cents.

For Signal Service of the Army, twelve dollars and forty-five cents.

For improving Columbia River from Rock Island Rapids to Priest Rapids, Washington, fourteen dollars and thirty-seven cents.

For expenses California Debris Commission, forty dollars and forty-one cents.

For improvement of Yellowstone National Park, seventy-eight cents.

For monuments or tablets at Gettysburg, nine hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For road to national cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, twenty-five dollars.

For support of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, one hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty-nine cents.

For commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States, and to soldiers on furlough, one hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-five cents.

For incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department, two hundred and twenty dollars and forty cents.

For transportation of the Army and its supplies, six hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty-seven cents.

For artificial limbs, one hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy-three cents.

For improving Columbia River from Rock Island Rapids to Priest Rapids, Washington, one dollar and twenty-eight cents.

For survey for canal from Lake Erie to Ohio River, one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and forty-seven cents.

For expenses California Debris Commission, seventy-one dollars and twenty-nine cents.

For commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States, and to soldiers on furlough, twenty-seven dollars.

For traveling expenses of California and Nevada volunteers, one hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For pay of volunteers, one hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-four cents.

For bounty under Act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

* * * * *

Approved, July 19, 1897.

BY ORDER OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT,
No. 49. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 7, 1897.

The following "Regulations of the United States Infantry and Cavalry School," having been approved, will take the place of those adopted in 1895, and are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK.
Acting Adjutant General.

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REGULATIONS OF THE U. S. INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION, ORGANIZATION, AND ADMINISTRATION.

1. The School is officially designated the United States Infantry and Cavalry School.

2. The commanding officer of the post of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, shall be the commandant of the school.

3. The senior officer on duty with the school pursuant to orders from the War Department shall be the assistant commandant of the school.

4. The staff of the school shall consist of the assistant commandant and the instructors in charge of departments. A majority thereof shall constitute a quorum for business. All deliberations, discussions, and individual votes of the staff are to be regarded as confidential.

5. There shall be a secretary of the school, appointed by the commandant.

6. The instructors shall be assisted by such number of assistant instructors, designated by the commandant, as may be required.

7. When practicable, the instructors and assistant instructors shall be senior in rank to the officers of the student class, but when officers assigned as instructors or assistant instructors are junior in rank to officers of the student class, they shall, in the execution of such duty, be respected accordingly.

8. The instructors and assistant instructors shall, as far as practicable in the judgment of the commandant, be exempt from all duties which would interfere with the performance of duty as instructors or assistant instructors.

9. The enlisted force and the equipment of the several organizations on duty at the post shall be available for the practical instruction of officers of the student class in field operations and drill regulations at such times as may be determined by the commandant.

10. The officers designated as members of the student class are detailed in orders from the Headquarters of the Army. As soon as a list of the officers so selected has been furnished to the commandant of the school he shall cause the programme of instruction and list of authorized text-books to be sent to them.

DISCIPLINE.

11. The school shall be governed by the rules of discipline prescribed for military posts and by the regulations of the school. In matters pertaining to the school and the course of instruction it shall be exclusively subject to the orders of the Commanding General of the Army.

COMMANDANT OF THE SCHOOL.

12. The commandant shall from time to time apply to the War Department for the detail of officers for duty at the school, and from among these he shall assign the assistant commandant, the instructors, assistant instructors, and secretary.

13. The commandant shall make application through the Headquarters of the Army for such articles of engineer, ordnance, and signal property as may be necessary for the school.

14. The commandant shall make annual report of the progress and wants of the school after each yearly examination.

15. The commandant is authorized to direct the expenditure of such quantity of ammunition for field guns, machine guns, and small arms as he may deem necessary for proper instruction at the school.

ASSISTANT COMMANDANT OF THE SCHOOL.

16. The assistant commandant shall preside at meetings of the school staff in the absence of the commandant.

17. The assistant commandant shall inspect the methods of instruction in the several departments and shall frequently

visit the section rooms during recitations or lectures. He shall make report in writing to the secretary of the school from time to time for the information of the commandant. If occasion should arise, he shall make immediate report.

THE SECRETARY OF THE SCHOOL.

18. The secretary shall be the custodian of the school records. He is responsible for the school fund and for all property purchased therefrom.

19. All official correspondence relating to the school from members thereof shall be addressed to the secretary.

DEPARTMENTS.

20. The school shall be divided into five departments, as follows:

First—Department of Tactics.

Second—Department of Strategy.

Third—Department of Engineering.

Fourth—Department of Law.

Fifth—Department of Hygiene.

The instructors assigned by the commandant shall have charge of these departments respectively. The chief medical officer at the post shall have charge of the Department of Hygiene.

21. The departments shall embrace the courses of study as follows:

Department of Tactics: The courses of tactics and minor tactics, organization of armies, rifle fire, field exercises with and without troops, hippology and drill regulations of the several arms.

Department of Strategy: The courses of strategy, logistics, military history, military geography, war games, maneuvers on the map.

Department of Engineering: The courses of military topography and sketching, field fortification, field engineering, signaling and telegraphy, photography.

Department of Law: The courses of law and military administration.

Department of Hygiene: The course of military hygiene.

INSTRUCTION.

22. The course of instruction shall be as provided for in the programme of instruction. It shall embrace two years, each year to constitute one term.

23. The first year's course shall begin on the 15th of September, unless that date falls on Saturday or Sunday, when it shall begin on the following Monday. It shall end on the 31st of May. The month of August following shall be devoted to such practical exercises in the field as may be directed by the commandant.

24. The second year's course shall embrace the period between the 1st of September and the 31st of May following.

25. Recitations, including exercises in application, shall be held daily excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The period from December 22 to January 4, both inclusive, shall also be excepted.

26. All the student officers shall be embraced in one class, which shall be divided into sections of convenient adaptation and size.

27. Record shall be kept of all recitations and exercises, and weekly report of the same shall be made through the instructors to the commandant.

28. Recitations shall be classified as "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory." Each unsatisfactory recitation shall be at once reported to the commandant, who shall require an explanation in writing from the officer reported.

29. The study of text-books, and recitations therefrom, shall be supplemented by lectures and exercises in application. Recitations shall not as a rule exceed two hours for each section.

30. The allotment of time for instruction in each department shall be fixed upon the recommendation of the staff, approved by the commandant. Each instructor shall devote to practical instruction as much as possible of the time allotted to his department.

31. Instructors and assistant instructors shall report in writing on the day of occurrence all student officers late or absent from recitation, or exercise, or for neglect of proper preparation for the same.

EXAMINATIONS.

33. Examinations shall be held in the months of January and June.

34. All examinations shall be written, and shall be conducted under the supervision of the staff.

35. When any subject upon which a student is to be graded is weighted, its value shall be announced before the examination work is begun.

36. The instructor and his assistants in any one department shall assign to the student a mark on his examination papers, the mark varying between 0 for a complete failure and 3 for a perfect paper. The average of the marks given by the instructor and his assistants shall constitute the examination mark in their department. The instructor shall then submit to the commandant lists of the students under his instruction arranged in order of merit by marks received (a) in examination, and (b) in practical exercises which have been held during the previous half year.

37. In determining the order of merit in any subject, due credit shall be given for essays, problems, maps, and results of practical work pertaining to such subject and required of student officers during the course of instruction.

38. All members of the class shall be given identical questions and be required to draw the same maps and diagrams in examination. In the case of an officer not examined with his class, owing to sickness or other cause, he shall be examined as soon as practicable after his return to duty. For this examination the topics and questions shall be similar to, but not identical with, those given in the general examination.

39. The examination papers, essays, etc., with such exceptions as the staff may designate, shall, after action by the staff, be filed with the records of the school.

40. To assist in fixing the relative proficiency of officers, the instructor in the Department of Tactics and his assistants shall note the manner in which students perform their duties in all military exercises. The ability to impart instruction, to command, to see what is required, and the soldierly bearing

of an officer, all shall be considered in marking, according to the rule prescribed for examination.

40. The maximum values to be assigned to the different departments, in ascertaining the figure of merit, shall be as follows:

Department of Tactics-----	350	{	Practical work.....	200
			Theoretical work.....	150
Department of Strategy....	300	{	Practical work, includ-	
			ing essay.....	75
			Theoretical.....	225
Department of Engineering	300	{	Theoretical work.....	150
			Practical work.....	150
Department of Law.....				100
Department of Hygiene.....				50

41. For record at the school and at Headquarters of the Army, the class upon graduation shall be arranged in order of merit, special proficiency in any subject to be noted; but publication of the class standing shall be limited to an alphabetical arrangement in two grades, viz:

1. Distinguished.
2. Proficient.

In determining the order of merit, the marks received upon original examination shall be considered.

42. Relative standing in the different subjects taught in each department shall be based solely upon the examinations, but all practical-work marks shall be considered in determining the order of merit as contemplated in paragraph 41, as well as in deciding upon the proficiency or deficiency of an officer.

43. An officer failing to pass a satisfactory examination in any subject (by which shall be understood the attainment of an average of 70 per cent of the maximum including the practical work of the term) shall be reexamined therein at an equitable time to be determined by the staff of the school, and if then declared deficient he shall be specially reported to the Headquarters of the Army with a statement by the commandant as to the cause of failure as determined by the staff, and with a view to his being returned to his regiment:

Provided. That if the deficiency occur at a semiannual examination the officer shall be conditioned by the staff until the next annual examination, at which he shall be examined on the whole year's course of that department in which the deficiency occurred.

44. The commandant shall forward to the Commanding General of the Army a report of the final action of the staff at each examination.

GRADUATION.

45. The staff shall note the names of the students who may have shown marked proficiency in any branch, and shall state the professional employments for which any of them appear to be specially qualified. The staff shall also note the names of officers of the distinguished grade, not to exceed five, to be borne on the Army Register as "Honor Graduates."

46. Officers who pass successfully through the entire course of instruction shall receive a diploma setting forth their proficiency. This diploma shall be signed by the commandant, the assistant commandant, and the staff.

47. When an officer has graduated in the distinguished class, that fact, with a transcript from the records of the school setting forth the branches in which he has been especially distinguished and the recommendations given in his case by the staff of the school, shall be communicated to the colonel of his regiment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

48. Disbursements of the school funds shall be made only upon the written order of the commandant, and vouchers shall be taken for all expenditures, one copy of which shall be filed with the school records.

49. The school library, consisting for the most part of professional books, maps, and scientific periodicals, shall be maintained separate and apart from the post library, and for the convenience and improvement of officers.

50. In case of loss or damage to any book, periodical, or map, or other property belonging to the school, the person responsible for such loss or damage shall make the same good

by the payment of the amount of the damage or actual cost of the article lost or destroyed. The damage shall be assessed by the secretary of the school, whose action, when approved by the commandant, shall be final.

51. The authorized text-books and books of reference shall be selected upon the recommendation of the school staff and approval of the commandant, but instructors and assistant instructors shall, when required to do so, prepare essays on the subject-matter of their courses of instruction, which, when recommended by the staff and approved by the commandant, shall become authorized text-books and be printed at the school.

52. Student officers shall be required to purchase their text-books.

53. Instructors and assistant instructors shall submit to the school staff immediately after the yearly examinations any suggestions or recommendations they may have with regard to the course of instruction and the text-books used in their respective departments.

DEPARTMENT OF TACTICS.

PROGRAMME OF THE COURSE IN TACTICS.

The course in tactics is divided into eleven parts, and embraces lessons, lectures, and practical exercises with and without troops.

PART I.—Infantry drill regulations.

PART II.—Small-arms firing regulations.

PART III.—Infantry fire and its use in battle

PART IV.—Cavalry drill regulations.

PART V.—Equitation and hippology.

PART VI.—Department of field artillery.

PART VII.—Manual of guard duty.

PART VIII.—Troops in campaign.

PART IX.—Security and information.

PART X.—Organization and tactics.

PART XI.—Practical work in the study and application of the principles of minor tactics.

DETAILED PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

PART I.—INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

(a) Theoretical.

Definitions. Signals. General principles. School of the soldier. School of the company. School of the battalion. Evolutions of the regiment. The brigade. The division. The squad. Fire discipline. Instruction on varied ground. The platoon. The company. The battalion. The regiment. The brigade in battle. The division in battle. Marches. Camping. Ceremonies. Lectures on foreign infantry drill regulations.

(b) Practical.

Exercises in command of the squad, platoon, company, and battalion, at drills and battle formations.

PART II.—SMALL-ARMS FIRING REGULATIONS.

(a) Preliminary drills and exercises. 1. Sighting drills. 2. Position and aiming drills. 3. Gallery practice.

(b) Individual range practice. Individual and company Skirmish firing. Volley firing.

(c) Estimating distances.

(d) Revolver practice.

PART III.—INFANTRY FIRE AND ITS USE IN BATTLE.

1. The trajectory. 2. Variations in the trajectory. 3. Mean and practical trajectory. 4. Limit of individual fire. 5. Controlled fire and combined sights. 6. Effects of collective fire. 7. Influence of ground. 8. Long range fire. 9. Direction and control of fire. 10. Kinds of fire. 11. The fire unit. 12. Supply of ammunition. 13. Rapidity of fire. 14. Tactical deductions. 15. Indirect and plunging fire, etc.

PART IV.—CAVALRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

(a) Theoretical.

1. Definitions. 2. Signals. 3. General principles. 4. School of the soldier. 5. School of the trooper. 6. The troop. 7. The squadron. 8. The regiment. 9. The brigade. 10. Employment of cavalry. 11. Marches. 12. Camping. 13. Stable

duty. 14. Ceremonies. 15. Cavalry horses. 16. Packing. 17. Lectures on foreign cavalry drill regulations.

(b) Practical.

Exercises in command of the squad, platoon, troop, and squadron, at drills and battle formations. Exercises in packing.

PART V.—EQUITATION AND HIPPOLOGY.

(a) Theoretical.

1. The cavalry horse. 2. Age of horses. 3. Endurance of horses. 4. Framework of the horse mechanically considered. 5. Gaits of the horse. 6. Bits. 7. Biting and training. 8. Saddles. 9. Cavalry saddles and packs. 10. Seats. 11. Forage. 12. Stable management. 13. Diseases and injuries.

Lecture on the description of the horse.

Lecture on conformation.

Lectures by veterinary surgeon on: 1. The bony framework of the horse. 2. Muscles, ligaments, and tendons. 3. The foot. 4. The teeth. 5. On diseases. 6. On diseases. 7. The digestive system. 8. Diseases of the digestive system. 9. Soundness.

(b) Practical.

1. Exercises in determining the age of horses. 2. Exercises in examination for soundness. 3. Exercises in judging conformation of the horse. 4. Stable management and horse-shoeing. 5. Riding lessons.

PART VI.—FIELD ARTILLERY.

The course consists of recitations and lectures, and includes a limited course in ordnance and gunnery: Manual of field pieces; Machine guns; Mechanical maneuvers of field pieces; Organization of United States artillery—peace and war footing; Ammunition; Marches; Pointing and ranges; Employment of United States field artillery in field service and battles; National and personal salutes; Official courtesies; Powder—its composition and manufacture; Small arms, description of the different systems of breechloaders, method of manufacture of those in use by the United States Army and the different parts of the same, and their uses; Ammunition for small arms.

PART VII.—MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY.

(a) Theoretical.

1. Rosters. 2. Commanding officer. 3. Officer of the day. 4. Commander of the guard. 5. Sergeant of the guard. 6. Corporal of the guard. 7. Musicians of the guard. 8. Orderly for the commanding officer. 9. Privates of the guard. 10. Orders for sentinels on post. 11. Orders for all sentinels except those at the post of the guard. 12. Orders for sentinels at the post of the guard. 13. Compliments from sentinels. 14. Compliments from guards. 15. Special orders. 16. Color line and sentinels. 17. Supernumeraries. 18. Prisoners. 19. Special orders for sentinels in charge of prisoners. 20. Guard patrols. 21. Countersigns and paroles. 22. Miscellaneous. 23. Stable sergeant and stable orderly. 24. Troop stableguard. 25. Battery stable and park guard. 26. Police and fatigue duty. 27. Property under charge of the guard. 28. Flags and colors. 29. Reveille and retreat gun.

(b) Practical.

Tours of duty as officer of the guard and officer of the day.

PART VIII.—TROOPS IN CAMPAIGN.

1. Organization of an army in the field. 2. Tents, baggage, and baggage trains. 3. Headquarters, depots, etc. 4. Entrenched posts. 5. Reconnoissances. 6. Military occupations, contributions, and requisitions. 7. Safeguards. 8. Prisoners of war. 9. Marches. 10. Journal of marches, military maps. 11. Convoys and their escorts. 12. Movements of troops by rail and water. 13. Advance guards and outposts. 14. Sieges. 15. Battles.

PART IX.—SERVICE OF SECURITY AND INFORMATION.

Preliminary definitions. Introduction. 1. The advance guard. 2. Outposts. 3. Reconnoissances. 4. The cavalry screen. 5. Rear guards. 6. Spies. 7. Newspapers. 8. Orientation and map reading. 9. Indian scouting. 10. Advance guard drill—infantry, cavalry.

PART X.—ORGANIZATION AND TACTICS.

1. Definitions. 2. Organization and discipline. 3. Characteristics of the three arms. 4. Historical sketch of modern infantry. 5. Infantry in attack and defense. 6. Historical sketch of modern cavalry. 7. Cavalry in attack and defense. 8. Historical sketch of field artillery. 9. Artillery in attack and defense. 10. The three arms combined. 11. Convoys. 12. The transportation of an army corps. 13. Space and time required in formations and marches.

PART XI.—PRACTICAL WORK IN THE STUDY AND APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF MINOR TACTICS.

- (a) Written tactical exercises, with and without maps.
- (b) Exercises without troops: Reconnoissances; Tactical rides; Selection, occupation, preparation, attack and defense of positions, outlined.
- (c) Exercises with troops: A course in patrolling; Relay lines; Advance guards; Rear guards; Flank guards; Cavalry screen; Outposts (by day and night); Attack and defense of convoys; Reconnaissance in force; Attack and defense of positions; Marches; Camps and bivouacs.

DEPARTMENT OF STRATEGY.

PROGRAMME OF THE COURSE IN STRATEGY.

The course in strategy is divided into eight parts, and consists of lessons, lectures, and exercises on the map.

- PART I.—Military policy and institutions.
- PART II.—Military geography.
- PART III.—Logistics.
- PART IV.—Staff duties.
- PART V.—The conduct of war.
- PART VI.—Maneuvers on the map and war games.
- PART VII.—Military history.
- PART VIII.—Graduating essay.

DETAILED PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

PART I.—MILITARY POLICY AND INSTITUTIONS.

1. **Military policy:** Necessity to modern nations for a permanent military organization. 2. **Military institutions,** their division into seven principal groups, viz, the standing army, reserves, system of recruitment, administration, means of discipline, methods of instruction, and military establishments. 3. **Military policy and system of the United States.** 4. **Principal military institutions of Germany, France, Austro-Hungary, Russia, Italy, England (including the Dominion of Canada), Spain (including her Cuban contingent), and Mexico and the neighboring South American States.**

PART II.—MILITARY GEOGRAPHY.

1. **Importance of the study of the theater of war—the water courses, great lakes, mountains, railways, canals, remarkable streams, telegraph lines.** 2. **General features of the country—nature of the soil and climate in different sections, and of the highways.** 3. **General military statistics—population, productions, etc.** 4. **General physical description of the United States and of Europe.** 5. **The military geography of the Dominion of Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and the Central and South American States.**

PART III.—LOGISTICS.

1. **Marches.** 2. **Transportation of troops by rail.** 3. **Transportation of troops by water.** 4. **The supply of armies.** 5. **Bivouacs, encampments, etc., embracing general principles, the trace of camps of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, choice of location, barracks, kitchen and field ovens, precautions to be taken for the security of camps.**

PART IV.—STAFF DUTIES.

1. **General principles of staff duty.** 2. **Military orders, reports, and correspondence in general.** 3. **The composition and reading of cipher dispatches.** 4. **The line of communications.** 5. **Correspondence with the enemy.** 6. **The secret**

service and bureau of military information. 7. The duties of the military staff. 8. The duties of the administrative staff.

PART V.—THE CONDUCT OF WAR.

1. The position of war in social life. 2. The special nature of modern wars. 3. The characteristics of modern strategy. 4. The principal methods of waging war. 5. The offensive: The strategical offensive, the tactical offensive. 6. The defensive: The strategical defensive, the tactical defensive. 7. Alternation of offensive and defensive. 8. The operations: General statements, the base of operations, lines of operations, lines of communications, object of operations and lines of retreat, preparation of the army (equipment, mobilization, strategic concentration), the plan of operations. 9. Strategical offensive operations: Object, conditions, expedients: selection of the point of concentration; parallel, convergent, and divergent advance; night marches and flank marches; special forms of the strategical offensive. 10. Tactical offensive operations: Object, conditions, and aids; preparation of the forces, dispositions for attack: parallel, convergent, and divergent advance; special forms of the tactical offensive. 11. Strategical defensive operations: Objects, conditions, aids; selection of the point for a decisive stand; the final defensive positions, direct withdrawal, convergent and divergent retreat; special forms of the strategical defensive. 12. Tactical defensive operations: Object and aids; application of the different methods of the tactical defensive; disposition of the troops: special forms of the tactical defensive. 13. Operations under special conditions. 14. The influence of naval operations on the conduct of war.

PART VI.—MANEUVERS ON THE MAP AND WAR GAMES.

In maneuvers on the map the opposing forces will be indicated on a suitable map, with forces varying in size from those adapted to exercises in minor tactics to those requisite for strategical problems. In these exercises the students will write out the orders for all movements that they direct on the map, and at the conclusion will write a report, the same as though the operations had actually taken place.

In war games, one or more solved games will first be played through according to the systems of v. Verdy du Ver-
nois and Livermore; subsequently, games are to be played on
maps of American terrain, the situations, as far as practicable,
to be selected from American campaigns.

PART VII.—MILITARY HISTORY.

In addition to the lectures to be delivered by the instructor
and assistant instructors of the Department on Military His-
tory in general, and on the history of the United States in its
military bearings in particular, each student will be required
to prepare and deliver, with suitable maps and other means
of illustration, a lecture on a campaign to be assigned to him;
the other students in each case will be required to gain a good
knowledge of the salient historical and strategical features of
the campaign.

PART VIII.—GRADUATING ESSAY.

Each student will be required to write a graduating essay
upon any suitable military topic that he may select, subject
to the approval of the instructor. The selection of the sub-
jects for the graduating essays will be made in the month of
April in the first term, and one year will be allowed in their
preparation, but no time shall be specially set aside for this
purpose.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

PROGRAMME OF THE COURSE OF ENGINEERING.

The course of engineering is divided into five parts and con-
sists of lessons and exercises in application as follows:

PART I.—Military topography and sketching.

PART II.—Field fortification.

PART III.—Field engineering.

PART IV.—Signaling and telegraphy.

PART V.—Photography.

DETAILED PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

PART I.—TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYING.

Definition of; distinguishing characteristics; general considerations; topographic surveying; military requirements; topographic sketching; principles involved and methods employed; explanation of *triangulation*—how conducted; degrees of magnitude and accuracy; advantages of first using accurate instruments, etc.; considerations of a map; immediate object in topographic surveying.

Drawing papers, inks, and instruments, description of; how to use them; the solution of problems involving their use.

Scales and verniers; construction, reading, and use of.

PRACTICAL STUDY OF SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

The study of instruments by recitation, manipulation, and adjustment will precede, as to each, its use on the ground. As instruction in the course progresses, students will be required to use the instruments in the field, to solve problems depending upon their use, to make the necessary calculations, and to plot the field notes to a given scale. The plots will be submitted and marked according to merit.

The instruments in the use of which practical instruction will be had are as follows:

For measuring distances—steel tape, chain, odometer, gradienter, stadia, telemeter, perambulator, and pedometer.

For measuring angles—transit, without and with vertical circles and solar attachment; sextant, mariner's and box; compass (surveyor's, solar, prismatic, and box); plane table; sketching case.

For determining differences of elevation—engineer's Y level, transit, clinometer, stadia, and barometer.

THE PROCESS OF TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYING.

Theoretical instruction in this subject will be by recitation, by lectures, by questions, and by criticising the work done.

Selecting base lines; measuring them; use of odometer ranging lines over hills and across valleys; passing obstacles to

direct measurement. The expansion; selection of stations; erection of signals.

Description and adjustments of transit; measuring angles with transit; refraction; curvature; prolonging straight lines; measuring angles of deflection; traversing; plotting the traverse; determining the true meridian.

Description and adjustment of compass, errors of; declination and variations; determining the true meridian; traversing; establishing lines; converting bearings to azimuths and vice versa.

Description of plane table; locations by intersection, and secondary triangulation; traversing; locations by resection; resection from two points; from three points; mechanically.

Object of leveling; description of Y level, and adjustments; leveling rods; datum level; bench marks; differential leveling; profile leveling; leveling for grade.

"*Filling in*" details; instruments and methods used; definition of contours; what they show; method of explaining; definition of ground forms, features, etc.; methods of surveying contour lines; scales of horizontal equivalents, their construction and uses.

The Gradiometer.—Description and use of.

The Stadia.—Theory of; measuring distances and elevations. reduction diagram, accuracy of; marking stadia rods; traversing, contouring, and filling in details with.

The Solar Attachments.—Definitions of astronomical terms; objects of attachments, adjustments; explanations of movements of sun; divisions of time; conversions of time; sun's declination; application of refraction; determining true meridian; discussion of solar attachments; determining latitude, with solar attachments, by observations on circumpolar stars, by meridian altitude of sun; determining time of day with solar attachment; relations of time to position of sun; observations for time; determining the longitude of a place; to run out a true east and west line.

The Sextant.—Description, adjustments and uses of; theory of; determining latitude; resection; setting off angles; determining distances; determining elevations.

The Aneroid Barometer.—Description, object, uses; determining differences of elevation.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCHING.

Measurement of Distances, by range finders, by odometers, by cyclometers, by pedometers, by pacing, by sound, by estimation.

Measurement of Directions, by the box compass, by the prismatic compass, the plotting diagram, the use of protractors. Resection with the compass.

Measurement of Slopes, with hand clinometer, with slope board.

Conventional Signs and Symbols.

Finishing Maps, lettering, title, scales, meridian and border.

Map Reading, aids in. Using maps on the ground. Sections and elevations. The visibility of one point from another. The horizon visible from a given point. Calculating height of objects just visible from a given point.

Copying Maps, same size; enlarging and reducing maps.

Methods of Fieldwork.—General idea; base line; intersections; traversing in general. Traversing with compass and topographic field notebook. Traversing with compass and drawing board. Traversing with the cavalry or field sketching case. Traversing without instruments. Sketching hill features. Sketching mountains. Combined surveys, general method of procedure, finishing and combining: (1) of a large tract not previously mapped, when time and instrument are available; (2) of large tract when map is at hand, to show tactical capabilities and recent changes; (3) of a tract when triangulation is impracticable and no map is available. Civil maps as a basis for military topographical maps.

Map Plotting from data.

Military Reconnoissance.—The sketch; the report. Reconnoissance of roads, of railroads, of rivers, of outposts, of positions.

Laying out Roads.—Selection of site. Laying out grade. Laying out section.

EXERCISES IN APPLICATION.

The object of these exercises is to familiarize students with the principal processes of topography and to engender skill and rapidity in the representation of topographic features. Each exercise, at first, is intended to involve the use of some one or more of the instruments as they would be used in topographic work, the taking of notes, reductions, and plotting the notes, at the same time studying forms and features in relation to their military capabilities.

They consist in measuring base lines with tape and chain, on level and undulating ground; passing obstacles; ranging out straight lines over hills, across valleys; measuring angles with transit, with compass, with sextant; traversing with transit, by azimuths, by deflection angles; prolonging straight lines; determining latitude and true meridian; traversing with compass; determining true meridian; location of points by intersection and resection with plane table; traversing and filling in details; measuring distances, elevations, contouring and filling in details with stadia; differential leveling; profile leveling; grade leveling; contour leveling; barometric leveling; pacing on level ground and on slopes of different degrees.

Sketching a single hill feature with box compass, clinometer, and drawing board. Sketching a number of features, using reference points, with box compass, clinometer, and drawing board.

Traversing and sketching on foot, from 5 to 10 miles of road, with topographic field notebook, box compass, and clinometer. Traversing and sketching on foot, from 5 to 10 miles of road, with box compass, clinometer, and drawing board. Traversing and sketching on foot, with field sketching case. Traversing and sketching on horseback, from 5 to 20 miles of road, with field sketching case. Traversing and sketching on horseback, from 5 to 10 miles of road, with compass, notebook, and county road map. Outpost of terrain sketching with box compass, clinometer, and drawing board, or field sketching case. Position sketching with box compass, clinometer, and drawing board, or field sketching case. Combined surveys with box compass, clinometer, and drawing board.

The conversion of a small-scale civil map into a military topographical map. Road sketching without instruments.

PARTS II AND III.—FIELD FORTIFICATIONS AND FIELD ENGINEERING.

General principles and definitions; classification of fire as regards direction and trajectory; projectiles and penetration; field geometry; use of field level in determining slopes; hasty intrenchments, gun pits, and epaulements; loopholes; obstacles; fieldworks, definitions relating to, and classification of; forts and redoubts; sector of fire; defilade in plan and in section; use of traverses; profiling; calculation of width of ditch for a given parapet; laying out tasks; gun banks and embrasures; the organization of working parties and method of extending same preparatory to beginning work; revetting materials and revetments; field casemates and magazines, blockhouses, caponiers, and tambours; fieldworks in combination; continuous lines and lines with intervals; redan trace with curtains, tenaille trace, crémaillere trace; choosing a defensive position; siegeworks, the common trench and flying sap; defense of localities, preparation for defense of walls, fences, hedges, embankments, cuts, woods, buildings, farms, and villages.

EXERCISES IN APPLICATION (INDOOR).

Each student to make a drawing of an earthwork consisting of the trace, scale $\frac{1}{800}$; a section showing gun bank or embrasure, scale $\frac{1}{800}$; also a section showing details of casemate and revetment, scale $\frac{1}{80}$. The directions of faces and flanks, as well as the various dimensions of the work, are to be calculated from data furnished, which, in general, will specify the variety of work, whether redan, lunette, redoubt, etc.; the number of guns, the size of garrison, and the height, distance, and direction of hills against which the supposed work is to be defiladed. A memoir will accompany each drawing, showing in detail the method used for finding the height of parapet, the width of ditch, the size of casemates, the position and height of traverses when any are used, and the size of working party and time required for construction.

EXERCISES IN APPLICATION (OUTDOOR).

Hasty Intrenchment.—These will embrace the actual construction of rifle pits, shelter trenches, loopholes, obstacles, etc., as well as the locating of trenches with reference to the configuration of the ground.

Fieldworks.—These comprise the tracing on the ground of fieldworks to fulfill certain stated conditions and the determination of the height of parapet so as to satisfy the requirements of defilade, the making and placing of profiles, establishing cutting lines, extending and superintending working parties, and the making of revetments. (In these exercises, whatever relates to the laying out of the work will be done by student officers, but the manual labor, except such as may be required of students, will be done by working parties of enlisted men under direction of students, the instructor to exercise supervision of all work.)

PART IV.—SIGNALING AND TELEGRAPHY.

Instruction in signaling, including practice with flag, heliograph, and lantern, as prescribed in the authorized manuals for use of the Army. Instruction in military telegraphy will be by practical exercises with the field telegraph train as well as the field telephone.

For such officers as may desire a practical knowledge of telegraphy, instruments and other necessary appliances will be provided.

PART V.—PHOTOGRAPHY.

Theoretical and practical instruction in dry plate photography, blue, bromide, and silver printing. The application of photography to map copying, reconnoissance sketching, and topographic surveying.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

PROGRAMME OF THE COURSE OF LAW.

The course of law is divided into four parts, and consists of lessons in the section room, supplemented by lectures.

PART I.—Military law.

PART II.—Constitutional law.

PART III.—International law.

PART IV.—Administration.

DETAILED PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

PART I.—MILITARY LAW.

Military Law proper.—The subject defined and divided: the written military law; the unwritten military law; the court-martial; the constitution and composition of general courts-martial; the jurisdiction of general courts-martial; the procedure of general courts-martial; arrest; the charge; assembling and opening of the court; the president and members; the judge advocate; challenges; organization, arraignment, pleas, and motions; evidence; the finding; sentence and punishment; action on the proceedings; the reviewing authority; inferior courts-martial; the court of inquiry; articles of war separately considered.

The Law of War.—The law of war as affecting the rights of our own people; the law of war as affecting intercourse between enemies in general; the law of war as specially applicable to enemies in arms; the status of military government and the laws of war pertaining thereto; the status of martial law and the law of war applicable thereto; trial and punishment of offenses under the law of war; the military commission.

Civil Functions and Relations of the Military.—Employment of the military in civil or quasi-civil capacity; liability of the military to civil suit or prosecution; other civil relations of the military.

PART II.—CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The rise of the American Union; definitions and general principles; distribution of the powers of government; the powers of Congress, the powers of the Executive; the judicial departments of the Federal Government; checks and balances in government; the government of the Territories; the admission of new States; constitutional rules of state comity; the guaranty of republican government to the States; the amendments to the Constitution; civil rights and their guarantees; political privileges and their protections; protection of persons accused of crime.

PART III.—INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Definition and history; states and their essential attributes; perfect and imperfect rights; national character; extradition; private international law; the right of legation; treaties and conventions; the conflict of international rights; war; neutrality; contraband of war; blockade; the right of search; the laws of war on land; additional subjects; instructions for the government of the armies of the United States in the field; the Geneva convention for the amelioration of the condition of the sick and wounded of armies in the field; Declaration of St. Petersburg; the Treaty of Paris.

PART IV.—ADMINISTRATION.

Military discipline; command; post administration; regiments—organization, instruction and records; company administration; councils of administration; regimental, bakery, company, and mess funds; post bakeries, libraries, etc.; rosters—detachment and daily service; honors, courtesies, and ceremonies; purchase of supplies and engagement of services; money accountability; accounts current; public property—accountability and responsibility; boards of survey; military correspondence; orders; returns of troops; records; Quartermaster department—general duties, records, returns, and reports required; Subsistence department—general duties,

ration tables, savings, sales, accounts, and returns; Pay department—reenlistment and continuous service pay, forfeitures and deductions, deposits.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY HYGIENE.

PROGRAMME OF THE COURSE OF MILITARY HYGIENE.

The course of military hygiene consists of theoretical studies of the authorized text-book on military hygiene (Woodhull's) practically illustrated and explained by lectures, drawings, microphotographs, models, etc.

DETAILED PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

MILITARY HYGIENE.

1. Definition; necessity for the study. Selection of soldiers.
2. Military clothing.
3. Food and alimentation.
4. Barracks and quarters; hospitals—site, soil, dampness of (precautions against); material; ventilation; floor and air space; heating of.
5. Camps; bivouacs; marches; cleanliness; exercise; amusements.
6. Disposal of waste; drainage and sewerage; plumbing. tests for leaks in.
7. Potable waters, quality, quantity required—chemical and other examinations of; common impurities and methods of purification; ice.
8. Preventable diseases common to armies in campaigns and permanent barracks, and precautions against the same.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 50. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 17, 1897.

Under the authority of the 96th section of the act of Congress, approved January 12, 1895, contracts have been made by the Postmaster General for supplying the several Executive Departments of the Government with envelopes during the year beginning July 1, 1897, as described in the annexed schedule, with the parties named therein. A clause having been inserted in these contracts permitting certain officers of the Army throughout the country to order envelopes from the contractors, the following-named officers are designated to procure envelopes *direct* from the contractors and pay for the same as provided for in the contracts, extracts of which and of the specifications are published herewith.

BY ORDER OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant General.

OFFICERS DESIGNATED TO PROCURE ENVELOPES DIRECT FROM CONTRACTORS.

Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Morris Brown, Deputy Surgeon General, Army Building, New York City.

Purchasing Commissary, Old Custom-House Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Purchasing Commissary, Army Building, New York City.

Purchasing Commissary, St. Paul, Minn.

Purchasing Commissary, 159 High street, Boston, Mass.

Purchasing Commissary, Omaha, Nebr.

Purchasing Commissary, Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

Purchasing Commissary, 250 Illinois street, Chicago, Ill.

Purchasing Commissary, San Antonio, Tex.

Purchasing Commissary, 716 New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Purchasing Commissary, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Purchasing Commissary, 36 New Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

Purchasing Commissary, 1201 Prytania street, New Orleans, La.

Major Robert Craig, Signal Corps, War Department, Washington.

OFFICERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Colonels.

Henry M. Robert.

George L. Gillespie.

John W. Barlow.

Charles R. Suter.

Peter C. Hains.

Jared A. Smith.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Samuel M. Mansfield.

Oswald H. Ernst.

William R. King.

David P. Heap.

William H. H. Benyaurd.

William Ludlow.

Garrett J. Lydecker.

William A. Jones.

Amos Stickney.

Andrew N. Damrell.

Alexander Mackenzie.

Charles J. Allen.

Majors.

Charles W. Raymond.	Clinton B. Sears.
Alexander M. Miller.	Frederick A. Mahan.
Milton B. Adams.	Charles F. Powell.
William R. Livermore.	John G. D. Knight.
William H. Heuer.	Richard L. Hoxie.
William S. Stanton.	William L. Marshall.
Thomas H. Handbury.	Joseph H. Willard.
Henry M. Adams.	William H. Bixby.
Charles E. L. B. Davis.	William T. Rossell.
James B. Quinn.	Thomas W. Symons.
Daniel W. Lockwood.	Smith S. Leach.
Ernest H. Ruffner.	Dan C. Kingman.

Captains.

William M. Black.	Edward Burr.
Walter L. Fisk.	Lansing H. Beach.
Solomon W. Roessler.	Graham D. Fitch.
George McC. Derby.	George A. Zinn.
James L. Lusk.	William C. Langfitt.
Frederic V. Abbot.	Henry E. Waterman.
Thomas L. Casey.	James C. Sanford.
Theodore A. Bingham.	Hiram M. Chittenden.
Curtis McD. Townsend.	Cassius E. Gillette.
Oberlin M. Carter.	David DuB. Gaillard.
George W. Goethals.	Harry Taylor.
John Millis.	William L. Sibert.
John Biddle.	Joseph E. Kuhn.
Harry F. Hodges.	William E. Craighill.
James G. Warren.	Henry C. Newcomer.

First Lieutenants.

Mason M. Patrick.	William W. Harts.
Charles S. Riché.	Robert McGregor.
Thomas H. Rees.	Edgar Jadwin.
Charles L. Potter.	Charles Keller.
Francis R. Shunk.	Herbert Deakyne.
Eugene W. Van C. Lucas.	Charles S. Bromwell.
Henry Jervcy.	Spencer Cosby.
James J. Meyler.	John S. Sewell.

Charles H. McKinstry.
 William V. Judson.
 Eben E. Winslow.
 Clement A. F. Flagler.
 Chester Harding.

Charles P. Echols.
 James F. McIndoe.
 Jay J. Morrow.
 James B. Cavanaugh.
 James P. Jervey.

Second Lieutenants.

George P. Howell.
 Charles W. Kutz.
 Meriwether L. Walker.
 Robert P. Johnston.
 Robert R. Raymond.

William B. Ladue.
 William J. Barden.
 Edward H. Schulz.
 Harry Burgess.
 Edwin R. Stuart.

Additional Second Lieutenant.

George M. Hoffman.

Major William F. Smith (retired), U. S. Agent.

[Extracts.]

CONTRACT FOR FURNISHING ENVELOPES TO THE SEVERAL EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS DURING THE YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1897, AS AUTHORIZED BY THE NINETY-SIXTH SECTION OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JANUARY 12, 1895.

THIS CONTRACT, entered into this 25th day of June, 1897, between the United States of America, acting by James A. Gary, Postmaster General, of the first part, and * * * of the second part, witnesseth:

First. That the said * * * contract to furnish and promptly deliver all envelopes of the following description that may be called for by the several Executive Departments and independent Government offices in the city of Washington, and by Army officers stationed at various points in the United States, to be designated by the Secretary of War, during the year beginning July 1, 1897, of the tensile strength, weight of paper, and at the prices indicated, and in all respects fully up to the samples of paper or envelopes submitted by the said * * * with their proposal opened at the Post Office Department on the 6th day of May, 1897, under the advertisement and specifications of April 5, 1897, and according to the requirements thereof, a copy of which proposal, advertisement, and specifications is hereto attached and made a part of this contract:

* * * * *

Second. That in the execution of this contract the said parties of the second part shall be governed by all the conditions and requirements set forth in the proposal and specifications above referred to and hereto attached, and by such directions, not inconsistent therewith, as may be from time to time given by the Postmaster General, or by any of the Executive Departments.

Third. It is specially stipulated, however, in extension of the specifications, that envelopes may be ordered for official use under this contract by Army officers at different points within the United States to be designated by the Secretary of War,

instead of having their orders made through the War Department at Washington, and that such envelopes shall be paid for, on presentation of bills to said officers, at the regular contract rates, which shall be for delivery on board cars at the point of manufacture or supply; the manner of transportation in every such case to be indicated when the order for the goods shall be given.

* * * * *

Fourth. That for all envelopes furnished and delivered in accordance with the terms of this contract, upon the orders of the several Departments, and in all respects satisfactory to them, payment shall be made, upon presentation of proper accounts, at the prices above stated, monthly or oftener, by such Departments respectively, and according to their respective regulations.

* * * * *

SPECIFICATIONS FOR ENVELOPES.

* * * * *

STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

The envelopes must be made in the most thorough and workmanlike manner; to be of high cut; the joints to be well and securely fastened with the best quality of gum, and the flaps to be thoroughly coated with the same material. A sample quire of each color, quality, and weight of paper which the bidder proposes to furnish for the several classes of envelopes called for (except the "Miscellaneous" class), or for such as he may decide to bid on, must accompany every proposal. Of the "Miscellaneous" envelopes, one box of samples of each item must be furnished with the bid. The proposal must not be inclosed in the package containing these samples.

Samples of envelopes for the use of the several Departments may be required after the award from the successful bidder or bidders.

Tests will be made of samples submitted by means of the Morrison tester or otherwise, as the Postmaster General may deem necessary, and the tensile strength of all envelopes furnished must be fully up to that of the several standards adopted by the Postmaster General as the result of these tests. In the quality of paper and in other respects the envelopes to be furnished under the contract must also conform to these standards.

Should the contractor, in the performance of work under the contract, make unauthorized use of any machinery or material or other thing, or furnish any envelopes on which a patent has been granted by the United States, the Government is to be made free of all liability for such infringement.

Sizes may be slightly larger than called for, but no smaller.

PRINTING.

Bidders must submit on every item a bid for furnishing the envelopes without printing, and also one for supplying them with such printing as the Departments may require, consisting ordinarily of what is known as the penalty clause, the name of the Department and of the office in which the envelopes are to be used, and an address; but any other form of printing may at any time be demanded. No order will be made for less than 250 printed envelopes of any one form.

PACKING.

The envelopes must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and all of them, except those in the list coming under the head of "Miscellaneous," must be packed in strong pasteboard boxes, which must be covered with white unglazed paper, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth on the entire length of corners and edges of both boxes and lids, and of such weight, quality, and construction as shall be approved by the Postmaster General. No boxes will be accepted that are manufactured from a thinner strawboard than No. 40 (No. 2 quality) for all sizes of envelopes smaller than No. 10, or than No. 25 strawboard (No. 2 quality) for No. 10 and all sizes above that. They must be packed in quantities of 500, 250, and 125, respectively, as may be designated in the orders from time to time given for them. Boxes must be labeled in conformity to the form prescribed by the several Departments, and when printed envelopes are furnished, a sample showing the printing must be placed upon the front of each box.

The envelopes enumerated in the list under the head of "Miscellaneous" must be neatly boxed and furnished in quantities as is usual with the trade.

All envelopes ordered must be shipped in strong wooden cases when quantity is sufficiently large to warrant it, or whenever the Department ordering them so directs.

ENVELOPE SCHEDULE—1897-98.

Schedule of envelopes to be furnished the several Executive Departments of the Government, at Washington, D. C., during the year beginning July 1, 1897, under contracts made by the Postmaster General, in accordance with Section 96 of the Act of Congress approved January 12, 1895.

Item No. of con- tract schedule.	Contractor.	DESCRIPTION OF ENVELOPES. (Weight stated, except "Miscellaneous," is per ream of paper of 500 sheets, 22½ by 30 inches.)	Tensile strength.	PRICE PER THOUSAND.	
				Printed.	Plain.
1	Logan, Swift & Brigham Envelope Co., of Worcester, Mass.	10½ by 4½ inches.....	50	\$1.35	\$1.28
2	do	9½ by 4½ inches.....	50	1.14	1.07
3	do	8½ by 3½ inches.....	50	1.05	.98
4	do	8½ by 3½ inches.....	50	1.00	.93
5	do	6½ by 3½ inches.....	50	.73	.68
6	do	6 by 3½ inches.....	50	.69	.64
7	do	6½ by 3½ inches.....	50	.60	.55
8	do	4½ by 2½ inches.....	50		.57
CREAM LAID.					
9	Springfield Envelope Co., of Springfield, Mass.	10½ by 4½ inches, highly calendered, No. 1 quality.....	43	2.13	1.83
10	do	10½ by 4½ inches, same as above.....	49	2.60	2.10
11	Logan, Swift & Brigham Envelope Co., of Worcester, Mass.	9½ by 4½ inches, same as above.....	53	1.42	1.35
12	do	8½ by 3½ inches, same as above.....	53	1.25	1.18
13	do	8½ by 3½ inches, same as above.....	53	1.26	1.16
14	do	6½ by 3½ inches, same as above.....	53	1.23	1.08
15	do	6 by 3½ inches, same as above.....	43	.69	.64
16	do	5½ by 3½ inches, same as above.....	43	.63	.58

		ASBESTHOS.			
17	Logan, Swift & Brigham Envelope Co., of Worcester, Mass.	11½ by 5 inches	50 pounds	40	1.90
18	do	9½ by 4½ inches	50 pounds	40	1.17
19	do	8½ by 3½ inches	50 pounds	40	1.10
20	do	6½ by 3½ inches	50 pounds	40	.71
21	do	5½ by 3½ inches	50 pounds	40	.59
MISCELLANEOUS.					
22	Easton & Rupp, of Washington, D. C.	7 by 4½ inches	Hurd's Satin Wove, No. 51-9, 60 pounds, white		5.40
23	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Washington, D. C.		Crane's Extra Superfine, 51-9, 60 pounds, white		7.80
23	Easton & Rupp, of Washington, D. C.	7 by 3¾ inches	Imperial Irish Linen, 1630-23 (R. & P.), cream		4.56
24	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Washington, D. C.		Hurd's Irish Linen, white or cream		4.56
24	Easton & Rupp, of Washington, D. C.	6½ by 4 inches	Pure Irish Linen, 520-8, white		4.00
25	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Washington, D. C.		Crane's Parchment Vellum, 70 pounds, cream		7.60
25	Easton & Rupp, of Washington, D. C.	6½ by 4½ inches	Parchment Vellum, 264-1 B (R. & P.), cream		3.96
	do		Crane's Kid Finish, 60 pounds (N. S. 6½ or 11), white or cream.		6.50
	do		Hurd's Royal Vellum, 60 pounds (N. S. 6½ or 11), white or cream.		4.85
26	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Washington, D. C.	6½ by 3½ inches	Velvet Finish, 758 (R. & P.), white or cream		3.96
26	Easton & Rupp, of Washington, D. C.		Crane's bond (N. S. 6½), No. 23, white		6.70
	do		Crane's bond, 6½ white		8.60
27	Easton & Rupp, of Washington, D. C.	6 by 3½ inches	Bond, 310-6½ (R. & P.), white		3.96
	do		Crane's Parchment Vellum (N. S. 6), 70 pounds, cream.		4.76
	do		Crane's Parchment Vellum (N. S. 6), 50 pounds, cream.		3.78
	do		Crane's Parchment Vellum (N. S. 6½), 70 pounds, cream.		5.50
	do		Crane's Parchment Vellum (N. S. 6½), 50 pounds, cream.		4.32
	do		Whiting's Westminster Vellum, 6½, 70 pounds, cream or azure.		5.20
	do		Marcus Ward & Co.'s Royal Irish Linen, 211-7, cream.		4.10

* Figures indicate points of Morrison Tester.

Schedule of Envelopes to be furnished the several Executive Departments of the Government, etc.—Con.

Item No. of contract schedule.	Contractor.	DESCRIPTION OF ENVELOPE. (Weight stated, except "Miscellaneous," is per ream of paper of 500 sheets, 22½ by 30 inches.)	Tensile strength.	PRICE PER THOUSAND.	
				Printed.	Plain.
28	Easton & Rupp, of Washington, D. C.	MISCELLANEOUS—continued.			
		6 by 3½ inches, Marcus Ward & Co.'s Royal-Irish Linen, 213-7, cream.			\$3.40
	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Washington, D. C.	Marcus Ward & Co.'s Royal Irish Vellum, 151-7, cream.			3.98
	do	6 by 3½ inches, Marcus Ward & Co.'s Royal Irish Linen, 221-7, cream.			3.98
	do	Parchment Vellum, 2560-6, XXX (R. & P.), cream.			3.43
	do	Parchment Vellum, 2540-6, XX (R. & P.), cream.			3.10
	Easton & Rupp, of Washington, D. C.	Whiting's Standard Linen, 6½, 54 pounds, white.			4.36
	do	Crane's Distaff Linen (N. S. 6), 54 pounds, cream.			4.22
	do	Crane's Distaff Linen (N. S. 6½), 54 pounds, cream.			4.88
	do	Perfection Linen, 6-XX, cream laid, cream.			1.40
29	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Washington, D. C.	Marcus Ward & Co.'s Royal Irish Linen, 213-7 and 214-7, cream.			3.24
	do	Marcus Ward & Co.'s Royal Irish Linen, 211-7 and 212-7, cream.			3.98
	do	Pure Irish Linen, 593-6 (R. & P.), cream.			3.20
	Easton & Rupp, of Washington, D. C.	Crane's Bond (N. S. 6), No. 31, white.			4.03
	do	Crane's Bond (N. S. 6½), No. 31, white.			6.40
	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Washington, D. C.	Crane's Bond (N. S. 6), No. 31 (R. & P.), white.			0.20
	do	Monarch Bond, Marcus Ward & Co.'s, white.			2.70
	Easton & Rupp, of Washington, D. C.	Whiting's Westminster Vellum (N. S. 6½), 50 pounds, cream.			6.70
30					

do	do	Crane's Parchment Vellum (N. S. 5½), 50 pounds, cream.	5.20
31	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Washington, D. C.	Parchment Vellum, 264-B, No. 0 (R. & P.), cream	3.60
	Easton & Rupp, of Washington, D. C.	Whiting's Standard Linen, 5¼, 54 pounds, and No. 4126, Lakewood, cream.	4.36
	do	Whiting's Standard Linen, No. 4125, Lakewood, white.	4.34
	do	Whiting's Woven Linen, Lakewood, white or azure.	4.64
	do	Whiting's Consulate Linen, Lakewood, white or azure.	4.66
	do	Hurd's Imperial Ledger, 60 pounds, Gladstone, cream.	3.20
	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Washington, D. C.	Marcus Ward & Co.'s Royal Irish Linen, 201 and 211, Victoria, cream or azure.	3.98
	do	Bond, 312-6 (R. & P.), white.	2.46
32	Easton & Rupp, of Washington, D. C.	Hurd's Irish Linen (N. S. 5½), cream.	4.40
	do	Crane's Distaff Linen (N. S. 5½), 54 pounds, cream.	4.60
33	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Washington, D. C.	Pure Irish Linen, 5206 (R. & P.), cream.	3.83
	Easton & Rupp, of Washington, D. C.	Crane's Distaff Linen (N. S. 5), 54 pounds, cream.	4.22
	do	Whiting's Standard Linen, 5, 54 pounds, white.	4.36
	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Washington, D. C.	Marcus Ward & Co.'s Royal Irish Linen, 211-6, cream.	3.24
	do	Pure Irish Linen, 520-6 (R. & P.), cream.	3.00
34	do	Marcus Ward & Co.'s Pure Flax Linen, 411-6, cream.	2.79
	Easton & Rupp, of Washington, D. C.	Hurd's Irish Linen (N. S. 5), 54 pounds, cream.	2.60
	do	Hurd's Cambridge Linen (N. S. 5), 54 pounds, cream.	2.12
	do	Perfection Linen, cream laid.	1.36
35	do	Crane's Parchment Vellum, cream.	3.74
	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Washington, D. C.	Parchment Vellum, 264-5, XX (R. & P.), cream.	2.65
36	do	Marcus Ward & Co.'s Royal Irish Vellum, 121-6, white.	3.24
	do	Crane's Distaff Linen (N. S. 5½), 64 pounds, cream.	5.90
37	Easton & Rupp, of Washington, D. C.	Hurd's Royal Vellum, 70 pounds, white.	3.20
38	do	Crane's Doeakin, 70 pounds (Royal), white.	3.78
	do		

* Figures indicate points of Morrison Tester.

43	Easton & Rupp, of Washington, D. C.	5½ by 4½ inches,	Crane's Old Style, white.	4.70
	do		Crane's Old Style Bond, white	5.30
	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Washington, D. C.		Bond (R. & P.), 300-5, white	2.47
	do		Pure Irish Linen, 110-5, white	2.47
44	Easton & Rupp, of Washington, D. C.	5½ by 4½ inches,	Crane's Superfine Antique Laid, 50 pounds, cream.	2.98
45	do	5½ by 4½ inches,	Hurd's Egyptian Linen, 16 pounds, cream.	2.20
	do	5½ by 4½ inches,	Hurd's Egyptian Linen, 12 pounds, cream.	2.00
46	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Washington, D. C.		Pure Irish Linen, 160-5 (R. & P.), cream.	2.50
	Easton & Rupp, of Washington, D. C.	4½ by 3¾ inches,	Whiting's Consulate Linen (N. S. 3½), white or azure.	4.00
	do		Crane's Distaff Linen, cream.	3.60
	do		Whiting's Standard Linen (N. S. 3½), 54 pounds, cream.	4.20
	do		Perfection Linen, 4-XX, cream-laid	1.40
	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Washington, D. C.		Marcus Ward & Co.'s Royal Irish Linen, 213-12, cream.	2.80
	do		Marcus Ward & Co.'s Royal Irish Linen, 211-12, cream.	3.49
	do		Pure Irish Linen, 420-4 (R. & P.), cream	2.62
47	do		Pure Irish Linen, 520-4 (R. & P.), cream	2.95
	Easton & Rupp, of Washington, D. C.	4½ by 3¾ inches,	Crane's Bond, No. 25, cream	4.46
	do		Crane's Bond, No. 21, white	3.96
48	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Washington, D. C.		Bond, 312-4 (R. & P.), white	4.18
	Easton & Rupp, of Washington, D. C.	4½ by 3¼ inches,	Hurd's Irish Linen, 54 pounds, Princess, cream.	2.80
	do		Hurd's Cambridge Linen, 54 pounds, Princess, cream.	1.96
	do		Pure Irish Linen, 520-4 (R. & P.), cream	2.95
49	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Washington, D. C.		Hurd's Irish Linen, 54 pounds (N. S. O.), cream.	1.70
	Easton & Rupp, of Washington, D. C.	3½ by 2¼ inches,	Hurd's Cambridge Linen, 54 pounds (N. S. O.), cream.	1.54
	do		Pure Irish Linen, 520-1 (R. & P.), cream	2.75
	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Washington, D. C.		CLOTH LINED.	
50	do	16 by 10 inches (to be made of 60-pound rope manilla)		89 342.34
51	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Washington, D. C.	15½ by 10½ inches, white, open end		89 36.02
52	do	15½ by 9½ inches, azure		89 36.12

* Figures indicate points of Morrison Tester.

Schedule of Envelopes to be furnished the several Executive Departments of the Government, etc.—Con.

Item No. of contract.	Contractor.	Description of Envelopes. (Weight stated, except "Miscellaneous," is per ream of paper of 500 sheets, 22½ by 30 inches.)	Tensile strength.*	Price per thousand.	
				Printed.	Plain.
CLOTH LINED—continued.					
63	R. Carter Ballentyne, of Washington, D. C.	13 by 8½ inches, azure.	89	\$27.90	\$27.40
64	do	11 by 9 inches, white.	89	27.90	27.40
65	do	10½ by 4½ inches, white.	89	12.14	11.69
66	do	10½ by 6 inches, white.	89	18.90	18.40
67	do	10½ by 4½ inches, azure.	89	12.19	11.69
68	do	10 by 5 inches, azure.	89	13.30	13.00
69	do	10 by 4½ inches, white.	89	11.30	10.90
70	do	9½ by 6½ inches, azure.	89	18.90	18.40
71	do	9½ by 4 inches, azure.	89	9.22	8.92
72	do	6½ by 4½ inches, azure.	89	10.60	10.15
73	do	6½ by 3½ inches, azure.	89	5.85	5.40
MANILA.					
64	Springfield Envelope Co., of Springfield, Mass.	16 by 10 inches (rope manila)	180½	10.50	9.50
65	do	16 by 12 inches	145	7.70	7.30
66	do	15 by 11 inches	145	9.72	7.72
67	do	15 by 10 inches	145	7.25	6.60
68	The White, Corbin & Co., of Rockville, Conn.	15 by 9½ inches (rope manila)	130 to 145	8.48	8.18
69	Springfield Envelope Co., of Springfield, Mass.	15 by 9 inches	145	7.59	6.59
70	do	14 by 10 inches	145	6.20	5.90
71	do	14 by 10 inches	117	6.75	5.75
72	do	13½ by 8½ inches	117	6.50	6.50

73	do	13½ by 6½ inches	80 pounds	117	4.26	5.25
74	do	13 by 11 inches	80 pounds	117	5.30	5.01
75	do	12½ by 10½ inches	80 pounds	117	5.35	4.95
76	do	12½ by 9 inches	100 pounds	145	5.19	4.80
77	The White, Corbin & Co., of Rockville, Conn.	12½ by 9 inches	60 pounds	65 to 63	4.72	4.52
78	Springfield Envelope Co., of Springfield, Mass.	12½ by 6 inches, square lap	80 pounds	117	4.45	4.20
79	do	12½ by 5½ inches	60 pounds	64	3.01	2.81
80	The White, Corbin & Co., of Rockville, Conn.	12 by 10½ inches	50 pounds	31 to 41	3.80	3.50
81	do	12 by 10 inches, open end	50 pounds	31 to 41	3.50	3.20
82	do	12 by 9½ inches	50 pounds	31 to 41	3.75	3.25
83	Springfield Envelope Co., of Springfield, Mass.	12 by 9½ inches	80 pounds	117	4.10	3.90
84	do	12 by 9 inches, open end	60 pounds	64	4.75	3.75
85	do	12 by 8 inches	80 pounds	117	4.20	3.90
86	do	12 by 8 inches	60 pounds	64	3.25	3.05
87	do	11½ by 9½ inches	80 pounds	117	4.10	3.90
88	do	11½ by 8½ inches	60 pounds	64	3.40	3.20
89	do	11½ by 7½ inches	80 pounds	117	4.10	3.80
90	do	11½ by 7 inches	80 pounds	117	4.05	3.75
91	do	11½ by 5 inches	80 pounds	117	2.44	2.24
92	do	11½ by 7½ inches	100 pounds	145	5.00	4.31
93	do	11 by 9 inches	60 pounds	64	3.53	3.33
94	do	11 by 8 inches	50 pounds	64	3.24	3.10
95	The White, Corbin & Co., of Rockville, Conn.	11 by 7½ inches	50 pounds	31 to 41	3.19	2.89
96	do	11 by 5 inches	50 pounds	31 to 41	1.70	1.50

* Figures indicate points of Morrison Tester.

Schedule of Envelopes to be furnished the several Executive Departments of the Government, etc.—Con.

Item No. of con- tract schedule.	Contractor.	DESCRIPTION OF ENVELOPES. (Weight stated, except "Miscellaneous," is per ream of paper of 500 sheets, 22½ by 30 inches.)	Tensile strength.*	PRICE PER THOUSAND.	
				Printed.	Plain.
MANILA—continued.					
97	Springfield Envelope Co., of Springfield, Mass.	10½ by 7½ inches, open end.....	42	\$2.85	\$2.75
98	do	10½ by 7 inches.....	64	2.85	2.65
99	do	10½ by 6½ inches.....	38	1.59	1.39
100	The White, Corbin & Co., of Rockville, Conn.	10½ by 6½ inches.....	31	3.13	2.63
101	do	10¼ by 6½ inches.....	41 31	1.73	1.53
102	Springfield Envelope Co., of Springfield, Mass.	10¾ by 4½ inches, ungummed.....	41 117	2.05	1.85
103	do	10¼ by 8½ inches.....	64	3.60	3.20
104	do	10½ by 4½ inches.....	38	1.97	1.17
105	The White, Corbin & Co., of Rockville, Conn.	10 by 6½ inches, open end.....	25	1.97	1.47
106	Springfield Envelope Co., of Springfield, Mass.	10 by 5 inches, double fold.....	36 117	6.25	5.25
107	do	9½ by 6½ inches.....	145	4.20	4.00
108	do	9½ by 6½ inches.....	42	2.28	2.08
109	do	9½ by 4½ inches.....	117	3.50	2.50
110	do	9½ by 4½ inches, ungummed.....	64	1.46	1.26
111	The White, Corbin & Co., of Rockville, Conn.	9½ by 4½ inches.....	25	1.17	.97
		40 pounds.....	to		

112	do	9½ by 4½ inches	23 to 28	1.08	.88
113	Springfield Envelope Co., of Springfield, Mass.	8½ by 3½ inches	64	1.30	1.10
114	do	8½ by 3½ inches, ungummed	64	1.60	1.20
115	The White, Corbin & Co., of Rockville, Conn.	8½ by 3½ inches	15 to 20	1.05	.85
116	Springfield Envelope Co., of Springfield, Mass.	8½ by 3½ inches, ungummed	42	1.14	.94
117	do	8½ by 3½ inches	25	1.04	.84
118	do	6½ by 3½ inches	17	.88	.68
119	do	6 by 3½ inches	17	.68	.48
120	do	6½ by 3¼ inches, open end	117	1.35	1.10
121	do	6½ by 4 inches, open end, ungummed	117	2.52	2.22
122	The White, Corbin & Co., of Rockville, Conn.	6½ by 3½ inches	15 to 20	.69	.49
123	do	4½ by 2½ inches	25 to 30	.71	.61
124	do	4½ by 2½ inches, open end	36 to 41	.82	.62
125	Springfield Envelope Co., of Springfield, Mass.	2 by 2 inches	41 to 42	2.67	1.67

* Figures indicate points of Morrison Tester.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 51.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 20, 1897.

On the recommendation of the Commanding General of the Army, the following modified instructions regarding *Officers' Lyceums*, to take the place of those now in force, are published for the information and guidance of the Army:

1. With a view to progress in knowledge of military affairs, at every post garrisoned by the line of the Army, an Officers' Lyceum will be maintained under the direction of the Department Commander, the sessions of which shall be on regular designated days not less than twice a week for four months during the winter season. All officers of the line of the Army of the command, not prevented by other duty, sickness, or leave of absence, will be present. The sessions to be for the purpose of reading and hearing original essays on subjects germane to their present or prospective duties, and of participating in a discussion thereon, and the discussion of such other professional matters, in the same line, as may, with the approval of the Commanding Officer and due notice to the members, be brought before the Lyceum. All discussions will begin with junior officers who desire to participate, the seniors participating last. All discussions and essays are to be free from personalities and in terms of the strictest courtesy towards both superiors and inferiors. The Commanding Officer of the post, for the time being, shall be President of the Lyceum, and in that capacity shall preserve the order and decorum of the Lyceum, following the provisions of Colonel Robert's "Rules of Order" as far as applicable; he shall be assisted by a secretary, from the officers of the garrison, whose duty it shall be to keep a record of the proceedings of the Lyceum in a book, to form a part of the post records, and the other usual duties of a secretary. The secretary shall not be excused from the same duty that falls upon other members of the Lyceum, except for a half day, by the Commanding Officer, when necessary.

2. The President of the Officers' Lyceum shall act as director of the instruction, which is herein provided for, and a sufficient time before the session of the Lyceum, prepare a scheme for its work during the next Lyceum season, designating the months in which he thinks it advisable to hold its sessions, and submit it to the Commanding General of the Department for his modification, if necessary, and approval, which, as

approved, shall be his guide in the work of the Lyceum for that season. All the work shall be on professional subjects, useful in the instruction and training of the officers of his command in their present and prospective duties in the Army. If there be any lieutenants in his command not properly fitted to enter the *service schools*, he will form a *special class* of all of them, under a competent officer as instructor, to fit these lieutenants for entry into those schools. Only officers of the special class will be required to "recite." In his scheme for Lyceum work, the President will assign to each member of the Lyceum, including himself, one or more subjects for an essay, taking subjects connected with the professional work which his command, or members thereof, are liable to be called on for, or the discussion of such work performed by others, giving officers a choice, as far as practicable.

3. The selected professional subjects annually assigned, by name, to each member of the Lyceum for original investigation and written report, for the preparation of which ample time will be allowed, will be carefully studied and presented in a written essay by him before the Lyceum; these essays will be read at stated meetings of the Lyceum, and full discussion, as heretofore provided for, of each will be encouraged; brief minutes of the discussion will be kept and recorded by the secretary. After a paper is read it will be regarded as an official document and will be forwarded to Department Headquarters for examination and criticism, and finally for file, unless otherwise disposed of under this order.

4. Members will submit in writing to the Commanding Officer professional subjects in the line heretofore designated, on which they desire information and discussion, who will, at his discretion, bring them before the Lyceum for discussion, or for an essay as heretofore prescribed, as he may think advisable, and all discussions will be limited to the subject properly before the Lyceum, and should be held only after several days notice, except on essays read before the Lyceum. As this method of instruction is intended to be carried on from year to year, efforts should not be made to cover more ground in one season than can be advantageously used, but the work should be systematically divided and so regulated that the courses shall, as far as practicable, be progressive. No text-books are prescribed, or will be required, but those adopted for the service schools are recommended. No system of marking to indicate relative merit will be used.

5. The Commanding General of the Department will supervise the organization, progress and work of the post Lyceum, to which end he will keep himself constantly informed by monthly and such special reports and information as may be necessary to insure useful and progressive results. He will embody in his annual report a carefully prepared statement of work accomplished in the various Lyceums of his command, together with such recommendations as may result from observation and experience. He will require the President of the Lyceum in his monthly report to mention every officer who exhibits special application, aptitude or progress in Lyceum work. An extract of such report, as far as related to such officer, will be furnished him by his Commanding Officer.

6. Field officers and captains over fifty years of age, may be excused from preparing essays for sufficient reason by Commanding Generals of Departments, but the experience of the older officers should be of especial value in training the younger officers in the correct application of theory to the duties of the Army. It is therefore expected that the older officers will use their best efforts to make the Lyceum exercises valuable, not only to themselves, but also to those of less experience.

7. Lyceum essays will not be published, unless by a resolution of three-fourths of the members of the Lyceum (the vote to be by an aye and nay ballot), they are recommended as meritorious, as couched in proper language and expressed with due courtesy, as not misrepresenting the service, and not disclosing matters of advantage to an adversary; such a resolution of approval to be also subject to the approval of the Post Commander and the Commanding General of the Department; it may then be published by its author. In considering plans of attack and defense of places on this continent, none but members of the Lyceum will be allowed to be present or within hearing, and no record will be made of the discussion on the essays on such subjects which will be regarded as confidential among the officers of the Army. Such of the Lyceum essays, approved as before prescribed, as may be deemed specially valuable by Commanding Generals of Departments, will be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army, with a view to publication also by the Division of Military Information for the dissemination of information, or for file and future use as may be proper.

8. During each Lyceum season, two sessions will be devoted to sanitary subjects, and the medical officers on duty at the post will be required to attend these sessions, unless prevented from doing so by other urgent duties, or by sickness. Medical officers are expected to prepare papers on subjects connected with the preservation of health of troops in garrison and in the field, first aid and transportation of the sick and wounded, physical standards for recruits, etc. When practicable, the subject selected will be submitted to the commanding officer for his approval at least a month in advance of the session at which the paper is to be read, in order that other officers may have an opportunity to make preparation for a discussion to follow the reading of the paper.

9. Commanding Generals of Departments and inspectors will require a session of the Lyceum to be conducted in their presence at their inspections, having notified the post commander in advance of the subject desired to be considered.

10. Every post commander will endeavor to obtain a select library of standard professional works for the use of members of the Lyceum at the post. The books of this library will not be removed from the post, and those who use it will be charged one dollar per annum for the repairs of books used, and the purchase of new books. The secretary of the Lyceum will have immediate charge of this library and its funds, and will account for the funds quarterly to the Commanding General of the Department who will audit the accounts. The Lyceum library will include all professional books, purchased and furnished by the War Department as well as those obtained for it from other sources, and will be accounted for by the Post Librarian under an appropriate heading on the annual return of books provided for by General Orders, No. 20, Adjutant General's Office, 1896. An extract of so much of this return as relates to the "Lyceum Library" will be furnished by the Post Librarian to the Commanding General of the Department.

11. The Commanding General of the Army will, from time to time, make such amendments to this order as he may judge to be necessary.

BY ORDER OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 52.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 24, 1897.

The following revision of the instructions of the Secretary of War, contained in General Orders, No. 9, March 1, 1897, from Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Except by special authority of the Secretary of War, no persons, other than officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, and persons in the service of the United States employed in direct connection with the use, construction, or care of these works, will be allowed to visit any portion of the lake and coast defenses of the United States, without the written authority of the Commanding Officer in charge, to be given only for proper military reasons.

Special authority to visit defensive works granted by the Secretary of War will be limited to United States Senators and Members of Congress, their public duties requiring them to take official action on matters connected therewith, and to the Governor (or his Adjutant General) of the State in which the works are located, as commander-in-chief of the local militia instructed there.

Neither written nor pictorial descriptions of these works will be made for publication without the authority of the Secretary of War, nor will any information be given concerning them which is not contained in the printed reports and documents of the War Department.

Commanding Generals of Departments will see that this order is carried into effect, and that the permission to visit the defenses referred to is only given for proper military reasons.

Commanding Officers, Ordnance Sergeants, and others in charge of fortifications, or any means of lake or coast defenses, will exercise great care in acting upon applications to visit the works, and will grant such only as may be warranted for good and sufficient military reasons.

Commanding Generals of Departments concerned will give to this matter their continued personal attention to the end that any dereliction of the duty herein enjoined may be immediately observed and promptly met by discipline.

BY ORDER OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 53.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1897.

The following circular from the Treasury Department, containing instructions to U. S. disbursing officers, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned. Officers of the Army disbursing public funds will be held accountable for a strict compliance with its requirements:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., August 14, 1897.

The following sections of the Revised Statutes are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"SECTION 3620. It shall be the duty of every disbursing officer having any public money intrusted to him for disbursement, to deposit the same with the Treasurer or some one of the Assistant Treasurers of the United States, and to draw for the same only as it may be required for payments to be made by him in pursuance of law (and draw for the same only in favor of the persons to whom payment is made;) and all transfers from the Treasurer of the United States to a disbursing officer shall be by draft or warrant on the Treasury or an Assistant Treasurer of the United States. In places, however, where there is no Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer, the Secretary of the Treasury may, when he deems it essential to the public interest, specially authorize in writing the deposit of such public money in any other public depository, or, in writing, authorize the same to be kept in any other manner, and under such rules and regulations as he may deem most safe and effectual to facilitate the payments to public creditors."

"SECTION 5488. Every disbursing officer of the United States who deposits any public money intrusted to him in any place or in any manner, except as authorized by law, or converts to his own use in any way whatever, or loans with or without interest, or for any purpose not prescribed by law withdraws from the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer, or any authorized depository, or for any purpose not prescribed by law transfers or applies any portion of the public money intrusted to him, is, in every such act, deemed guilty of an embezzlement of the money so deposited, converted, loaned, withdrawn, transferred, or applied; and shall be punished by imprisonment with hard labor for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years, or by a fine of not more than the amount embezzled or less than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

In accordance with the provisions of the above sections, any public money advanced to disbursing officers of the United States must be deposited immediately to their respective credits, with either the United

States Treasurer, some Assistant Treasurer, or by special direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a national bank depository nearest or most convenient, except—

(1) Any disbursing officer of the War Department, specially authorized by the Secretary of War, when stationed on the extreme frontier or at places far remote from such depositories, may keep, at his own risk, such moneys as may be intrusted to him for disbursement.

(2) Any officer receiving money remitted to him upon specific estimates, may disburse it accordingly, without waiting to place it in a depository, provided the payments are due, and he prefers this method to that of drawing checks.

Any check drawn by a disbursing officer upon moneys thus deposited must be in favor of the party, by name, to whom the payment is to be made, and payable to "order" or "bearer," with these exceptions:

(1) To make payments of individual pensions, checks for which must be made payable to "order," (2) to make payments of amounts not exceeding twenty dollars, (3) to make payments at a distance from a depository, and (4) to make payments of fixed salaries due at a certain period: in either of which cases except the first, any disbursing officer may draw his check in favor of himself, or "order," or "bearer," for such amount as may be necessary for such payment, but in the last-named case the check must be drawn not more than two days before the salaries become due.

Any disbursing officer or agent drawing checks on moneys deposited to his official credit, must state on the face or back of each check the object or purpose to which the avails are to be applied, except upon checks issued in payment of individual pensions, the special form of such checks indicating sufficiently the character of disbursement. If the object or purpose for which any check of a public disbursing officer is drawn is not stated thereon, as required, or if any reason exists for suspecting fraud, the office or bank on which such check is drawn will refuse its payment.

Such statement may be made in brief form, but must clearly indicate the object of the expenditure, as, for instance, "pay," "pay roll," or "payment of troops," adding the fort or station; "purchase of subsistence" or other supplies; "on account of construction," mentioning the fortification or other public work for which the payment is made; "payments under \$20," etc.

Checks will not be returned to the drawer after their payment, but the depository with whom the account is kept shall furnish the officer with a monthly statement of his deposit account.

Deposits to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on account of repayment of disbursing funds must be made with the office or bank in which such funds are to the credit of the disbursing officer.

No allowance will be made to any disbursing officer for expenses charged for collecting money on checks.

Whenever any disbursing officer of the United States shall cease to act in that capacity he will at once inform the Secretary of the Treasury whether he has any public funds to his credit in any office or bank, and, if so, what checks, if any, he has drawn against the same, which are still outstanding and unpaid. Until satisfactory information of this character shall have been furnished, the whole amount of such moneys will be held to meet the payment of his checks properly payable therefrom.

In case of the death, resignation, or removal of any disbursing officer, checks previously drawn by him will be paid from the funds to his credit, unless such checks have been drawn more than four months before their presentation, or reasons exist for suspecting fraud. Any check previously drawn by him and not presented for payment within four months of its date will not be paid until its correctness shall have been attested by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Every disbursing officer, when opening his first account, before issuing any checks, will furnish the depository on whom checks are drawn, with his official signature duly verified by some officer whose signature is known to the depository.

For every deposit made by a disbursing officer, to his official credit, a receipt in form as below shall be given, setting forth its serial number and the place and date of issue; the title of each officer shall be expressed, and the title of the disbursing account shall also show for what branch of the public service the account is kept, as it is essential for the proper transaction of departmental business that accounts of moneys advanced from different bureaus to a disbursing officer serving in two or more distinct capacities be kept separate and distinct from each other, and be so reported to the Department both by the officer and the depository, the receipt to be retained by the officer in whose favor it is issued.

No. —. Office of the U. S. (Assistant Treasurer or Depository),
—, —, 189—.

Received of —, — dollars, consisting of —, to be placed to his credit as —, and subject only to his check in that official capacity.

\$ —. —, —,
United States (Assistant Treasurer or Depository.)

These regulations are intended to supersede those of August 24, 1876.

L. J. GAGE,
Secretary.

BY ORDER OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 54.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 27, 1897.

The following orders are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, August 21, 1897.*

By authority of the President of the United States dated August 21, 1897, the following-described lands in the State of Florida are hereby reserved and set apart for the future military and naval defense of Pensacola harbor, Florida, and proclaimed military reservations, viz:

1. Lot 2 of section 4, and lots 1 and 2 of section 9, in township 3 south, range 29 west, Florida, containing in the aggregate 267.25 acres more or less.
2. Fractional section 1 of township 8 south, range 30 west, Florida, containing 3.14 acres more or less.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Acting Secretary of War.

BY ORDER OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 55.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Sept. 17, 1897.

The accompanying order of the Postmaster General, fixing the rates of charges for telegraphic communications for the current fiscal year, is published for the information of the Army.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK,
Adjutant General.

3-1152

RATES OF PAY FOR COMMUNICATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 28, 1897.

ORDER No. 463.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Postmaster General by the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July 24, 1868, and by the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title LXV, I hereby fix the rates at which such communications as the said Statutes prescribe (not including those passing over circuits established by the Chief of the Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture) shall be sent during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1897, and terminating June 30, 1898, by the several companies within the effect of said statutes, as follows:

For day messages containing not more than twenty (20) words, exclusive of place from and date, twenty (20) cents, not exceeding one thousand (1,000) miles, and one cent for each additional word. One quarter of this rate to be added for each five hundred (500) miles, or fraction thereof, but no rate on a message of twenty (20) words to be more than forty (40) cents, nor on an additional word more than two (2) cents. The rate between all points in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall be twenty (20) cents for twenty (20) words, and one cent for each additional word.

In cases where the price of a message, determined as herein provided, shall include a fraction of a cent, such fraction, if less than one-half, is to be disregarded; if one-half or more, it is to be counted as one cent.

For night messages not exceeding twenty (20) words, exclusive of place from and date, fifteen (15) cents for any distance within two thousand (2,000) miles, and for greater distances twenty-five (25) cents; in each case one cent for each additional word.

Instead of computing the actual distances of transmission, the distance for payment shall in all cases be taken absolutely to be the number of miles between the capital of the State or Territory, or from the city of Washington, if from within the District of Columbia, from within which (whatever the place) the message is sent, and the capital of the State or Territory, or the city of Washington, if within the District of Columbia, within which (whatever the place) the message is received, as shown in the accompanying table, wherein such distances are given as computed upon the shortest practicable route between such capitals, and which is to be taken as part of this order.

But it is provided that if, on the 1st day of July, 1897, or at any time during the ensuing year, any such company shall charge the public for a message of ten words or less, exclusive of the date, address, and signature, a less rate than is herein fixed for twenty words, exclusive of place from and date, the rates here prescribed shall, as to such company, thenceforth during the year be reduced to the rates so charged to the public.

The statutes provide that telegrams between the several Departments of the Government and their officers and agents, in their transmission over the lines of any such company, shall have priority over all other business. All officers of the United States sending such telegrams should indorse thereon the words "Official Business," and should report to the Postmaster General any failure to transmit them in such priority, and any charge made in excess of the rates above prescribed.

Each company will be allowed to charge for messages received from another line at the same rate as if received from the Government direct, at the point of transfer for transmission over its own line.

JAS. A. GARY,
Postmaster General.

Telegraph Companies which have accepted the conditions of the Act of July 24, 1866, and which are subject to the provisions of the order of the Postmaster General fixing Government Rates.

The following is a list of telegraph companies that have filed acceptance of the provisions of the Act of July 24, 1866, up to the present date:

1. The American Submarine Telegraph Company of New York, N. Y. Received and filed July 24, 1866.
2. The National Telegraph Company of New York, N. Y. Received and filed July 30, 1866.
3. The Globe Insulated Lines Telegraph Company of New York, N. Y. Received and filed July 31, 1866.
4. International Telegraph Company of Portland, Me. Received and filed October 6, 1866.
5. The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company of New York, N. Y. Received and filed March 19, 1867.
6. The Franco-American Land and Ocean Telegraph Company of New York, N. Y. Received and filed April 6, 1867.
7. The Globe Telegraph Company of New York. Received and filed May 30, 1867.
8. Mississippi Valley National Telegraph Company of St. Louis, Mo. Received and filed June 4, 1867.
9. Western Union Telegraph Company of New York. Received and filed June 8, 1867.
10. Northwestern Telegraph Company of Kenosha, Wis. Received and filed July 30, 1867.
11. Great Western Telegraph Company of New York. Received and filed January 17, 1868.
12. The Franklin Telegraph Company of Boston, Mass. Received and filed April 17, 1868.
13. The Insulated Lines Telegraph Company of Boston, Mass. Received and filed April 13, 1868.
14. Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of Pittsburg, Pa. Received and filed July 22, 1868.
15. The Atlantic and Pacific States Telegraph Company of Sacramento, Cal. Received and filed September 7, 1868.
16. The Eastern Telegraph Company of Philadelphia, Pa. Received and filed October 5, 1868.
17. The Delaware River Telegraph Company of Philadelphia, Pa. Received and filed October 23, 1868.

18. Cape May and Shore Telegraph Company of New York City. Received and filed April 2, 1869.
19. Peninsula Telegraph Company of New York City. Received and filed May 2, 1869.
20. Ocean Telegraph Company of Boston, Mass. Received and filed July 15, 1869.
21. The American Cable Company of New York. Received and filed April 15, 1870.
22. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company of Philadelphia, Pa. Received and filed July 22, 1870.
23. International Ocean Telegraph Company of New York City. Received and filed January 20, 1871.
24. Missouri River Telegraph Company of Sioux City, Iowa. Received and filed May 3, 1871.
25. The Marine and Inland Telegraph Company of New Jersey, 715 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa. Received and filed November 27, 1872.
26. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company of Missouri. Executive Office, 145 Broadway, New York City. Received and filed May 8, 1877.
27. New Jersey and New England Telegraph Company. Received and filed November 21, 1878. Address A. L. Worthington, No. 10 Green street, Trenton, N. J.
28. The American Rapid Telegraph Company, 41 Wall street, New York. Received and filed April 12, 1879. Special rates received and filed April 1, 1881.
29. Central Union Telegraph Company, 145 Broadway, New York. Received and filed May 9, 1879.
30. New York Land and Ocean Telegraph Company. Received and filed May 10, 1879.
31. Deseret Telegraph Company, Salt Lake City, Utah. Received and filed May 19, 1879.
32. American Union Telegraph Company of New York, 145 Broadway, New York. Received and filed July 1, 1879.
33. The American Union Telegraph Company of Missouri, Chas. S. Greeley, president, St. Louis, Mo. Received and filed July 9, 1879.
34. Wabash Railway Company, Cyrus W. Field, president, New York. Received and filed July 11, 1879.
35. The American Union Telegraph Company of New Jersey, D. H. Bates, president, Jersey City, N. J. Received and filed July 17, 1879.
36. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company of Maryland, John W. Garrett, president, Baltimore, Md. Received and filed July 18, 1879.
37. The American Union Telegraph Company of Baltimore City, Md. Received and filed July 31, 1879.
38. The Deer Lodge Telegraph Company of Butte City, Mont. Received and filed August 30, 1879.
39. The American Union Telegraph Company of Pennsylvania, D. H. Bates, president, Philadelphia. Received and filed September 4, 1879.
40. The American Union Telegraph Company of Indiana, Lafayette, Ind. Received and filed September 12, 1879.
41. The Cheyenne and Black Hills Telegraph Company, W. H. Hibbard, superintendent, Cheyenne, Wyo. Received and filed November 7, 1879.
42. The American Union Telegraph Company of Ohio, Frank B. Swayne, president, Toledo, Ohio. Received and filed November 8, 1879.

43. The American Union Telegraph Company of Louisiana, Ed. Leloup, secretary, New Orleans, La. Received and filed March 1, 1880.
44. Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Ohio, Geo. Hoadley, president, Cincinnati, Ohio. Received and filed September 3, 1880.
45. The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company of St. Louis, Mo., Solon Humphreys, president, No. 80 Broadway, New York. Received and filed September 13, 1880.
46. Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Illinois, C. H. Hudson, president, No. 81, South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Received and filed September 23, 1880.
47. Frontier Telegraph Company of Texas, G. O. Appleby, president, Lampasas, Tex. Received and filed October 25, 1880.
48. Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company of New Jersey, J. Heron Croswell, president, No. 58 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Received and filed April 21, 1881.
49. Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company of New York, Wm. W. Maria, president, No. 58 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Received and filed June 8, 1881.
50. Mutual Union Telegraph Company of Illinois, Carroll Sprigg, secretary, Chicago, Ill. Received and filed October 24, 1881.
51. Mutual Union Telegraph Company of Missouri, Carroll Sprigg, secretary, Chicago, Ill. Received and filed November 14, 1881.
52. New Jersey Mutual Telegraph Company, Jno. H. Walker, secretary, Newark, N. J. Received and filed November 17, 1881.
53. Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company, Wm. W. Maria, president, 58 Broadway, New York. Received and filed December 8, 1881.
54. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, Welty McCullogh, secretary, Pittsburg, Pa. Received and filed March 6, 1882.
55. East Tennessee Telephone Company, D. I. Carson, secretary, New York. Received and filed May 31, 1882.
56. Southern Telegraph Company, James F. Cox, president, 48 Exchange Place, New York. Received and filed August 4, 1882.
57. Postal Telegraph Company, A. W. Beard, president, 2 Wall street, New York. Received and filed August 31, 1882.
58. Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company of Baltimore City, J. G. Case, secretary, 58 Broadway, New York. Received and filed December 14, 1882.
59. Mutual Union Telegraph Company of New York, John G. Moore, president, New York, N. Y. Received and filed March 5, 1883.
60. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company in Pennsylvania, J. B. Washington, secretary, Pittsburg, Pa. Received and filed March 17, 1883.
61. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Indiana, Geo. P. Frick, president; Dan'l T. Downey, secretary, Baltimore, Md. Received and filed July 17, 1883.
62. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of the State of New York, Geo. P. Frick, president; Edward B. Golliday, secretary, Baltimore, Md. Received and filed July 17, 1883.
63. The Northern and Southern Telegraph Company, corner State and Bridge streets, New York City, John F. Davis, president; Wm. H. Harfield, secretary. Received and filed September 28, 1883.
64. Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of New Jersey, Geo. P. Frick, president; Edward B. Golliday, secretary, Trenton, N. J. Received and filed November 7, 1883.

65. National Telegraph Company of New York, Calvin S. Brice, president, New York, N. Y.; F. E. Worcester, secretary. Received and filed January 31, 1884.
66. Philadelphia and Seaboard Telegraph Company of New Jersey, Milton Cowperthwaite, secretary, Camden, N. J. Received and filed February 23, 1884.
67. Providence and Pascoag Telegraph Company of Rhode Island, D. H. Bates, president, New York; F. Jensen, secretary. Received and filed July 10, 1884.
68. Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Missouri, Geo. P. Frick, president, Baltimore, Md. Received and filed July 18, 1884.
69. Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Louisiana, D. H. Bates, president, Baltimore, Md. Received and filed July 25, 1884.
70. The New England Telegraph Company, F. A. McKeone, president, New York. Received and filed July 26, 1884.
71. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Texas, D. H. Bates, president, New York. Received and filed August 13, 1884.
72. The New England Telegraph Company of Massachusetts, Dan. S. Robeson, New York, vice-president. Received and filed September 5, 1884.
73. The Chesapeake and Ohio Telegraph Lines, C. W. Smith, general manager, Richmond, Va. Received and filed September 29, 1884.
74. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Massachusetts, D. H. Bates, president, Boston, Mass. Received and filed December 15, 1884.
75. The Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, Henry Rosener, 2d vice-president, New York. Received and filed January 29, 1885.
76. The Pacific Telegraph Company, Geo. H. Myers, secretary, Kansas City, Mo. Received and filed July 27, 1885.
77. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Baltimore County, Maryland, D. H. Bates, president, Baltimore, Md. Received and filed February 20, 1886.
78. Postal Telegraph Cable Company, Jas. H. Withington, president, New York. Received and filed April 6, 1886.
79. The North American Telegraph Company, W. H. Eustis, secretary, Minneapolis, Minn. Received and filed April 22, 1886.
80. The San Juan Telegraph Company, W. E. Block, secretary, Ouray, Colo. Received and filed June 9, 1886.
81. Pacific Postal Telegraph Cable Company, Henry Rosener, president, New York, N. Y. Received and filed July 20, 1886.
82. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Pennsylvania, R. Duryea, secretary, Baltimore, Md. Received and filed September 11, 1886.
83. The Manhattan Railway Company, D. W. McWilliams, secretary, New York, N. Y. Received and filed October 6, 1886.
84. The Pacific Mutual Telegraph Company, George M. Myers, secretary, Rosedale, Kans. Received and filed February 24, 1887.
85. The Empire and Bay State Telegraph Company, Henry Macdona, secretary, New York, N. Y. Received and filed July 12, 1887.
86. The Spokane Falls and Wardner Telephone-Telegraph Lines, W. S. Norman, owner, Spokane, Wash. Received and filed August 17, 1887.
87. The Rocky Mountain Telegraph Company, W. M. Cairns, general manager, Butte, Mont. Received and filed August 18, 1887.
88. The Central Arizona Telegraph Company, L. H. Wilson, president, Prescott, Ariz. Received and filed October 6, 1887.
89. W. S. Norman's U. S. Military Telegraph Line. Between Fort Coeur d'Alene

and Spokane Falls. W. S. Norman, Spokane, Wash. Received and filed October 13, 1887.

90. The Wyoming Inland Telegraph Company, F. B. Proctor, secretary, Buffalo, Wyo. Received and filed October 19, 1887.

91. The Chicago Postal Telegraph Company, Marcus Pollasky, president, Chicago, Ill. Received and filed January 3, 1888.

92. The Western Union Telegraph Company of Baltimore City, Richard J. Bloxham, president, Baltimore, Md. Received and filed January 7, 1889.

93. The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, D. I. Carson, secretary, 195 Broadway, New York. Received and filed February 18, 1889.

94. The Washington and Idaho Telegraph Company, E. B. Spencer, secretary, Spokane, Wash. Received and filed May 11, 1889.

95. The Continental Telegraph Company, E. L. Martin, president, Kansas City, Mo. Received and filed May 27, 1889.

96. The Maryland Central Railway Company, C. F. Kercher, secretary, Baltimore, Md. Received and filed September 6, 1889.

97. The Edison Mutual Telegraph Company, Titus Sheared, president, Van Wert, Ohio. Received and filed November 11, 1889.

98. The Atlantic Postal Telegraph Cable Company, A. B. Chandler, president, 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Received and filed August 2, 1890.

99. The New York Submarine Cable and Telegraph Company, S. F. Austin, secretary, Brooklyn, N. Y. Received and filed September 2, 1892.

100. New England Printing Telegraph Company, Charles O. Billings, president, Boston, Mass. Received and filed December 5, 1892.

101. Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company, Geo. Y. Wallace, president, Salt Lake City, Utah. Received and filed June 12, 1893.

102. Oregon Telegraph and Telephone Company, W. B. King, president, Portland, Oreg. Received and filed September 1, 1893.

103. Cie Française du Telegraphe de Paris à New York, M. LeFaivre, president. Received and filed October 11, 1893.

104. U. S. Postal Printing Telegraph Company, J. W. Rogers, president, Washington, D. C. Received and filed December 21, 1894.

105. The Board of Trade Telegraph Company, A. B. Chandler, president, New York, N. Y. Received and filed April 2, 1895.

106. The Electric News and Money Transfer Company, Allan Macdonell, president, Jersey City, N. J. Received and filed July 16, 1895.

107. The Western Telephone and Telegraph Company, Geo. W. Beers, president, Lima, Ohio. Received and filed November 25, 1895.

108. The Standard Telegraph and Telephone Company, James S. Clarkson, president, New York, N. Y. Received and filed January 4, 1896.

109. The New England Printing Telegraph Company of Massachusetts, J. B. Clark, secretary, Boston, Mass. Received and filed February 12, 1896.

110. The Postal Telegraph Cable Company of Texas, Geo. B. Perham, secretary and treasurer, Lowell, Mass. Received and filed May 18, 1896.

111. The Postal Telegraph Cable Company of Arkansas, James Thorpe, acting secretary and treasurer, Lowell, Mass. Received and filed May 28, 1896.

112. The Postal Telegraph Cable Company of Texas, George B. Perham, secretary and treasurer, Lowell, Mass. Received and filed May 28, 1896.

113. The Postal Telegraph Cable Company of Louisiana, J. H. McLeary, president, New Orleans, La. Received and filed June 11, 1896.

114. The Postal Telegraph Cable Company of Massachusetts, H. president, Boston, Mass. Received and filed September 11, 1896.

115. The Citizens' Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, Frank president, Honesdale, Pa. Received and filed April 8, 1897.

116. The Carolina Mutual Telephone and Telegraph Company of Ohio, T. Moultrie Mordecai, vice-president, Charleston, S. C. Received and 1897.

117. The Postal Telegraph Company of Illinois, Leander D. Parks Chicago, Ill. Received and filed June 17, 1897.

118. The Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company of New 1 B. Perham, secretary, Lowell, Mass. Received and filed July 17, 1897.

119. The Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company of Texas Giddens, secretary, Lowell, Mass. Received and filed July 17, 1897.

120. The Spokane and B. C. Telegraph and Telephone Company, secretary, Meyers Falls, Wash. Received and filed July 19, 1897.

Schedule of Rates for Government Telegrams on and after Jan

Number of words.	Day messages.					Night	
	Rates for twenty words and multiples of twenty, and for words to twenty or any multiple thereof.					Jackson, Minn.	
	1,000 miles.	1,500 miles.	2,000 miles.	2,500 miles.	3,000 miles or more.	3,000 miles.	
20	\$0.20	\$0.25	\$0.30	\$0.35	\$0.40	\$0.	0
40	.40	.50	.60	.70	.80	.	642
60	.60	.75	.90	1.05	1.20	.	896
80	.80	1.00	1.20	1.40	1.60	.	880
100	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	.	261
200	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	1.	816
300	3.00	3.75	4.50	5.25	6.00	2.	222
400	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	3.	1,566
500	5.00	6.25	7.50	8.75	10.00	4.	418
1	.01	.01	.02	.02	.02	.	1,426
2	.02	.03	.03	.04	.04	.	2,736
3	.03	.04	.05	.05	.06	.	1,486
4	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.	1,256
5	.05	.06	.08	.09	.10	.	849
6	.06	.08	.09	.11	.12	.	962
7	.07	.09	.11	.12	.14	.	2,307
8	.08	.10	.12	.14	.16	.	1,092
9	.09	.11	.14	.16	.18	.	2,666
10	.10	.13	.15	.18	.20	.	1,712
11	.11	.14	.17	.19	.22	.	1,242
12	.12	.15	.18	.21	.24	.	683
13	.13	.16	.20	.23	.26	.	616
14	.14	.18	.21	.25	.28	.	501
15	.15	.19	.23	.26	.30	.	726
16	.16	.20	.24	.28	.32	.	1,180
17	.17	.21	.26	.30	.34	.	
18	.18	.23	.27	.32	.36	.	
19	.19	.24	.29	.33	.38	.	

S.

Jackson, Min.	
0	
042	
896	
860	
261	
816	
252	
1,566	1
418	
1,426	1
2,736	1
1,486	1
1,256	1
849	1
962	1
2,307	1
1,092	1
2,666	1
1,712	1
1,242	1
583	
516	
501	
726	
1,180	1

Noted

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 56.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 8, 1897.

I...Paragraphs 1849, 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

1849. Payments will be made as soon after the close of each month as practicable:

1. By paymasters in person; or
2. By check to be sent by registered mail or express, or by currency shipped by express.

The troops at posts where paymasters are stationed and others in their immediate vicinity, to be designated in instructions issued from the Adjutant General's Office, will be paid by paymasters in person.

For posts at which payments are not required to be made in person, the paymaster will transmit the pay due in one or more of the following ways:

1. By individual check, payable to the order of each man, for the exact amount due.
2. By inclosing in a separate sealed envelope the exact amount in currency due each soldier, with his name and the amount inclosed marked thereon.

1851. When forwarding the rolls the post commander will furnish the paymaster with the name, rank, etc., of the officer designated to see that the men of the command are paid, and at the same time will state what part of the pay can conveniently be received by the men in individual checks and cashed at or near the post without discount, designating the location of depository on which it is desired that the checks should be drawn, and whether it is desired that the checks be sent by mail or by express. The remainder of the pay will be sent in envelopes.

1852. The paymaster will, as far as practicable, draw the checks on the depository designated; the checks, when not sent by mail, and the money for each organization will be inclosed in separate packages properly marked, and the whole will be consolidated into one package and forwarded by ex-

press to the post commander. One of each of the company or detachment rolls extended to show the amounts to be paid will be returned to the commanding officer and by him sent to the proper company commanders.

1853. At places beyond express delivery, the post commander, when notified by the paymaster that funds sent by express are to be expected, will send an officer with a suitable escort to receipt for the express package and convey the funds to the post. The name of the officer authorized to receipt for the package will previously have been reported to the paymaster.

1854. When a package of funds is received at the post, it will be delivered to the officer who has been designated by the commanding officer to distribute the pay. As soon as possible the individual checks or the currency will be handed to the men by the officer designated, and when the payment is in currency from envelopes, a second officer, who may be the company commander, will be required to verify the amounts in the envelopes, so that, in case of error, certificates may be prepared at once by both officers. Should there be a deficiency it will be so certified on the roll by the paying and the verifying officers, and should there be an excess the surplus will be returned to the paymaster. In each case a statement of the facts, with appropriate certificates, will be sent to the paymaster by the post commander.

II.—So much of General Orders, No. 31, from Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, July 31, 1896, as conflicts with the provisions of this order, is modified accordingly.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

H. C. CORBIN,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 57.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 8, 1897.

Before a general court-martial which convened at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 106 and No. 109, Department of Dakota, August 19 and August 24, 1897, and of which Colonel ANDREW S. BURT, 25th Infantry, was president, and Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD HUNTER, Deputy Judge-Advocate General, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

2d Lieutenant *William H. Morford*, 3d United States Infantry.

CHARGE.—“Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.”

Specification 1st—“In that 2d Lieutenant *William H. Morford*, 3d United States Infantry, did on or about the 8th day of April, 1896, while dressed in the uniform of an officer of the Army of the United States, represent to one Anton Miesen, agent for the Pabst Brewing Company in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, that he was in need of money for the purpose of taking his wife out of the State of Minnesota at once, and did falsely pretend to the said Miesen that for that purpose he had written to his mother-in-law and expected to receive from her a check in a few days, but could not wait for it, as the life of his wife depended upon her immediate removal; whereas, in truth and fact, he had not written to his mother-in-law, did not expect to receive a check, and the life of his wife did not depend upon her immediate removal, as the said *Morford* then and there well knew; and by means of the said false pretenses he, the said *Morford*, did then and there fraudulently, knowingly, and designedly obtain from the said Anton Miesen the sum of three hundred (\$300.00) dollars, the property of the said Miesen. This at St. Paul, Minnesota, on or about the date above specified.”

Specification 2d—"In that 2d Lieutenant *William H. Morford*, 3d United States Infantry, did on or about the 8th day of April, 1896, while dressed in the uniform of an officer of the Army of the United States, represent to one Anton Miesen, a citizen of the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, and local agent there of the Pabst Brewing Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, that he was in need of money for the purpose of taking his wife out of the State of Minnesota at once, that for that purpose he had written to his mother-in-law, and expected to receive a check in a few days, but could not wait for it as the life of his wife depended upon her immediate removal, and requested a loan of three hundred (\$300.00) dollars, promising that if he obtained the loan he would turn over to the said Miesen the said check as soon as received, and did by force and virtue of the representations aforesaid, and of the fact that he was then and there in uniform and an officer of the Army of the United States, obtain from the said Miesen the sum of three hundred (\$300.00) dollars and did give to him, the said Miesen, a demand note, as follows:

\$300.00.

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 8, 1896.

On demand after date I promise to pay to the order of Pabst Brewing Company Three Hundred Dollars at their office, St. Paul, Minn. Value received with interest before and after maturity at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, until paid.

[Sig.]

W. H. MORFORD,

2d Lt., 3d Inf'y.

which said note was not paid on demand or maturity and, although the said Lieutenant *Morford* has since repeatedly promised to pay the same, he has in disregard of his word and honor failed and neglected to fully do so. This at St. Paul, Minnesota, to the scandal and disgrace of the military service of the United States."

Specification 3d—"In that 2d Lieutenant *William H. Morford*, 3d United States Infantry, having had referred to him by his post commander, Colonel John H. Page, 3d United States Infantry, for report and return to him, a communication from one Anton Miesen, to the Adjutant General of the Army, dated St. Paul, Minnesota, April 16, 1897, and in which the said Miesen requested to be informed of the result of an investigation of the conduct

of Lieutenant *Morford* in obtaining from him, Miesen, the sum of three hundred (\$300.00) dollars, did return said communication with his indorsement thereon, containing the statement that he had an understanding with Mr. Miesen by which he was to pay him ten dollars per month at least and as much more as possible, and that he intended to keep his promise, which statement was false and known by him, the said Lieutenant *Morford*, to be false and was made with intent to deceive his commanding officer, Colonel John H. Page, 3d United States Infantry. This at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, on or about April 29, 1897, and to the disgrace of the military service of the United States."

Specification 4th—"In that 2d Lieutenant *William H. Morford*, 3d United States Infantry, did on or about May 5, 1897, make and deliver to one Charles Eisenmenger, of the firm of L. Eisenmenger Meat Company, of St. Paul, Minnesota, a certain writing purporting to be his, *Morford's*, check on the Second National Bank of St. Paul, Minnesota, dated May 5, 1897, and made payable to L. Eisenmenger, and did by means of his said writing fraudulently, knowingly, and designedly obtain from the said Charles Eisenmenger the sum of twenty (\$20.00) dollars with intent then and there to defraud the said L. Eisenmenger Meat Company, he, the said Lieutenant *Morford*, then and there well knowing that he had not the funds in the Second National Bank of St. Paul, Minnesota, for the payment of his said check and that it was worthless when issued. This at St. Paul, Minnesota, to the scandal and disgrace of the military service of the United States."

Specification 5th—"In that 2d Lieutenant *William H. Morford*, 3d United States Infantry, did on or about April 14, 1897, enter the place of business of Wemott Howard & Co., merchants of St. Paul, Minnesota, and did then and there present and deliver to John T. Reynoldson, an employee of said firm, a certain writing purporting to be his, *Morford's*, check on the Second National Bank of St. Paul, Minnesota, for five (\$5.00) dollars, payable to the order of Wemott Howard & Co., and did then and there state to said Reynoldson that said check would

be paid on presentation at the bank, and did, by means of his said writing and statement, fraudulently, knowingly, and designedly obtain from the said Reynoldson, acting for his employers, Wemott Howard & Co., the sum of five (\$5.00), with intent then and there to defraud said Wemott Howard & Co., he, the said Lieutenant *Morford*, then and there well knowing that he had not the funds in the said Second National Bank of St. Paul, Minnesota, for the payment of his said check, and that it was worthless when issued. This at St. Paul, Minnesota, to the scandal and disgrace of the military service of the United States."

Specification 6th—"In that 2d Lieutenant *William H. Morford*, 3d United States Infantry, did on or about January 2, 1897, enter the place of business of Michaud Bros., grocers, in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, and did then and there tender to Miss Netta Beach, cashier for said firm, a certain writing purporting to be his, *Morford's*, check for one hundred (\$100.00) dollars on the Second National Bank of St. Paul, Minnesota, and did then and there state to the said Netta Beach that he, *Morford*, desired to settle an account of fourteen (\$14.00) dollars due from him to Michaud Bros., and to obtain the balance, eighty-six (\$86.00) dollars of value of his said check in currency, and did, by means of his said writing and statement, fraudulently, knowingly, and designedly obtain from the said Netta Beach, acting for her employers, Michaud Bros., the sum of eighty-six (\$86.00) dollars in currency and a credit of fourteen (\$14.00) dollars on his, *Morford's*, account with said firm: he, the said Lieutenant *Morford*, then and there well knowing that he had not the funds in the said Second National Bank of St. Paul, Minnesota, for the payment of his said check and that it was worthless when issued. This at St. Paul, Minnesota, to the scandal and disgrace of the military service of the United States."

Specification 7th—"In that 2d Lieutenant *William H. Morford*, 8d United States Infantry, did on or about April 5, 1897, make and deliver to the firm of Michaud Bros., grocers, in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, a certain

writing purporting to be his, *Morford's*, check on the Second National Bank of St. Paul, Minnesota, for thirteen dollars and ninety-seven cents (\$13.97), payable to the order of Michaud Bros., and did, by means of his said writing, fraudulently obtain from the said Michaud Bros. credit for the amount of thirteen dollars and ninety-seven cents (\$13.97) on his, the said *Morford's*, account, for goods purchased from said Michaud Bros., and did, by means of his said writing, knowingly, designedly, and willfully defraud said firm of Michaud Bros. of the sum of thirteen dollars and ninety-seven cents (\$13.97), he, the said Lieutenant *Morford*, then and there well knowing that he had not the funds in the said Second National Bank of St. Paul, Minnesota, for the payment of said check, and that it was worthless when issued. This at St. Paul, Minnesota, to the scandal and disgrace of the military service of the United States."

Specification 8th—"In that 2d Lieutenant *William H. Morford*, 3d United States Infantry, did on or about August 3, 1896, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, represent to one C. C. Bennet, of said Minneapolis, an officer of the National Guard, State of Minnesota, that he was in great need of money for immediate use; that he expected some money from relatives, and that if the said Bennet would procure the sum of three hundred (\$300.00) dollars for him it would certainly be paid at the end of three months, saying that he, *Morford*, would commence to pay said Bennet by installments of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars each within thirty days; by force and virtue of which representations the said Bennet was induced to go to the Swedish American National Bank of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and there become security for said *Morford* for the payment of a note for three hundred (\$300.00) dollars, made payable in ninety days, which said note was in form and substance as follows:

\$300.00.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 3d, 1896.

Ninety days after date I promise to pay to the order of C. C. Bennet three hundred and no ¹⁰⁰ dollars, at Swedish American Nat'l Bank.

Value received at 8 per cent per annum.

No. 13292. Due Nov. 4th.

(Sgd)

W. H. MORFORD.

for which note the said *Morford* did receive the sum named therein and did, in disregard of his pledge and honor as an officer of the Army of the United States, fail and neglect to pay said note before or at maturity, leaving his security, the said Bennet, to pay the amount thereof, with interest thereon, to the said Swedish American National Bank, to June 8, 1897, and although the said *Morford* has repeatedly promised to pay the said Bennet, he has failed and neglected to do so. This to the scandal and disgrace of the military service of the United States."

Specification 9th—"In that 2d Lieutenant *William H. Morford*, 3d United States Infantry, did, on or about September 5, 1896, at St. Paul, Minnesota, represent to Maurice Auerbach, president of the Union Bank of St. Paul, Minnesota, that he was in urgent need of money for immediate use, and that if the said Auerbach would make him a loan of twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars, it would certainly be paid October 1, 1896; by force and virtue of said representations he, the said Auerbach, was induced to cause to be loaned to him, the said *Morford*, the sum of twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars on his, *Morford's*, note, which was in form and substance as follows:

\$25.00.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 5th, 1896.

On October 1st, 1896 (without grace), after date, I promise to pay to the order of Hermann Scheffer, Cashier, twenty-five ¹⁷⁵dollars, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum until paid.

Payable at the Union Bank, St. Paul, Minn.

Value received.

(Sig.) W. H. MORFORD.

No. Due.....

for which note the said *Morford* did receive the sum named therein from the said Union Bank, and did, in disregard of his pledge and honor as an officer of the Army of the United States, fail and neglect to pay said note at maturity, and although the said *Morford* has repeatedly promised to pay the said Union Bank at specified times the amount of said note, has failed and neglected to do so. This to the scandal and disgrace of the military service of the United States."

Specification 10th—"In that 2d Lieutenant *William H. Morford*, 3d United States Infantry, did, on or about December 12, 1896, make and execute a draft which was in form and substance as follows:

OMAHA SAVINGS BANK,

OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 12, 1896.

On demand pay to the order of J. E. Markel & Son, fifteen and no ¹⁰⁰ dollars.

(Sig.) W. H. MORFORD.

Lieut. *W. H. Morford*,

Fort Snelling, Minn., via St. Paul.

and having for value received delivered said draft to J. E. Markel & Son, at the Millard Hotel at Omaha, Nebraska, on or about the 12th day of December, 1896, has, in disregard of his obligation and honor as an officer of the Army of the United States, failed to honor or pay said draft, although repeatedly requested to do so. This to the scandal and disgrace of the military service of the United States."

Specification 11th—"In that 2d Lieutenant *William H. Morford*, 3d United States Infantry, having made and given at Omaha, Nebraska, on or about March 14, 1893, to the United States National Bank of Omaha, Nebraska, a note for fifty-seven (\$57.00) dollars, in consideration for a loan to that amount, and which said note was made payable in six months, and was in form and substance as follows:

\$57.00.

OMAHA, NEB., March 14th, 1893.

Six months after date, we, or either of us, promise to pay to the order of the United States National Bank of Omaha, fifty-seven dollars.

For value received, negotiable and payable without defalcation or discount, at the United States National Bank, Omaha, Neb., with interest from date at the rate of 10 per cent per annum until paid.

(Sgd) W. H. MORFORD.

which said note was not paid at maturity, and although the said Lieutenant *Morford* did acknowledge in writing, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, May 18, 1897, that he owed the amount of said note and promised, in writing, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, May 23, 1897, 'I will do something towards it, or pay in full within the next two months, which is the best I can offer at the present time,' has, in disregard of his promise and honor, failed

and neglected to do so. This to the scandal and disgrace of the military service of the United States."

Specification 12th—"In that 2d Lieutenant *William H. Morford*, 3d United States Infantry, having for value received, viz: \$128.¹⁰/₁₀₀, more or less, transferred and assigned his pay account and voucher for the pay, \$128.¹⁰/₁₀₀, accruing to him for the month of January, 1897, to William Donaldson & Co., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on or about January 10, 1897, did subsequently on or about February 2, 1897, wrongfully duplicate his account for said pay, and did present a second voucher for the same to Colonel George E. Glenn, Assistant Paymaster General, United States Army, at St. Paul, Minnesota, certifying therein that the amount charged in said second voucher was correct and just, and did further receive payment in full from said Colonel George E. Glenn for said voucher, which conduct of him, the said Lieutenant *Morford*, was unlawful, fraudulent, and unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. This at Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, on or about the dates specified."

PLEA.

To the 1st *Specification*, "Not guilty."
 To the 2d *Specification*, "Not guilty."
 To the 3d *Specification*, "Not guilty."
 To the 4th *Specification*, "Not guilty."
 To the 5th *Specification*, "Not guilty."
 To the 6th *Specification*, "Not guilty."
 To the 7th *Specification*, "Not guilty."
 To the 8th *Specification*, "Not guilty."
 To the 9th *Specification*, "Not guilty."
 To the 10th *Specification*, "Not guilty."
 To the 11th *Specification*, "Not guilty."
 To the 12th *Specification*, "Not guilty."
 To the CHARGE, "Not guilty."

FINDING.

Of the 1st *Specification*, "Not guilty."

Of the 2d *Specification*, "Guilty, except the words 'for that purpose he had written to his mother-in-law and,' and the words 'as the life of his wife depended upon her immediate removal,' and substituting the word *he* before the words 'ex-

pected to receive a check,' and of the excepted words not guilty; of the substituted word guilty."

Of the 3d *Specification*, "Not guilty."

Of the 4th *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the 5th *Specification*, "Not guilty."

Of the 6th *Specification*, "Guilty, except the words and figures, as follows: 'fourteen dollars (\$14.00),' and substituting therefor the words and figures, 'fourteen and $\frac{5}{100}$ dollars (\$14.59);' 'eighty-six dollars (\$86.00),' and substituting therefor the words and figures *eighty-five and $\frac{1}{100}$ dollars (\$85.41)*; of the excepted words and figures not guilty and of the substituted words and figures guilty."

Of the 7th *Specification*, "Not guilty."

Of the 8th *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the 9th *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the 10th *Specification*, "Not guilty."

Of the 11th *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the 12th *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the CHARGE, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore sentence him, 2d Lieutenant *William H. Morford*, 3d United States Infantry, "*To be dismissed the service of the United States.*"

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 2d Lieutenant *William H. Morford*, 3d United States Infantry, having been forwarded for the action of the President, the following are his orders thereon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, October 8, 1897.

The sentence in the foregoing case of Second Lieutenant *William H. Morford*, Third United States Infantry, is confirmed, and will be duly executed.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 2d Lieutenant *William H. Morford*, 3d United States Infantry, will take effect October 15, 1897, from which date Lieutenant *Morford* will cease to be an officer of the Army.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

H. C. CORBIN,
Acting Adjutant General.

Issued on Oct. 18

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 58. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 18, 1897.

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 1524 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

INSPECTION OF ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.

1524. Before final disposition of ordnance supplies which from any cause are worn out or damaged, they will be submitted to an inspector. But when small-arms become un-serviceable and can not, under existing orders, be repaired at the post, they will be turned in to the nearest depot or arsenal, and will under no circumstances be broken up.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 59. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 20, 1897.

The following orders from the War Department are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, October 20, 1897.

1. By authority of the President, the land known as St. Michael Island, Alaska, with all contiguous land and islands within one hundred miles of the location of the flagstaff of the present garrison on that island, is set aside from the public lands of the Territory of Alaska and declared a military reservation.

Parties who have, prior to the receipt of this order, located and erected buildings on the land so reserved, will not be disturbed in their use of lands, buildings and improvements, nor in the erection of structures needed for their business or residence.

2. The military reservation above declared, and the military post located thereon, will be known as *Fort St. Michael*, and will be under the control and supervision of the Commanding Officer of the troops there stationed.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

SAM'L BRECK,
Adjutant General.

Noted on A.R.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 60. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 28, 1897.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders, No. 9, March 13, 1896, from this office, and paragraphs 1412 and 1413 of the Regulations are revoked, and the following regulations substituted therefor:

1412. Special instruction in the duties of litter bearers and the methods of rendering first aid to the sick and wounded will be given to all enlisted men of the Army by their company officers for at least four hours in each month. Company commanders will be supplied from the Surgeon General's Office with the Drill Regulations for the Hospital Corps; and the surgeon of the post, under the direction of the post commander, will thoroughly instruct all company officers serving with troops in the professional knowledge required.

1413. All available men of the Hospital Corps will be instructed under the supervision of the surgeon of the post for at least eight hours in each month in the duties of litter bearers and the methods of rendering first aid to the sick and wounded.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

SAM'L BRECK,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 61. } *Washington, November 5, 1897.*

The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November 4, 1897.*

By authority of the President of the United States, dated October 29, 1897, and under the provisions of the first section of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations," the wood and timber reservation of Fort Laramie, Wyoming, declared by Executive order of February 9, 1881, is hereby transferred and turned over to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, as provided in subsequent sections of the aforesaid act, or as may be otherwise provided by law, the same being no longer required for military purposes.

The said wood and timber reservation is covered by the United States land surveys, and embraces township 25 north, range 71 west, excepting the two school sections 16 and 36; and sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, in township 24 north, and sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32, in township 25 north, both in range 70; and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, in township 24 north, range 71 west of the 6th principal meridian, Wyoming, embracing sixty-two square miles, or thirty-nine thousand six hundred and eighty acres, more or less.

NELSON A. MILES,
Acting Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

SAM'L BRECK,
Adjutant General.

Reb. 1 on 24/18.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 63. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 9, 1897.

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 1032 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

1032. Public animals shall, upon the day received, be branded with the letters "U. S." on the left fore shoulder. Cavalry and artillery horses, assigned to organizations, will also be branded on the hoof of one fore foot, one and one-half inches below the coronet, with the designation of the regiment and troop or battery. Branding irons will be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department of uniform size and design. Letters "U. S." to be two inches in height. Letters and numbers of hoof brands, on the same line, to be three-fourths of an inch high, the letter to precede the number, and blocked so as to penetrate the hoof one-sixteenth of an inch.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

SAM'L BRECK,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 63. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 11, 1897.

The following Regulations for the government of the U. S. Engineer School at Willets Point, New York, have been approved by the Secretary of War and are by his direction published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

SAM'L BRECK,
Adjutant General.

REGULATIONS FOR THE U. S. ENGINEER SCHOOL.

1. The School is officially designated as the United States Engineer School.

2. *Object.*—The object of the School is to increase the professional qualifications of officers assigned to the Corps of Engineers; to conduct researches in the branches of science applicable to the duties of that Corps; and to prepare manuals of instruction and guidance for duties required of engineer officers and soldiers.

3. *Command.*—The School, under the Chief of Engineers, shall be under the command of the officer of the Corps of Engineers assigned to the command of the post at Willets Point, New York.

4. *Academic Staff.*—The Academic Staff shall consist of the Commandant and Instructors.

The Adjutant shall be the Secretary of the Staff.

5. *Departments of Instruction.*—There shall be three departments of instruction, as follows:

- a. Military Engineering,
- b. Electrical Engineering,
- c. Civil Engineering.

Each department will be in charge of an instructor assigned by the Commandant from among the captains commanding the engineer companies on duty at Willets Point.

6. *Students.*—The students shall be the junior engineer officers on duty with the Battalion of Engineers at Willets Point and such other officers as may be attached to the School for special instruction.

7. *Period of Instruction.*—Engineer officers shall be under instruction for two years, beginning October first.

The period for essentially theoretical instruction (the winter course) shall extend from November first to May first; that for essentially practical instruction (the summer course) from May first to November first.

8. Method of Instruction.—Practical work, as well as subjects for study, research, and themes, will be assigned to the student officers by the instructors, who also will indicate the sources of information. During the winter course instructors will meet their classes at least weekly for the purpose of consultation and for the oral examination of student officers.

Where these examinations indicate unsatisfactory progress, report thereof shall be made without delay to the Commandant.

Written, and, if required by the Commandant, oral and practical, examinations shall be held in each department of instruction, at the conclusion of instruction in that department, and also upon the temporary suspension of theoretical instruction, in case instruction in any department should continue for more than one season.

Oral examinations, other than weekly, shall be in the presence of the Academic Staff. From the examinations, and from the results as shown by the practical work, the student engineer officers shall be classified in each department by the Academic Staff as proficient with honor, proficient, or deficient. This classification shall be based on the examinations and shall be made of record.

The degree of proficiency in the case of others than engineer officers taking the submarine mining course shall be indicated as follows:

Qualified to take entire charge of the submarine mine defense of a harbor.

Qualified to take charge of casemate work and planting mines.

Qualified to take charge of planting mines.

9. Diplomas.—Diplomas signed by the Academic Staff shall be given to all officers who complete the entire course of instruction to the satisfaction of the Staff.

Officers who, on account of ill-health or the exigencies of the service, have been unable to complete the entire course, will receive diplomas indicating the subjects they have satisfactorily completed.

Should an officer be examined for promotion within two years from the date of his diploma, the diploma shall be accepted by the Examining Board as sufficient evidence of the proficiency of the officer in the subjects indicated as satisfactorily completed.

10. *Board of Visitors.*—The Board of Visitors shall consist of the President of The Board of Engineers, and two officers of the Corps of Engineers to be designated by the Chief of Engineers. The Board shall visit the School annually, soon after the close of the winter course, and make a thorough and detailed inspection of everything connected with it. It shall submit a report of its inspection to the Secretary of War, through the Chief of Engineers, with such recommendations in reference to the School as may be deemed necessary.

11. *Program of Instruction.*—The following shall be the general program of instruction, of which the details shall be ordered by the Commandant, upon the recommendation of the Academic Staff:

Military Engineering.—Service manuals; reconnaissances of routes and positions; maps, plans, and military photography; explosives; military bridges; campaigns; land and coast defenses, their plans, estimates, general methods of construction, armament, attack and defense.

Electrical Engineering.—Service manual; the application of electricity to seacoast and land defenses, and transmission of power.

Civil Engineering.—Surveying and practical astronomy; preliminary examinations of navigable waterways; river and harbor improvements; detailed study of building materials, plant, and methods of construction, particularly as applied in fortifications, river and harbor works, and their accessories.

The courses of instruction will be supplemented by lectures by officers of the Army and Navy and civilians, as well as by visits to manufacturing establishments and to important works of civil and military engineering.

12. *Application of Time.*—Reconnaissance work in the field shall be executed during the first month of duty at the School.

Of the first winter course the first sixteen weeks shall be applied to instruction in electrical engineering, and nine weeks to instruction in civil engineering.

Of the second winter course, the first eleven weeks shall be applied to instruction in civil engineering, and fourteen weeks to instruction in military engineering.

During the summer courses practice shall be had in preliminary examinations and surveys, practical astronomy, electrical engineering, and other instrumental work.

13. *Monthly Reports.*—The instructors shall submit monthly reports of the operations of their departments to the Commandant, who shall submit monthly reports of the operations of the School to the Chief of Engineers.

14. *Annual Reports.*—The instructors shall annually, and within thirty days after the close of the winter season, submit to the Commandant a report of the operations of their respective departments during the preceding year, which report shall include in detail the subjects for study and research assigned during that year, the practical work executed, and all other matters pertaining to their departments worthy of record on the School files. The Commandant shall annually and within twenty days after the close of each fiscal year, submit to the Chief of Engineers a detailed report of the operations of the School.

15. *Disbursements.*—All funds appropriated specially for furthering the object of the School shall be disbursed by the Commandant.

16. *Cooperation of Troops.*—The Commandant as Post Commander will so arrange the duties of the troops of his command as to comply most effectively with the spirit of these Regulations.

17. *Tours of Duty.*—Subject to the exigencies of the service, the regular tour of duty of members of the Academic and Battalion Staffs shall be not less than three years; all graduates of the Military Academy, assigned to the Corps of Engineers, shall be ordered to duty at the School, commencing one year after the expiration of their graduating leave, or at such other date as the interests of the service may require, and continuing not less than two years.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 64. } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 18, 1897.

The following tables are published for the information of the Army:

1. The competitors named in accompanying Table I are announced as the winners of the prizes prescribed in paragraphs 531*bb* and 531*jj*, Small Arms Firing Regulations, as revised by General Orders, No. 36, June 11, 1897, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office.

2. The marksmen named in accompanying Table IV, having fulfilled the conditions prescribed in paragraph 531*rr*, Small Arms Firing Regulations, as revised by General Orders, No. 36, June 11, 1897, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, are hereby transferred to the class of "distinguished marksmen."

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR-GENERAL MILES:

SAM'L BRECK,
Adjutant-General.

TABLE I.

Record of the Cavalry Teams in competition September 27 to 30, 1897.—(G. O., 47., A. G. O., '97.)

AT FORT SHERIDAN, ILL., FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE EAST AND THE MISSOURI.

Names.	Rank.	Troop and regiment.	Firing at rectangular targets.	Skirmish firing.	Revolver firing.		Aggregate for competition.	Order.
					Dismounted.	Mounted.		
Chas. Rie.....	Corpl.	B, 6 Cav..	155	92	181	130	558	1
W. W. Biggers.....	Pvt.	H, 3 Cav..	177	76	191	103	547	2
Frank Maricle.....	Sergt.	B, 3 Cav..	157	106	191	86	540	3
John Onellette.....	1st Sgt.	I, 3 Cav..	168	123	185	63	539	4
F. A. Hundertmark.	Corpl.	C, 1 Cav..	153	69	200	109	531	5
F. Litterst.....	Sergt.	K, 8 Cav..	138	70	188	134	530	6
L. De Bussere.....	Pvt.	D, 2 Cav..	162	61	194	112	529	7
A. V. Smith.....	Corpl.	C, 6 Cav..	149	84	193	98	524	8
Louis Lee.....	Sergt.	C, 3 Cav..	162	92	194	70	518	9
E. A. Newkirk.....	Pvt.	K, 6 Cav..	132	87	193	104	516	10

AT FORT ROBINSON, NEBR., FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF DAKOTA, THE PLATTE, AND THE COLUMBIA.

John Quinn.....	Sergt.	G, 8 Cav..	174	147	192	99	612	1
J. W. Henderson.....	Corpl.	C, 9 Cav..	177	120	192	106	595	2
George Lyman.....	Sergt.	A, 9 Cav..	169	121	180	101	571	3
T. F. Ornes.....	Corpl.	D, 4 Cav..	164	142	186	75	567	4
H. F. Walls.....	Corpl.	D, 9 Cav..	175	93	192	102	562	5
W. N. Ray.....	Sergt.	H, 8 Cav..	166	143	188	63	560	6
J. B. Vancuren.....	Pvt.	F, 8 Cav..	160	103	190	104	557	7
M. Bernhard.....	Sergt.	D, 6 Cav..	178	100	188	90	556	8
A. Brockman.....	Sergt.	B, 8 Cav..	150	108	192	104	554	9
C. Pfeifer.....	Corpl.	E, 8 Cav..	135	97	190	125	553	10

AT FORT WINGATE, N. MEX., FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF COLORADO, TEXAS, AND CALIFORNIA.

J. R. Lindsay.....	Pvt.	B, 7 Cav..	167	94	158	116	535	1
H. Bennet.....	Corpl.	B, 5 Cav..	163	112	155	104	534	2
C. Schmidt.....	Pvt.	A, 1 Cav..	165	122	154	92	533	3
D. E. Marcy.....	Trprtr.	C, 4 Cav..	159	107	177	82	525	4
G. M. Horner.....	Farr.	H, 7 Cav..	144	68	160	131	503	5
C. A. Morris.....	Sergt.	K, 5 Cav..	167	80	141	113	501	6
C. Abel.....	Sergt.	I, 1 Cav..	168	110	167	55	500	7
V. Buckries.....	Sergt.	G, 7 Cav..	169	103	154	72	498	8
M. O'Keefe.....	Sergt.	K, 2 Cav..	165	75	154	99	493	9
M. Ford.....	Pvt.	B, 2 Cav..	163	111	118	92	484	10

TABLE II.

Comparison of the Annual Infantry Competitions for 1897.

Departments.	Totals for team.		Average per competitor (first ten).		Number of competitors.	Number making—		Rectangular targets.		Highest score.		Skirmish firing.		Highest total score for competition.
	Rectangular targets.	Skirmish.	Rectangular targets.	Skirmish.		(25) (4) per cent at rectangular targets.	(50) (6) per cent at skirmish.	Highest score.	Lowest score.	Highest score.	Lowest score.	Highest score.	Lowest score.	
East	3,418	2,141	5,559	214.1	555.9	27	12	382	380	250	118	571	571	4
Dakota	3,280	2,147	5,386	214.7	538.6	24	9	346	239	274	142	568	568	
Platte	2,974	2,000	4,983	200.0	498.3	3	4	337	213	245	58	566	566	
Missouri	3,184	1,758	4,942	175.8	494.2	35	1	340	187	213	98	519	519	
Texas	3,149	1,990	5,139	199.0	513.9	5	3	341	245	253	106	532	532	
Columbia	3,409	2,090	5,499	209.0	549.9	16	10	358	263	255	98	613	613	
California	3,431	2,183	5,624	218.3	562.4	19	8	365	266	260	117	624	624	
Colorado	3,431	2,183	5,624	218.3	562.4	19	8	365	266	260	117	624	624	
Total	22,804	14,328	37,132	.....	.....	208	84	365	187	274	58	624	624
Average	3,258	2,047	5,305	204.7	530.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III.

Comparison of the Annual Cavalry Competitions for 1897.

Departments.	Rectangular targets.	Totals for team.			Number of competitors.	Number making—				Rectangular targets.		Skirmish.		Revolver firing, dismounted.		Revolver firing, mounted.		Highest total score for competition.	
		Skirmish.	Revolver firing, dismounted.	Revolver firing, mounted.		150 (78 per cent) at rectangular targets.	90 (45 per cent) at skirmish.	180 (90 per cent) revolver firing, dismounted.	100 (50 per cent) revolver firing, mounted.	Highest score.	Lowest score.	Highest score.	Lowest score.	Highest score.	Lowest score.				
East.....	a. 1,553	890	1,910	1,009	5,322	32	15	7	19	9	177	117	123	54	200	138	134	44	558
Missouri.....																			
Dakota.....	b. 1,648	1,174	1,896	969	5,687	36	23	22	18	9	181	112	147	22	196	115	125	55	612
Platte.....																			
Columbia...																			
Colorado....	c. 1,630	982	1,538	956	5,106	33	16	15	.....	7	169	141	122	56	177	51	131	39	535
California...																			
Texas.....																			
Total.....	4,831	3,016	5,344	2,934	16,125	101	54	44	37	25	181	112	147	22	200	51	134	39	612
Average..	1,610	1,005	1,781	978	5,375														

a. Competition held at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

b. Competition held at Fort Robinson, Nebr.

c. Competition held at Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

TABLE IV.

Names, etc., of marksmen transferred to the Distinguished Class for the year 1897.

Abbreviations: G. M., Gold Medal; S. M., Silver Medal; B. M., Bronze Medal.

Name.	Rank.	Company and Regiment.	Year.	Department Teams.			Cavalry Teams.		
				Department.	No.	Score.	Department.	No.	Score.
Carl Schmidt	Private.	B, 1st Cavalry	1892	Arizona	7	518	B. M.		
	Sergeant	do	1894	Colorado	10	539	B. M.		
	Private	A, 1st Cavalry	1897	do	3	533	S. M.		
J. R. Lindsay	Corporal	B, 7th Cavalry	1894	Missouri	6	508	B. M.		
	Private	do	1897	Missouri*	4	54.0	S. M.		
A. J. Cummins	Sergeant	F, 10th Infantry	1893	Colorado	1	535	G. M.		
	Private	do	1894	Missouri	8	503	B. M.		
	Private	do	1897	do	9	464	B. M.		
W. Donald	Private	I, 14th Infantry	1899	do	8	507	S. M.		
	Private	H, 14th Infantry	1891	do	10	501	B. M.		
	Private	A, 11th Infantry	1897	do	4	513	S. M.		
G. Bevilacqua	Artificer	F, 12th Infantry	1897	Colorado	7	542	B. M.		
	Private	do	1894	Dakota	9	494	B. M.		
	Private	do	1897	do	7	532	B. M.		
M. Timmins	Sergeant	D, 13th Infantry	1891	Platte	7	479	B. M.		
	Private	do	1894	Missouri	9	492	B. M.		
	Private	do	1897	do	8	465	B. M.		
Jas. Brennan	1st Sergeant	I, 2d Infantry	1899	East	5	559	B. M.		
	Corporal	G, 2d Infantry	1894	Platte	10	481	B. M.		
	Private	G, 20th Infantry	1897	do	5	581	B. M.		
W. J. Davis	Private	A, 25th Infantry	1893	Missouri	2	519	S. M.		
	Corporal	do	1894	Dakota	3	514	S. M.		
	1st Sergeant	do	1897	do	1	581	G. M.		
	Private	do	1897	do	6	518	B. M.		

* Revolver Team.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 No. 65. } Washington, November 23, 1897.

The following-named officers and enlisted men are honorably mentioned in orders to the Army as having distinguished themselves by specially meritorious acts or conduct in service under the circumstances and at the times and places mentioned:

November 5, 1877.—Major *Louis M. Maus*, Surgeon (then 1st Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon), for specially meritorious service on the Belle Fourche River, North Dakota, in that, while serving with a small detachment suddenly surrounded by an overwhelming force of hostile Sioux Indians, he succeeded in extricating the party from a most perilous position by his tact and discretion.

February 4, 1896.—Private *Reese A. McCown*, Battery L, 4th Artillery (then Private, Battery L, 3d Artillery), and Private *Ellis Kritser*, Battery D, 3d Artillery (now out of service), for meritorious and courageous conduct in the attempt, at the risk of their lives, to save a civilian from drowning in the Mississippi River, near Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, Louisiana.

February 27-28, 1896.—For specially meritorious services in the rescue of the passengers and crew of the wrecked steamer "Point Loma" at the mouth of the Columbia River, near Fort Canby, Washington: Private *Joseph C. Saxton*, Battery M, 5th Artillery (now out of service), who, while a volunteer in the lifeboat which upset with its crew, assisted the captain, who had become helpless by the injuries received from floating wreckage, to the shore, thus saving his life; Private *Charles Scope*, Company D, 1st Infantry (then Private, Battery M, 5th Artillery), who swam out to the wreck through the heavy surf, cleared the life-raft which had become unserviceable by having become entangled with cordage, and thus was the means of rescuing seventeen persons from the wreck; Private *Louis Klapprott*, Battery B, 5th Artillery (now out of service), who went out through the breakers and wreckage to the life-raft and brought in a drowning man; and Captain *Selden A.*

Day, 5th Artillery, who, by his zeal, skill, intelligence, and bravery in directing the operations of the men of his detachment, himself in the high surf and floating wreckage, materially assisted in saving lives.

January 3, 1897.—1st Sergeant *George E. Hughes*, Troop H, 8th Cavalry, for meritorious conduct in rescuing, at Sturgis, South Dakota, at imminent risk to himself, a lady from a pair of runaway horses.

May 10, 1897.—Sergeant *Harry N. Dickinson*, Troop C, 1st Cavalry, for meritorious conduct in attempting, at imminent risk to himself, to stop a runaway horse attached to a wagon and preventing what might have been serious injury and possibly loss of life, in Chicago, Illinois.

July 5, 1897.—Corporal *Samuel E. Grim*, Company H, 21st Infantry, for meritorious and courageous conduct in saving, at the risk of his life, two comrades from drowning in Lake Champlain, near Plattsburg Barracks, New York.

August 7, 1897.—Private *Lyman Fifield*, Company D, 21st Infantry, for meritorious and courageous conduct in saving, at the risk of his life, a civilian from drowning in Lake Champlain, near Plattsburg Barracks, New York.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR-GENERAL MILES:

SAM'L BRECK,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 66. } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 24, 1897.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November 12, 1897.*

By direction of the President, the two batteries of 10-inch guns on Staten Island near Fort Wadsworth, New York, now designated as the Clifton and Ravenna batteries, together with any adjacent defenses yet to be built, will hereafter be known and designated as *Fort Newton*, in honor of the late General John Newton, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, who for many years was in direct charge of the works in New York Harbor.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR-GENERAL MILES:

SAM'L BRECK,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 No. 67. } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, December 6, 1897.

Before a general court-martial which convened at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, pursuant to paragraph 8, Special Orders, No. 259, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, November 4, 1897, and of which Brigadier-General J. F. WADE, U. S. Army, was president, and Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD HUNTER, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, was judge-advocate, was arraigned and tried—

Captain *Leonard A. Lovering*, 4th United States Infantry.
 CHARGE.—“Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.”

Specification—“In that Captain *Leonard A. Lovering*, 4th Infantry, while officer of the day, at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, having under his control Private Charles Hammond, Company G, 21st Infantry, a prisoner confined in the guard-house at said Fort Sheridan, who being required by the post commander at said Fort Sheridan to be brought before the summary court of the said post for trial, and refusing to walk to the place where said court was then in session, did, upon this refusal, fail to use proper and legitimate means to cause the said Private Hammond to be brought before said summary court, and did cruelly abuse and ill-treat and cause to be cruelly abused and ill-treated the said Private Hammond by prodding him with his (the said Captain *Lovering's*) sword, by kicking him, by causing a rope to be tied to his (the said Private Hammond's) ankles, by causing him thus tied to be dragged over the ground to the place of session of the said summary court, and by kicking and prodding with his (the said Captain *Lovering's*) sword the body of the said Private Hammond while he was being dragged as aforesaid. This at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, on or about the 9th day of October, 1897.”

PLEA.

To the *Specification*, "Not guilty."
To the *CHARGE*, "Not guilty."

FINDING.

Of the *Specification*, "Guilty, interpolating the word *repeatedly* before the word 'refusing' in the 6th line [8th line of print]; excepting the words 'this refusal' in the 7th and 8th lines [9th line of print], substituting therefor the words *these refusals*; excepting the words 'fail to' and 'proper and legitimate' in the 8th line [9th and 10th lines of print]; substituting for the latter words the word *improper*; excepting the words 'cruelly abuse and ill treat' in the 9th and 10th lines [12th line of print]; substituting therefor the words *use unnecessary severity*; excepting the words 'cruelly abuse and ill-treated' in the 10th line [13th line of print]; substituting therefor the words *treated with unnecessary severity*; excepting the word 'body' in the 16th line [20th line of print], substituting therefor the word *person*; of the excepted words not guilty, of the interpolated words and of the substituted words guilty."

Of the *CHARGE*, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore sentence him, the said Captain *Leonard A. Lovering*, 4th United States Infantry, "*To be reprimanded by the reviewing authority.*" The court is thus lenient in view of the repeated acts of insubordination on the part of Private Hammond and the long service of the accused and his excellent character as shown in the evidence.

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of Captain *Leonard A. Lovering*, 4th United States Infantry, having been forwarded to the Secretary of War to be submitted to the President, the following are the orders in the case:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, December 6, 1897.*

By order of the President the proceedings, findings, and sentence in the case of Captain *Leonard A. Lovering*, 4th Infantry, are approved. It is, however, disappointing that an offense, so grave, and as an example so far reaching as this, should have been visited with so light a penalty. There is no question but that Private Hammond deserved punishment for his

conduct, but he should have received it in a lawful way. The military laws governing the Army are explicit. They prescribe the duties of officers and enlisted men with the penalties for their violation. Under them, both have rights and obligations. When, therefore, an officer, with the intelligence and experience with which Captain *Lovering* is credited, not only violates these laws, but exhibits such a lack of humanity as is shown in this case, he should receive a more severe sentence than a mere reprimand. Committing such acts degrades the officer more than the soldier he punishes and shows unfitness for the care and command of men. Under excitement, men frequently do things which in cooler moments they recall with sorrow and regret; but this case is aggravated by the fact that after weeks of deliberation this officer evinces no regret for his wrongful acts.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR-GENERAL MILES:

SAM'L BRECK,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 68. } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 10, 1897.

I. At all artillery posts, forts, and stations the care and preservation of the guns, carriages, magazines, ammunition, and other artillery material, parapets, platforms, and grounds surrounding them, will be divided among the batteries thereof, and battery commanders will be held to a rigid accountability for a proper performance of these duties. In order that all artillery organizations may be thoroughly instructed in the care and manipulation of all the kinds and calibers of guns, carriages, etc., changes will occasionally be made in the assignment of these duties to the different artillery organizations.

II. The methods described in the instruction pamphlets issued to battery commanders for the mounting, using, and care of the various guns and carriages will be strictly followed.

III. The ammunition service (trolleys and lifts) will be operated at intervals of not exceeding seven days, and the different working parts (pulleys, journals, etc.) kept clean and lubricated.

IV. Where electric light and power plants have been installed, they will be put in operation once a month. In firing boilers the temperature in the fire box should be raised very gradually to avoid sudden expansions of the metal shell. All machinery, such as engines, pumps, and boilers, will be kept in good working order at all times. The small amount of fuel required for the purpose of operating the power and light plants should be provided from the fuel allowances of the troops.

Lubricating material and electrical supplies will be secured on quarterly requisitions from the proper departments.

V. Platforms, parapets, and the grounds surrounding them, whose limits will be prescribed by post commanders, will be kept in proper police. Drains and sumps should be inspected weekly, and kept in order.

Any damage to or defects in the engineer work or property pertaining to the Ordnance Department should be promptly reported.

VI. It should be borne in mind that the main duty of the artillery is to care for these expensive, high-power engines of war, learn their capabilities and their use under all circumstances, and the proper manipulation of range finders, converter-boards, etc., used with them, and also become thoroughly familiar with the charts of the harbors in which they are serving.

Vessel-tracking with the guns in connection with the range finder and converter-board will be frequently practiced.

VII. In order to properly carry out the spirit of this order, the weekly inspections of the various batteries will be held—weather permitting—at the guns, for the care of which they are severally responsible. The regular monthly inspection of the post will include that of the guns, and thus the post or battalion commanders will be enabled to determine how well the battery commanders have performed their duties, and what progress has been made in familiarizing the troops with the duties which are required of them. The last day of each quarter a report in writing of the inspection will be made by post or battalion commanders through department headquarters for the information of the Major-General Commanding the Army.

In the annual reports of department commanders of their personal inspections as required by paragraph 193, Army Regulations, the condition and working order of these batteries of position will be reported, but any case of neglect will be made the subject of a special report.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR-GENERAL MILES:

SAM'L BRECK,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 No. 69. } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, December 10, 1897.

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the 4th clause of paragraph 17, in the Regulations and Decisions pertaining to the Uniform of the Army of the United States, published under date of May 11, 1897, is amended to read as follows:

ALL OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY.—Light Artillery saber according to pattern in the Ordnance Department.

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following addition to the trumpet-calls prescribed in Drill Regulations, for use whenever it is desired to march in "route step" or "route order" (paragraphs 632 Cavalry, 328 Light Artillery, 245 Infantry Drill Regulations), is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

ROUTE STEP.



BY COMMAND OF MAJOR-GENERAL MILES:

SAM'L BRECK,
Adjutant-General.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 70. } Washington, December 11, 1897.**

I.—The following from the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, is published for the information and government of all concerned:

[As amended by act approved September 26, 1888.]

"SEC. 1225. The President may, upon the application of any established military institute, seminary or academy, college or university, within the United States, having capacity to educate at the same time not less than one hundred and fifty male students, detail an officer of the Army or Navy to act as superintendent, or professor thereof; but the number of officers so detailed shall not exceed fifty from the Army, and ten from the Navy, being a maximum of sixty, at any time, and they shall be apportioned throughout the United States, first, to those State institutions applying for such detail that are required to provide instruction in military tactics under the provisions of the act of Congress of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, donating lands for the establishment of colleges where the leading object shall be the practical instruction of the industrial classes in agriculture and the mechanic arts, including military tactics; and after that, said details to be distributed, as nearly as may be practicable, according to population. The Secretary of War is authorized to issue, at his discretion and under proper regulations to be prescribed by him, out of ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to the Government, and which can be spared for that purpose, such number of the same as may appear to be required for military instruction and practice by the students of any college or university under the provisions of this section, and the Secretary shall require a bond in each case, in double the value of the property, for the care and safe-keeping thereof, and for the return of the same when required": *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the detail of officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy as professors in scientific schools or colleges as now provided by act of Congress approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, entitled "An act to promote a knowledge of steam engineering and iron-ship building among the students of scientific schools or colleges in the United States;" and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to the Government on the terms and conditions hereinbefore provided to any college or university at which a retired officer of the Army may be assigned as provided by section twelve hundred and sixty of the Revised Statutes.

An act to amend section twelve hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes, concerning details of officers of the Army and Navy to educational institutions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twelve hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes, concerning details of officers of the

Army and Navy to educational institutions, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to permit the President to detail, under the provisions of said act, not to exceed seventy-five officers of the Army of the United States; and the maximum number of officers of the Army and Navy to be detailed at any one time under the provisions of the act passed September twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, amending said section twelve hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes, is hereby increased to eighty-five: *Provided*, That no officer shall be detailed to or maintained at any of the educational institutions mentioned in said act where instruction and drill in military tactics is not given: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the detail of officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy as professors in scientific schools or colleges as now provided by Act of Congress approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, entitled "An act to promote a knowledge of steam engineering and iron ship building among the students of scientific schools or colleges in the United States."

Approved, January 13, 1891.

An act to increase the number of officers of the Army to be detailed to colleges.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twelve hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes, concerning details of officers of the Army and Navy to educational institutions, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to permit the President to detail under the provisions of said act not to exceed one hundred officers of the Army of the United States; and no officer shall be thus detailed who has not had five years' service in the Army and no detail to such duty shall extend for more than four years and officers on the retired list of the Army may upon their own application be detailed to such duty and when so detailed shall receive the full pay of their rank; and the maximum number of officers of the Army and Navy to be detailed at any one time under the provisions of the act approved January thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, amending section twelve hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes as amended by an act approved September twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, is hereby increased to one hundred and ten.

Approved, November 3, 1893.

II.--The following regulations, in regard to the detail of officers of the Army at established colleges, universities, etc., within the United States, are prescribed by the President, under the foregoing laws:

1. Applications for details of officers should be addressed to the Secretary of War, and should be accompanied by the last printed catalogue and a certificate as to the number of *male* students the institution has the capacity in buildings, apparatus, and instructors to educate at one and the same time; the number of such students in actual attendance at the time of application, or, if the application be made during vacation,

the number actually in attendance during the session immediately preceding it; the number over 15 years of age; and the number under military instruction or expected to take the military course. The certificate should also show the *grade* of the institution, the degrees it confers, and whether or not it is a land-grant school.

2. Officers of the Army desiring to be detailed at colleges, universities, etc., may make application for such detail to the Adjutant-General, through the usual military channels.

3. All details from the retired list, made under the provisions of the act of November 3, 1893, will be included in the limited number of details authorized by that act.

4. Where a State has more than one school endowed by the national land grant, under the act approved July 2, 1862, the school which is reported by the governor of the State as most nearly meeting the requirements of existing law will be held to have the first claim to the officer allotted to the State for detail at a land-grant college.

5. Details will be apportioned throughout the United States as required by the act of September 26, 1888, and the apportionment will be changed from time to time, as may be made necessary by the admission of new States and the changes in population as shown by the official census.

III.—The following are the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War for the issue of arms, etc., required for military instruction and practice at colleges, universities, etc., under section 1225, Revised Statutes, and the amendments thereof:

1. As the appropriations for the supply of ordnance and ordnance stores to the Army are very limited, and as the language of the law restricts the issues that can be made to colleges to such as "can be spared for that purpose," issues of ordnance and ordnance stores to colleges will be limited to arms and the equipments and implements necessary for use by the students for purposes of drill, parade, and similar exercises, including practice marches and camps.

2. Only such ordnance and ordnance stores as are enumerated in the following paragraphs will be issued for the purpose of military instruction to each selected college and university having an officer of the Army stationed thereat.

3. The field pieces of artillery, with their carriages and implements, will be limited to the following, viz:

2 muzzle-loading wrought-iron rifled guns, caliber 3 inches.

2 carriages and limbers for 3-inch gun.

2 gunners' haversacks.

2 trail handspikes.

4 lanyards.

2 priming wires.

4 sponges and rammers, 3-inch.

4 sponge-covers, 3-inch.

2 tube-pouches.

4 thumbstalls.

2 tompons, 3-inch.

2 vent-covers.

1 pendulum hausse, 3-inch.

1 pendulum-hausse seat.

1 pendulum-hausse pouch.

2 paulins, 12 by 15 feet.

4. When in the opinion of the Chief of Ordnance the supply on hand will permit, there may be issued in lieu of the foregoing two of the 3.2-inch breech-loading steel field guns, with their carriages and implements, as above.

5. The small arms issued to any college will be the "Cadet" rifles, similar to those supplied the United States Military Academy at West Point, but in no case will the number of rifles issued be in excess of the number of male students in regular attendance and actually receiving military instruction.

6. The accouterments to be issued with the Cadet rifles will consist of a bayonet scabbard, cartridge box, gun sling, waist belt, and waist-belt plate.

7. The service noncommissioned officer's sword can be issued for the use of the officers and noncommissioned officers of the Corps of Cadets. The sliding frog will enable these swords to be worn on the ordinary waist belt.

8. A limited number of cavalry sabers and belts (for purposes of instruction only) will be issued when satisfactory evidence of their necessity is presented.

9. Issue of the above stores will be made by the Chief of Ordnance to any selected institution upon its filing a bond in the penal sum of double the value of the property, conditioned that it will fully insure, take good care of, and safely keep and account for the same, and will, when required by the Secretary of War, duly return the same, within thirty days, in good order, to the Chief of Ordnance, United States

Army, or such other officer or person as the Secretary of War may designate to receive it.

10. For practice firing, the following allowances of ammunition will be made annually to each of the various institutions, viz: 100 blank cartridges and 800 friction primers for 3-inch, or for 3.2-inch breech-loading gun, as the case may be. Projectiles will not be issued for the field guns.

11. Ammunition for rifle target practice will be issued annually at the rate of 50 carbine ball cartridges (or their equivalent value in reloading material, reloading tools, or target supplies) for each cadet actually engaged in target practice, but there shall not be issued to any college more than 7,500 ball cartridges in any one year. This ammunition will be issued upon requisition to be forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance by the presidents or superintendents of the institutions; and as annual allowances date in all cases from July 1 of each year, requisitions should be forwarded before or as soon after that date as practicable for the current year's supply. Undrawn allowances of one year can not be drawn in the succeeding year.

12. The reloading material, reloading tools, and target supplies which can be drawn as part of the ammunition allowance for target practice are:

(a) Reloading materials, consisting of—

Small-arms powder;
Carbine bullets;
Round balls;
Cartridge primers.

(b) Reloading tools, consisting of—

1 Set of hand reloading tools (bench reloading tools are not issued to colleges).

(c) 1 Bullet mold, casting 4 balls;

1 Melting ladle;
1 Pouring ladle.

(d) Target supplies, consisting of—

Paper targets A and B, and centers for these targets;
Paper targets for gallery practice;
Pasters, white and black.

13. When tools for reloading rifle cartridges or implements for casting lead balls for gallery practice have been issued to colleges, the parts required to keep them in good order may be issued when requested, and charged against the money value of the annual ammunition allowance.

14. All ordnance and ordnance stores issued to colleges must be kept insured by the college authorities for their full invoice value, as shown in the bond, and the Chief of Ordnance promptly informed when and where the insurance is placed.

15. The transportation of ordnance and ordnance stores from the Government arsenals to institutions of learning, and from institutions of learning back to Government arsenals, is always without expense to the United States.

16. The colleges to which issues of ordnance and ordnance stores are made, under bonds given as required by law, will be required to keep said property in like good and serviceable condition as when issued by the Government, and for this purpose the spare parts, implements, and appendages necessary for this purpose will be sold to them at cost price on application to the Chief of Ordnance.

17. When ordnance and ordnance stores are returned to the Ordnance Department by any institution of learning, they will be carefully examined immediately upon their receipt at the arsenal, and if they are found imperfect or unserviceable by reason of carelessness or other causes than legitimate use in service, the damage will have to be made good to the United States.

18. The cost of all missing property must be made good to the United States.

19. When any of the ordnance or ordnance stores become unfit for further use the president of the college will report the fact to the Chief of Ordnance and he will authorize the college to send them to an arsenal without expense to the United States. On reaching the arsenal the property will be inspected at once by an officer of the Ordnance Department, and if its condition is found to be due to the ordinary incidents of service it may be replaced with serviceable stores of like character, but if its condition is found to be due to carelessness or other than legitimate causes the extent of damage or value of missing stores will be determined by the Chief of Ordnance and must be paid by the college before any new issue of stores is made. Any evidence the institution may desire to submit that the damage was due to unavoidable or legitimate causes should be in the form of affidavits and should be furnished simultaneously with the return of the property for the consideration of the officer designated to inspect it.

20. The guns and carriages must not be allowed to remain out doors with only the paulins as a protection from the weather, but they must be housed in a suitable shed and habitually kept there except when used for drills or saluting purposes.

21. Regular property returns will be rendered quarterly to the Chief of Ordnance by each president or superintendent of an institution supplied with arms, etc., accounting for all ordnance and ordnance stores issued to the institution under his charge. These returns will be made on the blank forms to be supplied by the Chief of Ordnance.

22. Failure on the part of any institution of learning to comply with the foregoing regulations, or any others that may be prescribed by the Chief of Ordnance for the care, preservation, or accountability of any ordnance or ordnance stores issued to it by the United States will be considered sufficient cause for the prompt withdrawal by the Secretary of War of the Government property in its possession.

23. Whenever any institution shall fail to return the public property in its charge within thirty days after demand made by the Secretary of War, the delinquency will be peremptorily referred to the Attorney General, that the bond of the institution may forthwith be put in suit.

24. The following is the form of bond to be executed previous to the issue of ordnance and ordnance stores, viz:

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents that we, the *Knox College*, located at *Galesburg, Illinois*, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of *Illinois*, as principal, and *Clark E. Carr*, of *Galesburg, Illinois*, and *Edgar A. Bancroft*, of *Galesburg, Illinois*, as sureties, are held and bound to the United States of America in the penal sum of **eight thousand four hundred and seventy-two dollars and ninety cents (\$8,472.90)*, for the payment of which well and truly to be made to the Secretary of War, or to such officer or person whom he may designate, we do bind ourselves and each of us, our successors, heirs, executors and administrators, for and in the whole, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Given under our hands and seals at *Galesburg, Illinois*, this 10th day of *May*, A. D. 1888.

* Double the value of the property.

The condition of the above obligation is such that, whereas, the *Knox College* is an established *college within the United States having capacity to educate at the same time not less than one hundred and fifty male students, and whereas the said *college has heretofore applied to the President of the United States to detail an officer of the Army to act as professor of military science and tactics thereof, and the President by virtue of the authority vested in him by section 1225, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of September 26, 1888, has detailed such officer to act accordingly; and whereas the Secretary of War by the authority vested in him by said section is about to issue to the said *college for the military instruction and practice of the students thereof the following ordnance and ordnance stores, to wit:

2 muzzle-loading wrought-iron rifled guns, caliber 3 inches, at \$450.....	\$900. 00
2 carriages and limbers, for 3-inch gun, at \$325....	650. 00
2 gunner's haversacks, at \$2. 20.....	4. 40
2 trail handspikes, \$1. 10.....	2. 20
4 lanyards, at 10 cents.....	40
2 priming wires, at 10 cents.....	20
4 sponges and rammers, 3-inch, at \$1.....	4. 00
4 sponge covers, 3-inch, at 80 cents.....	1. 20
2 tube pouches, at \$1. 50.....	3. 00
4 thumbstalls, at 20 cents.....	80
2 tompions, 3-inch, at 30 cents.....	60
2 vent covers, at 40 cents.....	80
1 pendulum hausse, 3-inch.....	2. 50
1 pendulum-hausse seat.....	60
1 pendulum-hausse pouch.....	75
2 paulins, 12 by 15 feet, at \$10. 25.....	20. 50
150 Springfield "Cadet" rifles, caliber .45, with appendages, etc., at \$15	2, 250. 00
150 bayonet scabbards, steel, Cadet, at 81 cents....	121. 50
150 waist belts and plates, at 60 cents.....	90. 00
150 cartridge boxes, caliber .45, at \$1. 22.....	183. 00
being together of the value of <i>four thousand two hundred and thirty-six dollars and forty-five cents</i> (\$4,236.45); all of which property when issued the said *college hereby agrees to take good care of and safely keep, insure and keep insured against loss to the United States, and account for, quarterly,	

* College or university.

on blank forms to be prescribed by the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, and to return all of said property to said Chief of Ordnance, or such officer or person as may be designated to receive the same, within thirty days after demand by the Secretary of War.

Now, therefore, if the said *college shall take good care of and safely keep and insure and keep insured against loss to the United States and account for the said ordnance and ordnance stores, and shall when required by the Secretary of War duly return the same within thirty days in good order to the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, or to such other officer or person as the Secretary of War may designate to receive them, then this obligation shall become inoperative and void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

In witness whereof, and in pursuance of a resolution of the † board of directors passed on the first day of May, A. D. 1888, a copy of which is hereto annexed, the corporate seal of said corporation is hereto affixed and these presents duly signed by the ‡ president of the college.

KNOX COLLEGE,
By NEWTON BATEMAN. [SEAL.]
President.

In presence of—

GEO. A. LAWRENCE,
THOMAS A. BROWN.

CLARK E. CARR. [SEAL.]

In presence of—

ROBERT G. SUTTON,
CHAS. E. BAILEY.

EDGAR A. BANCROFT. [SEAL.]

In presence of—

E. A. SKILLMAN,
S. C. HULL.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
County of Knox. } ss:

On this 10th day of May, 1888, personally appeared before me, a notary public for the county aforesaid, Clark E. Carr, one of the sureties named in the within bond, who made oath that he is worth eight thousand five hundred dollars over and above all his debts and liabilities.

CLARK E. CARR.

* College or university.

† Board of directors or other governing body of the institution.

‡ The president or officer authorized to sign for the institution.

Sworn and subscribed before me on the day and date aforesaid.

GEORGE A. LAWRENCE,
Notary Public.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
County of Knox. } ss:

On the 10th day of May, 1888, personally appeared before me, a *notary public* for the county aforesaid, *Edgar A. Bancroft*, one of the sureties named in the within bond, who made oath that he is worth *eight thousand five hundred* dollars over and above all his debts and liabilities.

EDGAR A. BANCROFT.

Sworn and subscribed before me on the day and date aforesaid.

GEORGE A. LAWRENCE,
Notary Public.

I, *Elmer S. Dundy*, hereby certify that the sureties who have signed the foregoing bond are personally known to me, and that each is responsible and sufficient to insure the payment of the entire penalty named therein.

ELMER S. DUNDY,
Judge of the District Court of the United States
in and for the State of Illinois.

INSTRUCTIONS THAT MUST BE STRICTLY OBSERVED:

25. A copy of the record of the adoption of the resolution of the board of directors or governing body of the institution, including also the record of the resolution itself, authorizing the president to execute the bond on behalf of the corporation, authenticated by the signature of the secretary and the corporate seal, must accompany the bond.

26. A copy of the charter or articles of incorporation, authenticated by the Secretary of State, is also required.

27. The sureties must sign and seal the bond. The seal must be attached opposite the signature of each person and must be a seal of *wax*, *wafer*, or other adhesive substance, not a mere scroll with a pen. Their names must be written in the body of the bond, together with their residence, including town, county, State, or Territory.

28. Two witnesses are required to each signature.

29. There must be two sureties. Each surety must make oath that he is worth some specific sum, equal to the full

amount of the penalty, over and above all his debts and liabilities. Two persons must not join in one affidavit. Each one must subscribe and acknowledge his own oath separately.

30. The sufficiency of the sureties must be certified to by some United States judge or district attorney, whose official character must be certified to by the clerk of his court, such certificate to be on or attached to the bond.

31. A college corporation desiring ordnance or ordnance stores for the use of the college must furnish evidence that some one is authorized to execute in its behalf the bond which the law requires.

32. This authority can only be given by the governing body of the corporation, *i. e.*, the body invested with authority to employ the faculty and make all other contracts in its behalf, and designated in the charter of the corporation as board of regents, board of trustees, etc., and this body must give the authority in the formal way in which it does other business, the action taken being recorded as a part of the proceedings of the meeting at which it was taken. The evidence of this authority required to be furnished to this office will be an *extract* from the record of the proceedings of the board of regents, or board of trustees, showing that the board met in its official capacity, that a resolution was offered authorizing some person by name to execute the required bond for the corporation; *and that this resolution was adopted*; and this extract must be certified, under the corporate seal, to be a true *extract* from the record of the proceedings of the board, by the secretary or other custodian of the records. His certificate that the authority has been conferred, or that such a resolution was passed, is not sufficient. The record speaks for itself, and a copy of so much of it should be furnished as will show that it purports to be a record of the board, that the resolution was offered, and that it was passed.

33. Great pains should be taken to use the name given the corporation by its charter, and to mention in the resolution the particular bond to be given.

34. It is desired that a copy of the charter be sent to the Chief of Ordnance; also, a copy (accompanied by certificate under corporate seal) of so much of the record of the election of the officers of the corporation as will show the election of the particular officer who is to execute the bond.

IV.--The following rules are prescribed by the President for the government of officers of the Army detailed as professors of military science and tactics:

1. DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The professor of military science and tactics shall reside at or near the institution to which assigned, and when in the performance of his military duties shall appear in proper uniform. He shall, in his relations to the institution, observe the general usages and regulations therein established affecting the duties and obligations of other members of the faculty. For the benefit of the officer and the military service, he may perform other duties at the college in addition to those pertaining to military science and tactics, and may receive such compensation therefor as may be agreed upon.

2. ORGANIZATION AND DISCIPLINE.

(a) All rules and orders relating to the organization and government of the military students; the appointment, promotion, and change of officers; and all other orders affecting the military department, except those relating to routine duty, shall be made and promulgated by the professor of military science and tactics after being approved by the president or other administrative officer of the institution.

(b) It is the duty of the professor of military science and tactics to enforce proper military discipline at all times when students are under military instruction, and in case of serious breaches of discipline, or misconduct, to report the same to the proper authorities of the institution, according to its established methods. Upon occasions of military ceremony, in the execution of drills, guard duty, and when students are receiving any other practical military instruction, he shall see that they appear in the uniform prescribed by the institution.

3. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

(a) The course of instruction shall be both practical and theoretical, and shall be so arranged as to occupy at least one hour per week for theoretical instruction, and at least two hours per week for practical instruction.

(b) The practical course in infantry shall embrace small-arm target practice, and, as far as possible, all the movements prescribed by the drill regulations of the United States Army applicable to a battalion. Instruction in artillery shall em-

brace, as far as practicable, such portions of the United States drill regulations as pertain to the formation of detachments, manual of the piece, mechanical maneuvers, aiming drill, saber exercise, and target practice. Instruction should also include the duty of sentinels, and, where practicable, castrametation. Such instruction shall be given by the professor of military science and tactics personally, or under his immediate supervision.

(c) Theoretical instruction shall be by recitations and lectures personally conducted and given by the professor of military science and tactics, and shall include, as far as practicable, a systematic and progressive course in the following subjects: The drill regulations of the United States Army, the preparation of the usual reports and returns pertaining to a company, the organization and administration of the United States Army, and the elementary principles governing in the art of war.

4. REPORTS.

The professor of military science and tactics shall render a quarterly report to the Adjutant-General of the Army of the whole number of undergraduate students in the institution capable of performing military duty; the number required by the institution to be enrolled as military students, the average attendance at drills, the number absent, the number and kind of drills, recitations and lectures, or other instruction had during the quarter, the number reported for discipline, etc. He will retain copies of all reports and correspondence and transfer them to the officer who may succeed him, or forward them to the Adjutant-General's Office should the detail expire. On the graduation of every class he shall obtain from the president of the college and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army the names of such students belonging to the class as have shown special aptitude for military service, and furnish a copy thereof to the adjutant-general of the State for his information. The names of the three most distinguished students in military science and tactics at each college will, *when graduated*, be inserted in the United States Army Register.

5. INSPECTIONS.

The military department shall be subject to inspection under the authority of the President of the United States; such inspections to be made, when practicable, near the close

of the college year. The inspecting officer shall, upon his arrival at the institution, report to the president or other administrative officer, in order to obtain from him the necessary facilities for the performance of his duty. A copy of the report of inspection will be furnished the president of the institution by the War Department.

V.--The following are the laws providing for the detail of retired officers at colleges, universities, etc.:

Section 1260, Revised Statutes.

Any retired officer may, on his own application, be detailed to serve as professor in any college. (But while so serving, such officer shall be allowed no additional compensation.)

Extract from the act of Congress approved May 4, 1880.

That upon the application of any college, university, or institution of learning incorporated under the laws of any State within the United States, having capacity at the same time to educate not less than one hundred and fifty male students, the President may detail an officer of the Army on the retired list to act as president, superintendent, or professor thereof; and such officer may receive from the institution to which he may be detailed the difference between his retired and full pay, and shall not receive any additional pay or allowance from the United States.

Extract from the act of Congress approved August 6, 1894.

Provided, That nothing in the Act entitled "An Act to increase the number of officers of the Army to be detailed to colleges," approved November third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, shall be so construed as to prevent, limit, or restrict the detail of retired officers of the Army at institutions of learning under the provisions of section twelve hundred and sixty, Revised Statutes, and the Act making appropriations for the support of the Army, and so forth, approved May fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty, nor to forbid the issue of ordnance and ordnance stores, as provided in the Act approved September twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, amending section twelve hundred and twenty-five, Revised Statutes, to the institutions at which retired officers may be so detailed; and said Act of November third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and said Act of May fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty, shall not be construed to allow the full pay of their rank to retired officers detailed under said section twelve hundred and sixty, Revised Statutes, and said Act of May fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty.

The details authorized by section 1260, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act approved May 4, 1880, will be in addition to the number allowed by section 1225, Revised Statutes, and the amendments thereof, and may be made to incorporated

institutions of learning of the requisite grade in any State, without reference to population or to the number of officers already serving therein.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR-GENERAL MILES:

SAM'L BRECK,
Adjutant-General.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 71. } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 14, 1897.**

Military posts, stations, and reservations have been selected for occupation by the military forces, not only for immediate and temporary use, but in most cases for occupation so long as the Government shall exist. The attention of Department and Post Commanders is invited to the condition of these military reservations in order that every consideration may be given to their care, preservation, and adornment. They will not only be made useful and healthful to the garrisons, but be made attractive homes for the Army by every means available for that purpose. Commanding officers are directed to give this subject their earnest attention and to make requisitions for such appliances as may be necessary in order to carry out the purpose of this order.

The grounds, as far as practicable, will be improved by utilizing such material as may be available for the purpose. The shrubbery, trees, and forests on the reservation will be kept properly pruned, brush and unsightly trees removed, vines, fruit and ornamental trees planted and cultivated, and grounds properly ditched or drained. Live trees in the vicinity of the inhabited parts of a military reservation will not be cut down, except on the recommendation of the Post Council of Administration, approved by the Post and Department Commanders.

Where reservations are of sufficient extent, and it is practicable, they will be stocked with game, and all native singing birds protected.

Where required, requests will be made through the proper military channels to these headquarters for supplies of seeds for grass, flowers, vines, fruit and ornamental trees.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR-GENERAL MILES:

SAM'L BRECK,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 72. } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 16, 1897.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, December 1, 1897.*

The new fort on the Delaware River, at Finns Point, Salem County, New Jersey, will be known and designated as *Fort Mott*, in honor of the late Major-General Gershom Mott, United States Volunteers.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR-GENERAL MILES:

SAM'L BRECK,
Adjutant-General.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 73. } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 20, 1897.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following annual expenditure of blank caliber .30 ammunition will hereafter be authorized in the instruction and practice firing of enlisted men of the Army:

For each troop of cavalry and company of infantry, an amount not to exceed 4,000 rounds;

For each battery of heavy artillery, an amount not to exceed 2,000 rounds;

For each band armed with rifle or carbine, one-half the allowance of the troop, company, or battery.

For schools of instruction the following extra annual expenditure is authorized:

Infantry and Cavalry School, not to exceed 100,000 rounds;

Cavalry and Light Artillery School, not to exceed 32,000 rounds;

The dropping from returns of any blank ammunition, until the same has been actually expended, is prohibited.

On the 1st of January, in each year, requisition will be submitted for the supply of blank cartridges caliber .30, required during the ensuing year, stating the quantity actually on hand, with the understanding that the estimate shall be only for such portion of the annual allowance as the officer believes to be required by the interests of the service.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR-GENERAL MILES:

SAM'L BRECK,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 74. } Washington, December 28, 1897.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act Authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion to purchase subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country, to provide means for their transportation and distribution, and making an appropriation therefor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended (or so much thereof as may be necessary) in the discretion and under the direction of the Secretary of War for the purchase of subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country, or other mining regions of Alaska, and to purchase transportation and provide means for the distribution of such stores and supplies: Provided, That with the consent of the Canadian Government first obtained, the Secretary of War may cause the relief herein provided for to be extended into Canadian territory.

That the said subsistence stores, supplies, and materials may be sold in said country at such prices as shall be fixed by the Secretary of War, or donated, where he finds people in need and unable to pay for the same.

That the Secretary of War is authorized to use the Army of the United States in carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, and may, in his discretion, purchase and import reindeer and employ and bring into the country reindeer drivers or herders not citizens of the United States, or provide such other means of transportation as he may deem practicable. The said reindeer or other outfit may be sold and disposed of by the Secretary of War when he shall have no further use for them under the provisions of this Act, or he may turn over the same or any part thereof to the Department of the Interior, and the proceeds arising from all sales herein authorized shall be covered into the Treasury.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of War shall make report in detail to Congress at the beginning of its next regular session as to all purchases, employments, sales, and donations or transfers made under the provisions of this Act.

Approved, December 18, 1897.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR-GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 75. } Washington, December 31, 1897.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, paragraph 1359 of the Regulations is revoked, and paragraphs 129, 130, 1355, and 1358 are amended to read as follows:

129. Deserters will be brought to trial with the least practicable delay. While awaiting trial they will receive no pay, nor will they be permitted to sign pay rolls, and will be required to wear the clothes worn at the time of arrest, unless it should be imperative to issue other clothing, when, as far as practicable, only deserters' or other unserviceable clothing will be issued.

130. The clothing abandoned by a deserter will be turned over to the quartermaster, with a certificate from the company or detachment commander showing its condition and the name of the deserter to whom it belonged. In no case should the money or proceeds of the sale of effects of a deserter be turned over to his relatives, nor any payment made therefrom by an officer on any account whatsoever. All other personal effects of a deserter will be disposed of as in the case of unclaimed effects of deceased soldiers.

1355. Should any error or informality be discovered in a check it will be returned to the Paymaster, who will correct the same and return it with the least practicable delay. The roll will be returned to the Paymaster after payment of the company with a note thereon, verified by the witnessing officer, stating the facts as to the erroneous check. The receipt of the corrected check will be certified by the company commander to the Paymaster, who will file such certificate with the pay rolls.

1358. Should a soldier die or desert in the interval between signing the pay rolls and the receipt of the money at the post from the Paymaster, the check or cash will be immediately returned to the Paymaster; the cash by express, the check by registered mail, and a note of explanation stating the fact of nonpayment and return of the check or money will be made on the roll, verified by the signature of the witnessing officer. The same course will be pursued should a soldier decline to receive his pay, or if for any other reason it should be impracticable to deliver it to him in person. When a Paymaster has had money returned to him in such cases he will cancel the signature of the

BY COMMAND

Not on Army Regulations



CIRCULAR, }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

No. 1. }

Washington, January 7, 1897.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

1.--CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1885.—In the case of applications for reimbursement for loss of private property under the act of March 3, 1885, paragraph 723 of the Regulations, and General Orders, No. 35, August 11, 1896, from this office, all personal property for the loss or destruction of which payment is claimed must be enumerated and described in the proceedings of the board of survey, but the finding of the board will recommend payment for only such articles as, in the opinion of the board, were reasonable, useful, necessary, and proper for the claimant to have in the public service in the line of duty.—[*Decision Asst. Sec. War, Nov. 20, 96—45089 A. G. O., 96.*]

2.--INSIGNIA FOR SADDLECLOTHS.—The insignia for the flank corners of saddlecloths for officers of the staff corps will be the insignia prescribed for the collar of the officer's undress coat, omitting the letters U. S., with height of 2½ inches.—[*Instructions Asst. Sec. War, Dec. 14, 96—46118 A. G. O., 96.*]

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,

Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 2. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, January 14, 1897.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The large estimates for material for repairs in water and sewer systems indicate a very general lack of proper care in the use of appliances, particularly in the items of fixtures and hose.

Garden hose will not be dragged over the ground, but rolled up and carried from place to place, and, when not in use, will be kept out of the sun; fire hose will be used only for the purpose for which it is supplied, and its use at fire drills will be as restricted as is consistent with efficient training. After use it will be cleaned and dried as thoroughly as circumstances and the appliances at hand will permit, carefully reeled and properly sheltered.

Hereafter every requisition for earthenware plumbing fixtures, circulating boilers, etc., to replace those broken or worn out, and for material to repair damage caused by frost, will be accompanied by the detailed statement of the officer in charge of the building where the damage occurred, showing the nature, extent, and cause of such damage; and the Commanding Officer will state, by indorsement thereon, the action taken by him under paragraph 977, Army Regulations.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

SAM'L BRECK,

Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 3. }

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**

Washington, February 2, 1897.

The following decision is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

PAY ROLLS.—Muster and pay rolls, Forms No. 17 (1, 2, 3, and 4 sheet), Adjutant General's Office, will be discontinued, and blank forms of pay rolls (1, 2, 3, and 4 sheet) will hereafter be furnished by the Paymaster General of the Army. Article LXVI, Army Regulations, is amended accordingly.—
[*Decision Sec. War, Dec. 28, 96—34299 A. G. O., 96.*]

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 4. }

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**

Washington, March 1, 1897.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

1.—**SHIPPING ALLOWANCE OF AN OFFICER'S BAGGAGE UNDER A. R. 1118.**—In view of a practice that has heretofore obtained among officers, when changing stations, of shipping their regulation allowance of baggage in connection with other personal property—which practice seems to have been sanctioned by a decision of the Second Comptroller dated July 21, 1893—attention is particularly directed to the provisions of paragraph 1118, A. R., of 1895, which reads as follows:

1118. In changing station an officer's authorized allowance of baggage will be turned over to a quartermaster for transportation as freight by ordinary freight lines unless otherwise ordered by the department commander or higher authority. No reimbursement will be made to an officer who, under such circumstances, sends packages by express or ships and pays for the transportation of his baggage.

In a decision dated January 23, 1897, the Comptroller of the Treasury holds that no reimbursement can be made of amounts paid by officers, upon change of station, for shipment of the regulation allowance of personal property which they are entitled to carry at public expense (the same having been shipped with their excess personal property which was not to be transported by the United States), except upon a specific waiver of A. R. 1118 by the Secretary of War in each case.

Hereafter the provisions of paragraph 1118 will not be waived except in extraordinary cases, which should be submitted to the Secretary of War for approval in advance of the shipment.—[*Order Asst. Sec. War, Feb. 8, 97—50323 A. G. O., 97.*]

2.—**BACHELOR QUARTERS.**—The Secretary of War approves the recommendation of the Major General Commanding and the Quartermaster General, that where bachelor officers' quar-

ters are provided at a military post, it is proper and necessary that they be assigned to officers without families.—[⁵⁴²²¹~~54221~~ A. G. O., 97.]

8.--WAIST BELTS AND SABER BELTS.—Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 49, of 1895, Headquarters of the Army, refers to the infantry *waist belt*, and does not affect the status of the *saber belt*, which is still retained in service.—[*Decision Maj. Gen. Comdg. Army, Dec. 3, 96—46200 A. G. O., 96.*]

4.--GENERAL PRISONERS.—The donation of five dollars to each "dishonorably discharged prisoner upon his release from confinement," provided for in the Army appropriation act, may be paid to prisoners dishonorably discharged under court-martial sentences, although such sentences do not award terms of confinement; but the citizens' outer clothing provided for in said act can not, under the law, be furnished to prisoners who have not served terms of confinement under such sentences.—[*Decision Asst. Sec. War, Feb. 15, 97—50240 A. G. O., 97.*]

5.--STATEMENTS OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT.—The "Statements of Prisoners in Confinement" now required to be rendered (under paragraph 2, of Special Rules, published in General Orders, No. 55, of 1895, from this office), from posts where general prisoners are confined having six months or more to serve, will hereafter be furnished from all posts where general prisoners are confined.—[*Gen'l decision Feb. 26, 97—⁵⁷⁷⁷¹~~57771~~ A. G. O., 95.*]

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General

CIRCULAR, }
No. 5. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 17, 1897.

The following instructions for the preparation of pay rolls, having been approved by the Secretary of War, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The column, "Year of continuous service," in the pay rolls (new form), is intended to show the actual year in which the soldier is serving, *not* the number of years' service which have been completed by the soldier, as has appeared on many of the rolls sent to Paymasters: For instance, a soldier entitled to \$2 per month for five years' continuous service was borne as "5"; \$3 per month for ten years was borne as "10"; \$4 per month for fifteen years' service was borne as "15", when it should have been apparent that said sums could be due only in the 6th to 10th inclusive, 11th to 15th inclusive, and 16th to 20th years inclusive, respectively. Therefore,

1. The actual year of service (1st, 2d, 3d, and so on, as the case may be) must in all cases be stated in the column referred to.

2. A soldier entitled to \$2 per month for certificate of merit, or one entitled to "re-enlisted pay," should be so borne in the column of "Remarks," and when the "re-enlisted" soldier becomes entitled to \$2 per month for five years' continuous service, the date on which the same becomes due should be stated in the column of "Remarks," and continued therein until the soldier shall have been once paid by a Paymaster, and on rolls thereafter he should appear in the column "Year of continuous service" as "6."

3. In all cases where the rate of pay changes, the date on which the increased rate becomes due should be stated in the column of "Remarks," and continued therein until the soldier shall have been paid for the period which includes such increase, after which the figure indicating the year of service should appear in the appropriate column.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 6. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 1, 1897.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

1--RECRUITING FOR DETACHMENTS ABSENT FROM THEIR PERMANENT STATIONS.—The Army Regulations and the instructions governing the recruiting service contemplate that wherever there are troops belonging to the line of the Army, under command of a commissioned officer, enlistments and reenlistments therefor shall be made as necessity may require and opportunity offer. Paragraphs 3, 4, and 5, Circular Letter, A. G. O., July 30, 1896, apply to recruiting for a detachment of troops absent from its permanent station, in camp, on the march, etc. In such case, one report for each trimonthly period (Form No. 37, A. G. O.), with the enlistment papers, and one recruiting return for each month (Form No. 33, A. G. O.) will be sufficient; but when the detachment moves from place to place during a trimonthly period, that fact and each place of encampment must be carefully noted on both the trimonthly report and the monthly recruiting return.—(*General decision March 20, 97—52159 A. G. O., 97.*)

2--GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.—In the proceedings of general courts-martial, the sentence, "To be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances," has the same meaning as though the words "due him" were added after the word "allowances."—(*Decision Sec. War, March 20, 97—52360 A. G. O., 97.*)

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,

Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 7. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 13, 1897.

The Secretary of War directs that Root's Military Topography and Sketching be announced as an authorized text book, for use in examinations of officers prescribed in General Orders, No. 80, of 1891, from this office, to determine their fitness for promotion; and that, until further orders, officers who so elect may be examined in Richards' Military Topography.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 8. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 27, 1897.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

TRANSPORTATION TO OFFICERS TRAVELING WITHOUT TROOPS.
—In view of the opinion of the Comptroller of the Treasury of March 31, 1897, as to the effect of the provisions of the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1898, respecting mileage and transportation, the Quartermaster's Department will hereafter furnish transportation in kind to officers of the Army traveling on public duty without troops, over all transportation lines, and the cost thereof, prior to July 1, 1897, but not thereafter, will be a charge against the appropriation for mileage.—[*Decision Sec. War, April 20, 97—53775 A. G. O., 97.*]

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

SAM'L BRECK.
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 9. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 13, 1897.

I.--All Colt's revolvers, caliber .38 of model 1892, in the hands of troops, will be replaced by revolvers of model 1894 pattern, which differs from the model 1892 in the addition of the locking lever, which is pivoted by a screw in the recess of the left side of the frame, and prevents the hammer from being cocked except when the cylinder is positively closed and locked. A portion of the troops, including the first seven regiments of cavalry, has already been supplied with model 1894 revolvers. The commanding officers of all organizations having revolvers of the model 1892 pattern in use will make requisition on the Ordnance Department for an equal number of model 1894 revolvers, and, when the model 1894 revolvers shall have been received, will turn in the model 1892 to the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.

II.--The following letter from the Treasury Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 6, 1897.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Exchange National Bank of Little Rock, Ark., has been designated a depository of public moneys, and specially designated for the reception, safe-keeping and disbursement of funds advanced to disbursing officers of your Department, the security for public deposits being for the present \$50,000 U. S. bonds.

Respectfully yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 10. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 21, 1897.

I.—The following letter, received from the Treasury Department, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 14, 1897.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that instructions have been given for the transfer of balances standing to the official credit of officers of your Department with the Merchants National Bank of Omaha, Neb., to like credit with the First National Bank of Omaha, and those with the United States National Bank of Omaha to like credit with the Omaha National Bank of Omaha.

The amount of security bonds furnished by the First and the Omaha National Banks is \$100,000 each.

The Omaha National Bank of Omaha has been specially designated for the reception and safe-keeping of funds advanced to disbursing officers of your Department, and the designations for that purpose of the Merchants and the United States National Banks of Omaha have this day been revoked.

Respectfully yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

II.—The following information is published to the Army:

The Department of State will hereafter issue special passports for the use of officers of the Army traveling abroad, either on duty or leave of absence, upon the condition that they be put to use tending to increase the efficiency of the military service, and only upon the request of the War Department, and never upon the direct request of the officers themselves.

Applications of officers for special passports will be addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army, will set forth the reasons for requesting and the use to be made of them, and they must, in all cases, be accompanied by the fee of one dollar, which is required by law to be collected for every citizen's passport issued.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 11. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 3, 1897.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

1--TRANSPORTATION OF BOOKS UNDER A. R. 1122.—The Secretary of War decides that standard works of fiction are to be included among those allowed in A. R. 1122, provided the officer making requisition for the transportation certify that they belong to and are used by him.—[*53233 A. G. O., 97.*]

2--EVIDENCE OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.—General courts-martial will consider only such evidence of previous convictions of prisoners as is referred to them by the convening authorities.—[*Decision Sec. War, May 8, 97—55243 A. G. O., 97.*]

3--COMMUTATION OF RATIONS OF MILITARY PRISONER TRAVELING UNDER GUARD.—The receipt of the *prisoner* for the money provided for his subsistence is not necessary. The receipt should be given, as required by paragraph 1272 of the Regulations, by the person to whose charge the prisoner is committed by the order.—[*Decision Comptroller Treasury, May 22, 97—56463 A. G. O., 97.*]

BY ORDER OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 12. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 4, 1897.

The following rules governing the examination of commissary sergeants under paragraph 96 of the Regulations are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Commissary sergeants are appointed from sergeants in the line who have served at least five years in the Army, including three years as noncommissioned officers, and usually from those who are less than forty-five years of age.

Prior to examination, the board convened in accordance with paragraph 94 of the Regulations will obtain from the medical officer the certificate required by paragraph 95 of the Regulations, and from the Commissary General of Subsistence the original application of the candidate and accompanying papers, if any, on file in his office, to accompany the report of the board.

Examination.

The order of examination will be as follows:

The candidate will be required to write a letter to the examining board, giving the date of his birth; the State of which he is a citizen; the experience he has had in subsistence duties; his educational advantages; the fact whether married or single, and, if married, the number of children he has, if any. He will be required to establish to the board his good character for integrity, intelligence and temperance, and if during his service he has been reduced in grade he will state the cause therefor.

Written questions, ten in number, upon each of the following subjects will be propounded to the candidate, and answered by him in writing, viz: Subsistence Regulations; Subsistence Manual; General Regulations; Arithmetic.

To show proficiency in the preparation of papers, a complete return of subsistence stores, a complete return of subsistence property, and a complete account current will be prepared and submitted by the candidate.

Written examinations and preparation of returns, accounts, etc., will be in the presence of one or more members of the board and without recourse to books, memoranda or other sources of assistance not supplied by the board. The candidate must enter all his work in ink upon the examination sheets, and will enter at the head of the first sheet on each subject the time when he began and the time when he finished work on the subject.

Proficiency in penmanship and orthography will be shown by the examination papers submitted. General education will be shown by oral inquiries addressed to the candidate in the presence of the whole board, upon such subjects as it may decide to be advisable, but such questions should generally be confined to the subjects which the candidate has, in his letter, claimed to have received instruction in or to have studied.

The efficiency of the candidate will be determined in the following manner: Each member of the board, independent of the other members, will examine the written answers and make a memorandum, separate from the papers, of the value which he gives to each answer, estimated on a scale of 100. The sum of the several values thus given to a particular answer by the members of the board, divided by the number of members, will give the mark of the board for that answer. The sum of all these marks for a given subject, divided by the number of questions in the subject, will give the mark of the board upon that subject. Marks for penmanship, orthography, and general education will be based upon the examination papers and such oral inquiries as may be propounded by the board.

The following relative weights will be given to subjects: Subsistence Regulations, 3; Subsistence Manual, 3; General Regulations, 3; Arithmetic, 3; Preparation of Papers, 2; Penmanship, 2; Orthography, 2; and General Education, 2.

The subject marks will be multiplied by their relative weights, the sum of these products will be divided by the sum of the relative weights of all the subjects, and the general average resulting will show the efficiency of the candidate.

A summary of the markings of the board, and a statement the age, physical condition and general fitness of the can-

didate to perform the duties of a commissary sergeant, etc., will be embraced in the record of proceedings in each case, according to the following form:

Summary of Markings.

SUBJECTS.	Marks of the board.	Relative weights.	Products of marks by relative weights.
Subsistence Regulations.	85	3	255
Subsistence Manual.....	75	3	225
General Regulations.....	62	3	186
Arithmetic.....	98	3	294
Preparation of papers...	80	2	160
Penmanship.....	85	2	170
Orthography.....	89	2	178
General Education.....	79	2	158
Totals.....		20	1,628
General average.....			81.3

Age: years. Married or single: Number of children:
 Physical condition: General fitness to perform
 duties of commissary sergeant:

Reports of proceedings of examining boards will be forwarded through proper channels to the Adjutant General of the Army.

BY ORDER OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 13. }

**WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**

Washington, June 30, 1897.

I.--To secure greater economy and efficiency in the use of typewriting machines in the Army, a suitable record will be kept by officers accountable for such machines showing the kind, number, and date of purchase or receipt of each machine; character of repairs made to each, with date and cost of same; date of inspection, condemnation, sale, or other disposition.

Operators of typewriting machines will be instructed as to the proper management and care of machines, and will be required to keep them perfectly clean and free from dust, properly adjusted, with as light carriage and key tension as is consistent with proper work, and use only a small quantity of the best oil.

In every requisition for the repair of a typewriting machine the repairs needed will be definitely stated by the officer under whose direction the machine is in use, with date of purchase or receipt of the machine; date, nature, and total cost of all previous repairs, and that the repairs required were not caused through lack of proper care on the part of the operator. This requisition and statement will be attached to the voucher.

II.--The following letter received from the Treasury Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.**

Washington, D. C., June 31, 1897.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that instructions have this day been given for the discontinuance as a depository of public moneys of the City National Bank of Cairo, Ill.

This bank had been specially designated for the reception of funds advanced to disbursing officers of your Department, but at present reports no funds to credit of an Army officer.

Respectfully yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 14. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1897.

The following is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 18, 1897.*

MEMORANDUM.

Under the Joint Resolution of Congress, approved May 2, 1896, a medal of honor ribbon of the new pattern, and a bowknot to be worn in lieu of the medal, will be issued to any person, applying therefor, to whom the medal has heretofore been awarded. Whenever new ribbons thus issued shall have been lost, destroyed, or rendered unfit for use, without fault or neglect on the part of the persons to whom they were issued, other ribbons may be issued to replace them; but the Joint Resolution of May 2, 1896, does not authorize a similar replacement of bowknots that may have been lost, destroyed, or rendered unfit for use, and in no case will more than one bowknot be issued to or for any one person.

Except in the case of an applicant whose identity is clearly established by correspondence or other records on file in the Department, neither the ribbon nor the bowknot will be issued to any applicant therefor until he shall have furnished evidence of his identity, such evidence to be the sworn statement of at least two reputable persons who can testify that they have been personally acquainted with the applicant for at least five years, and that they know him to be the person that he represents himself to be.

A new ribbon will not be issued to any person within one year from the date of issue to him of a ribbon of the new pattern, except upon the sworn testimony of two or more reputable persons to the effect that the ribbon previously issued was lost, destroyed, or rendered unfit for use, without fault or neglect on the part of the person to whom it was issued; and similar testimony will be required in any case, regardless of the date of issue of the original ribbon, in which there shall be any reason to doubt that such ribbon was lost, destroyed, or rendered unfit for use, without fault or neglect on the part of the person to whom it was issued.

The Adjutant General of the Army will issue the ribbons and bowknots to those to whom the medal has been awarded for distinguished conduct as members of the Regular Army, and the Chief of the Record and Pension Office will issue them to those to whom the medal has been awarded for similar conduct as members of the Volunteer Army. The supply of ribbons and bowknots will be divided between the Adjutant General's Office and Record and Pension Office in the proportion in which medals have been issued to members or ex-members of the Regular and Volunteer Armies, respectively. An exact account of all ribbons and bowknots that may be issued will be kept, and such measures will be adopted for the preservation and custody of those on hand as will prevent the possibility of any of them coming into the possession of persons not entitled to receive them.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 18, 1897.

Messrs. TIFFANY AND COMPANY,
New York, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to your letter of the 5th instant, relative to the ribbon for the Medal of Honor, and the bowknot to be worn in lieu

of the medal, I have the honor to advise you as follows in reply to your several inquiries:

It is desired that you furnish the ribbon, heretofore ordered, in pieces two and one-half inches in length, put up in sealed packages, each of which shall contain exactly one hundred pieces.

While the Department is authorized by the Joint Resolution approved May 2, 1896, to issue a new ribbon to replace any ribbon previously issued under the provisions of that resolution, which shall have been lost, destroyed, or rendered unfit for use, without fault or neglect on the part of the person to whom it was issued, it is probable that many wearers of the medal will prefer to procure new ribbons by purchase rather than to make application to the Department for a gratuitous issue of them. In view of this probability, it is considered desirable that you should keep a supply of the ribbon on hand, for sale to those who may be entitled to wear it, and who may desire to purchase it, provided that you will adopt such rules as will restrict its sale to those who are entitled to wear it.

The Department has authority under the law to issue to each recipient of the medal a single bowknot to be worn in lieu of the medal, but it has no authority to issue knots to take the place of those that may have been lost, destroyed, or rendered unfit for use. There will undoubtedly be a large demand for the knots owing to the fact that, being constantly worn, it will be necessary to replace them very frequently. It is considered desirable, therefore, that you should keep a supply of the knots on hand, their sale being subject to the same restrictions as those which should govern the sale of the ribbon.

It is suggested that the sale of both the ribbon and the bowknot should be rigidly restricted to those who present evidence of their right to wear them, *such evidence to be either the exhibition of the medal itself, of a certificate of membership in the Medal of Honor Legion, or of an official statement from this Department that a medal has been awarded.* The Medal of Honor Legion may desire to make special arrangements with you for supplying its members with the ribbon and the knot, and, with this end in view, it is suggested that it may be advisable for you to correspond with the officials of that association. But it should be observed that there are many recipients of the medal who are not members of the Medal of Honor Legion, and for whom, consequently, that association can not properly make any rules or arrangements. The sale of the ribbon or the knot to such persons should not be refused, provided they can produce evidence of their right to wear them, such evidence to be either the exhibition of the medal itself or of a statement from this Department to the effect that a medal has been awarded. Should you be in doubt at any time as to the right of any particular individual to wear the medal, the ribbon or knot, the Department will, upon your application, promptly advise you as to the facts in the case.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 15. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 24, 1897.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

1--FIRST-CLASS GUNNER'S INSIGNIA.—The first-class gunner's insignia prescribed by General Orders, No. 41, September 4, 1896, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, will be worn upon the right sleeve of the dress coat, blouse, and overcoat.—[*Decision Sec. War, June 22, 97—*⁵⁵⁷¹⁹_B *A. G. O., 97.*]

2--ARTILLERY BADGES.—The gunner's badge is a bronze disk, the size of a silver half-dollar, pendant from a trunnion of a miniature bronze cannon with pin fastening. On the upper semicircle of the face of the disk are the words "U. S. Artillery," and the circle is completed by thirteen stars. A gunner's quadrant is in the center.

Gunnery specialists of Class A are the competitors at the battery competitions who have been found proficient in "Communications," as set forth in paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 41, September 4, 1896, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office. Gunnery specialists of Class B are those found proficient in the "Use of Meteorological Instruments and Range Table Work." Full gunnery specialists are those found proficient in all the subjects covered by both Classes A and B.

The three badges for gunnery specialists are of the same size and have the same fastenings, letters and stars as the gunner's badge, but are of silver.

The center of Class A badge has the telegraph key and batteries; Class B, the wind-cups and anemometer; and that of the full gunnery specialist, a combination of the telegraph key, wind-cups and anemometer.

These badges are worn upon the dress coat, the blouse, and the overcoat, in the position prescribed in paragraph 1551, Army Regulations.

The badges are now ready for issue by the Ordnance Department, and will be supplied upon proper requisition.

BY ORDER OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 16. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 28, 1897.

The following adaptation of the manual for the service magazine rifle, caliber .30, to the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, is approved and published for use when required.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant General.

FOR SPRINGFIELD RIFLE, CALIBER .45.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION WITH ARMS.

1. The recruit should, as soon as possible, be taught the use of his rifle, its care and preservation.

When fair progress has been made in the individual instruction without arms, the recruit will be taught the manual of arms; instruction without arms and that with arms alternating.

Part of each drill with arms should be devoted to marching.

2. The manual of arms is explained for double rank, but for the instruction of recruits it is first executed in single rank, omitting reference to the rear rank.

At the command *Fall in*, the recruits, usually not exceeding four, assemble (Par. 20, D. R.) pieces at order arms.

The piece shall not be carried loaded except when specially ordered.

3. To prevent accidents, the chamber will be opened (Par. 12) whenever the squad is first formed, and again, just before being dismissed. *This rule is general.*

4. The cadence of the motions is that of quick time; the recruits will at first be required to give their whole attention to the details of the motions, the cadence being gradually acquired as they become accustomed to handling their arms.

Before requiring recruits to take a position or execute a motion for the first time, the instructor will execute the same for illustration; after which he will cause them to execute it by themselves, then to execute it together at command.

The movements relative to the cartridge, fixing and unfixing bayonet, adjusting sight, breaking and forming stack, are executed with promptness and regularity, but not in cadence.

5. Being at a halt, the movements are, for the purpose of instruction, divided into motions and executed in detail; in this case the command of execution determines the prompt execution of the first motion, and the commands, *Two, Three*, etc., that of the other motions.

To execute the movements in detail, the instructor first cautions: *By the numbers*; all movements divided into motions are then executed as above explained until he cautions: *Without the numbers*; or commands movements other than those in the manual of arms.

MANUAL OF ARMS.

GENERAL RULES.

1. *First*.—In all positions of the left hand at the balance (center of gravity, bayonet unfixed), the thumb clasps the piece except in *present* arms and *load*, in which two positions the thumb is extended along the stock; the sling is included in the grasp of the hand.

Second.—In all positions of the piece “diagonally across the body,” the positions of the piece, left arm, and hand, are the same as in *port* arms.

Third.—In resuming the *order* from any position in the manual, the motion next to the last concludes with the butt of the piece about three inches from the ground, the left hand above and near the right, steadying the piece, fingers extended and joined, forearm and wrist straight and inclined downward.

Fourth.—The piece is habitually carried with the hammer at the safety notch.

2. The recruit being in the position of the soldier, the instructor will first cause him to place his piece in the following position:

POSITION OF ORDER ARMS.

The butt rests evenly on the ground, barrel to the rear, the toe of the butt on a line with and touching the toe of the right shoe, arms hanging naturally, elbows near the body, right hand holding the piece between the thumb and fingers, the first two fingers in front, the others in rear.

8. Being at order arms: 1. *Present*, 2. *ARMS*.

Carry the piece in front of the center of the body with the right hand, barrel to the rear and vertical, grasp it with the left hand at the balance, forearm horizontal and resting against the body. (Two) Grasp the small of the stock with the right hand.

1. *Order*, 2. *ARMS*.

Let go with the right hand and regrasp the piece just above the lower band, back of the hand to the right; let go with the left hand, carry the piece with the right to the right side, barrel to the rear, hand near the thigh, butt about three inches from the ground, left hand steadying the piece above the right, fingers extended and joined, forearm and wrist straight and inclined downward. (Two) Lower the piece gently to the ground with the right hand, drop the left quickly by the side, and take the position of order arms.

4. Being at order arms: 1. *Port*, 2. *ARMS*.

Raise and throw the piece diagonally across the body, lock plate to the front, grasp it smartly with both hands, the right, palm down, at the small of the stock; the left, palm up, at the balance, thumb clasping the piece, barrel sloping to the left and crossing opposite the junction of the neck with the left shoulder; right forearm horizontal; left forearm resting against the body; piece near the body.

In the instruction of the recruit, to prevent interference with or apprehension by the man on his left especially when bayonets are fixed, care should be taken in coming to the position of port arms, and like positions of the piece, that the muzzle be not swung to the rear nor dropped farther to the left than necessary for taking the position.

Being at port arms: 1. *Order*, 2. *ARMS*.

Let go with the right hand, lower and carry the piece to the right with the left hand, regrasp it with the right just above the lower band, back of hand to the front, let go with the left hand, lower and turn the piece with the right, bringing the barrel to the rear, butt about three inches from the ground, and hand near the thigh; steady the piece in this position with the left hand above the right, fingers extended and joined, forearm and wrist straight and inclined downward. (Two) Lower the piece gently to the ground with the right hand, drop the left by the side, and take the position of order arms.

5. Being at present arms: 1. *Port*, 2. *ARMS*.

Carry the piece diagonally across the body and take the position of port arms.

Being at port arms: 1. *Present*, 2. *ARMS*.

Carry the piece to a vertical position in front of the center

of the body, barrel to the rear, and take the position of present arms.

6. Being at order arms: 1. *Right shoulder*, 2. *ARMS*.

Raise and carry the piece diagonally across the body with the right hand, lock plate to the front, grasp it at the balance with the left hand, palm up, thumb clasping the piece; carry the right hand quickly to the butt, embracing it, heel between the first two fingers, the thumb and fingers closed on the stock, the barrel sloping to the left and crossing opposite the junction of the neck with the left shoulder; left forearm resting against the body, the piece, left arm, and hand, being in the same position as at port arms. (Two) Raise and place the piece on the right shoulder, barrel up, trigger guard in the hollow of the shoulder, the right elbow against (or near) the side, the right hand retaining its grasp of the butt, the hand directly in front of the elbow; at the same time slip the left hand, fingers extended and joined, down to the breech block. (THREE) Drop the left hand by the side.

Care should be taken in the instruction of recruits that in the position of right shoulder arms the right hand is kept directly in front of the elbow, which insures steadiness of the piece on the shoulder, sufficient elevation of the muzzle to prevent interference with the men in the rear rank, and uniformity of appearance in the position of the piece.

Being at right shoulder arms: 1. *Order*, 2. *ARMS*.

Press the butt down quickly with the right hand and throw the piece diagonally across the body, grasp it with the left hand at the balance, the position of the left arm, hand, and piece, being the same as in port arms, the right hand retaining its grasp of the butt. (Two) Let go with the right hand, lower and carry the piece to the right with the left hand, at the same time regrab the piece with the right just above the lower band, back of hand to the front, let go with the left hand, lower and turn the piece with the right, bringing the barrel to the rear, butt about three inches from the ground, and hand near the thigh; steady the piece in this position with the left hand above the right, fingers extended and joined, forearm and wrist straight and inclined downward. (THREE) Lower the piece gently to the ground with the right hand, drop the left by the side, and take the position of order arms.

7. Being at port arms: 1. *Right shoulder*, 2. *ARMS*.

Change the right hand to the butt, heel between the first and second fingers, thumb and fingers closed on the stock, and place the piece on the right shoulder, barrel up, trigger guard in the hollow of the shoulder, the right elbow against (or near) the side, the right hand directly in front of elbow; at the same time slip the left hand, fingers extended and joined, down to the breech block. (Two) Drop the left hand by the side.

Being at right shoulder arms: 1. *Port*, 2. *ARMS*.

Press the butt down quickly with the right hand and throw the piece diagonally across the body, lock plate to the front, grasp it with the left hand at the balance, as in port arms, the right hand retaining its grasp at the butt. (Two) Change the right hand to the small of the stock, and take the position of port arms.

8. Being at right shoulder arms: 1. *Present*, 2. *ARMS*.

Press the butt down quickly with the right hand and throw the piece diagonally across the body, lock plate to the front, grasp it with the left hand at the balance, as in port arms, the right hand retaining its grasp of the butt. (Two) Change the right hand to the small of the stock and take the position of port arms. (THREE) Carry the piece to a vertical position in front of the center of the body, barrel to the rear, and take the position of present arms.

Being at present arms: 1. *Right shoulder*, 2. *ARMS*.

Take the position of port arms. (Two) Change the right hand to the butt, heel between the first and second fingers, thumb and fingers closed on the stock, and place the piece on the right shoulder, barrel up, trigger guard in hollow of the shoulder, the right elbow against (or near) the side, the hand directly in front of elbow, at the same time slip the left hand, fingers extended and joined, down to the breech block. (THREE) Drop the left hand by the side.

RIFLE SALUTE.

9. Being at right shoulder arms: Carry the left hand smartly to the small of the stock, forearm horizontal, palm of the hand down, thumb and fingers extended and joined, forefinger against the piece. (Two) Drop the left hand by the side.

The first motion of the salute is made six yards before pass-

ing the officer, holding the hand at the small of the stock until the salute is acknowledged or the officer passed.

Indoors the salute is made from the position of order arms; carry the left hand smartly to the right side, forearm horizontal, or nearly so, palm of the hand down, thumb and fingers extended and joined, forefinger against piece. (Two) Drop the left hand to the side.

The rifle salute is prescribed for individual soldiers with arms, except sentinels, who salute by presenting arms.

THE RESTS.

10. *Fall out, Rest, and At ease* are executed as without arms.

On resuming the attention take the position of order arms.

11. Being at order arms: 1. *Parade*, 2. **REST**.

Carry the right foot six inches straight to the rear, left knee slightly bent, carry the muzzle in front of the center of the body, barrel to the left, grasp the piece with the left hand just below the stacking swivel, and with the right hand below and against the left.

1. *Squad*, 2. **ATTENTION**.

Resume the order, the left hand quitting the piece opposite the right breast.

12. To dismiss the squad.

The instructor commands: 1. *Port*, 2. **ARMS**, 3. **DISMISSED**.

When the instruction has progressed to include loading, to insure that no cartridge is left in the chamber, the instructor commands: 1. *Port*, 2. **ARMS**, 3. **OPEN CHAMBER**, 4. **CLOSE CHAMBER**, 5. **DISMISSED**.

After closing the chamber the hammer is brought to the safety notch.

13. Being at order arms: 1. *Fix*, 2. **BAYONET**.

Execute parade rest; grasp the shank of the bayonet with the right hand; draw the bayonet from the scabbard and fix it on the barrel, glancing at the muzzle; resume the order.

14. Being at order arms: 1. *Unfix*, 2. **BAYONET**.

Take the position of parade rest, grasp the shank of the bayonet firmly with the right hand, wrest it from the barrel, and, glancing at the scabbard, return it, the blade passing between the left arm and body; regrab the piece with the right hand and resume the order.

15. If marching, the bayonet is fixed or unfixed in the most expeditious and convenient manner, and the piece returned to the position in which it was when the order to fix or unfix bayonet was given.

16. Being at order arms, bayonet fixed: 1. *Charge*, 2. **BAYONET**.

Half face to the right, carrying the right heel six inches to the rear and three inches to the right of the left heel, at the same time raise the piece with the right hand inclining the barrel to the front, grasp it with the left at the balance, back of hand down, thumb clasping piece, elbow against the body, grasp the small of the stock with the right hand and bring the point of the bayonet to the height of the chin, right hand supporting the stock firmly against the front of right hip, the body inclining slightly forward.

1. *Order*, 2. **ARMS**.

Face to the front, at the same time let go the piece with the right hand and lower it to the right side with left hand, regrasp it with the right just above the lower band, back of hand to the right, and lower the piece, bringing the butt about three inches from the ground and hand near the thigh; steady the piece in this position with the left hand above the right, fingers extended and joined, forearm and wrist straight and inclined downward. (Two) Lower the piece gently to the ground with the right hand, drop the left by the side, and take the position of order arms.

17. Being at port arms, bayonet fixed: 1. *Charge*, 2. **BAYONET**.

Half face to the right, carrying the right heel six inches to the rear and three inches to the right of the left heel, and at the same time bring the piece to the position of charge bayonet.

To resume port arms: 1. *Port*. 2. **ARMS**.

Face to the front, and at the same time take the position of port arms.

18. Being at right shoulder arms: 1. *Charge*, 2. **BAYONET**.

Press the butt down quickly with the right hand and throw the piece diagonally across the body, lock plate to the front, grasp it with the left hand as in port arms, the right hand retaining its grasp of the butt. (Two) Change the right hand to the small of the stock. (THREE) Half face to the right,

carrying the right heel six inches to the rear and three inches to the right of the left heel, and at the same time bring the piece down to the right side and take the position of charge bayonet.

Being at charge bayonet: 1. *Right shoulder*, 2. *ARMS*.

Face to the front and at the same time take the position of port arms. (Two) Change the right hand to the butt, heel between the first and second fingers, thumb and fingers closed on the stock, and place the piece on the right shoulder, barrel up, trigger guard in the hollow of the shoulder, the right elbow against (or near) the side, the hand directly in front of the elbow, at the same time slip the left hand, fingers extended and joined, down to the breechblock. (THREE) Drop the left hand to the side.

POSITIONS KNEELING AND LYING DOWN.

19. The movements of kneeling, lying down, and rising are first taught without arms; they are executed as with arms, except that in the position kneeling the right hand rests on the right thigh, and in moving to and from the lying position the right hand is placed on the ground; in the position lying down the forearms are against each other on the ground, left arm in front.

At the command *kneel*, *lie down*, or *rise*, the hammer will be brought to the safety notch if not already there. *This rule is general.*

20. Being at order arms: *KNEEL*.

Each front-rank man half faces to the right, carrying the right foot so that the toe shall be about ten inches to the rear and ten inches to the left of the left heel; kneel on right knee, bending the left, left toe slightly inclined to the right, right leg pointing directly to the right; weight of body resting on right heel; place left forearm across left thigh, hand hanging naturally; the piece remains in the position of order arms, right hand grasping it above the balance. *This is the position of order kneeling.*

Each rear-rank man steps off obliquely to the right with the left foot, planting the toe opposite the middle of the interval to his right and in line with the left heel of his front-rank man; at the same time placing the butt of his piece

against his left foot, the toe of butt in line with toe of foot; he then kneels as prescribed for the front rank.

21. Being at the order kneeling: RISE.

Rise and take the position of order arms; the rear-rank men covering their file leaders.

22. Being at the order kneeling: LIE DOWN.

Each front-rank man places the right knee against the left heel. (Two) Draw back the left foot and place the knee on the ground; place the left hand well forward on the ground and lie flat on the belly, thus inclining the body about thirty-five degrees to the right; the piece is lowered at the same time with the right hand, toe resting on the ground, barrel up, muzzle off the ground, left hand at the balance, left elbow on the ground, right hand at the small of the stock, opposite the neck. *This is the position lying down.*

The rear-rank men move back thirty-six inches in the most convenient manner without rising, and lie down as prescribed for the front rank.

23. Being in the position lying down: RISE.

Place the left hand on the ground and raise the body on the knees; draw up and place the left foot by the side of the right knee, raise and place the piece in the position of the order kneeling. (Two) Rise and take the position of order arms; the rear-rank men close to facing distance on their file leaders.

24. Being at the order standing: LIE DOWN.

Each front-rank man takes the position of order kneeling, except that the right knee is placed against the left heel. (Two) Draw back the left foot and place the knee on the ground; place the left hand well forward on the ground and lie flat on the belly, thus inclining the body about thirty five degrees to the right; the piece is lowered at the same time with the right hand, toe resting on the ground, barrel up, muzzle off the ground, left hand at the balance, left elbow on the ground, right hand at the small of the stock opposite the neck.

The rear rank men step back thirty-six inches and lie down as prescribed for the front rank.

25. Being in the position lying down: KNEEL.

Place the left hand on the ground and raise the body on the knees; draw up and place the left foot by the side of the right knee, raise and place the piece in the position of the order

kneeling; the rear-rank men take the position of the order kneeling and then move forward thirty-six inches in the most convenient manner without rising.

TO LOAD.

26. The recruits are at first taught to load and fire without using cartridges; after a few lessons they should use dummy cartridges, and when well instructed, the drill may close with a few rounds of blank cartridges.

27. No cartridges will be used, except when indicated by the words *with dummy (blank or ball) cartridges*, preceding the command LOAD. *This rule is general.*

28. Being in line, standing at the order: 1. *Squad*, 2. LOAD.

At the command LOAD, each rear-rank man steps off obliquely to the right with the left foot, planting the toe opposite the middle of the interval to his right and in line with the left heel of his front-rank man; the front-rank men half face to the right; both ranks then carry the right heel six inches to the rear and three inches to the right of the left heel, feet nearly at right angles, and at the same time raise the piece with the right hand and drop it into the left at the balance, muzzle at the height of the chin, left elbow against the body, small of the stock at the waist. Look toward the chamber, half cock the piece and open the chamber; (slip the cartridge box, if worn, to the right hip and open), take a cartridge between the thumb and first two fingers and place it in the bore; press it home, close the chamber, carry the right hand to the small of the stock, and carry the eyes to the front. *This position is designated for reference as that of load, the piece being loaded and the hammer at the half cock.*

If kneeling the position of the piece is similar—the left forearm rests on the left thigh, the left hand grasping the piece at the balance and the muzzle is at the height of the chin.

If lying down the left hand steadies the piece at the balance, the toe of the butt resting on the ground, the muzzle off the ground.

When lying down in double rank the rear-rank men do not load.

The piece being in the position of load, that is with the hammer at the half cock, is brought to the ready by the command: 1. *Squad*, 2. READY.

At the second command cock the piece with the right thumb and return the hand to the small of the stock.

29. Being in any position, pieces loaded: 1. *Draw*, 2. **CARTRIDGE.**

Take the position of load, if not already there, open the chamber gently to avoid complete ejection of the cartridge from the chamber, take and return cartridge to box or belt, close chamber, bring hammer to safety notch, and carry the right hand to the small of the stock.

30. Pieces loaded, and being in the position of load or at the ready, to order arms: 1. *Order*, 2. **ARMS.**

At the command **ARMS** bring the hammer to the safety notch, take the position of order arms, the front-rank men similarly as from charge bayonet; the rear-rank men raise the muzzles of their pieces (to clear the front-rank men), step back and cover their file leaders, at the same time bringing the piece to the position of order arms.

If kneeling, both ranks *take the order kneeling*.

If sights are raised (par. 37) they should be laid down at the first command.

Cartridge boxes, if used, are closed after executing the order, order kneeling, position lying down, or cease firing (par. 59).

31. Being at the ready: **ARM.**

Raise the piece with both hands and support the butt firmly against the hollow of the right shoulder, right thumb extended across the stock inclined forward and diagonally to the left, barrel horizontal; slip the left hand back to the guard, little finger resting against the bottom of the thumb piece of the cam latch, left elbow resting against the body, and as far to the right as it can be placed with ease, right elbow as high as the shoulder; incline the head slightly forward and a little to the right, cheek against the stock, left eye closed, right eye looking through the notch of the rear sight so as to perceive the top of the front sight; second joint of forefinger resting lightly against the front of the trigger, but not pressing it.

Each rear-rank man aims through the interval at the right of his file leader, and inclines slightly forward, to advance the muzzle of his piece beyond the front rank. When lying down in double rank, the rear-rank men do not aim nor fire.

32. In aiming kneeling, the left elbow rests on the left knee, point of elbow in front of kneecap.

In aiming lying down, raise the piece with both hands and slip it through the left to the trigger guard; rest on both elbows and press the butt firmly against the right shoulder.

33. FIRE.

Press the finger against the trigger; fire without deranging the aim, and without lowering or turning the piece.

34. LOAD.

Lower the piece to the position of load, and load.

35. The exercise is continued by the command: 1. *Squad*, 2. *READY*, 3. *AIM*, 4. *FIRE*, 5. *LOAD*.

If the instructor does not wish the pieces to be reloaded after firing, in place of the command *LOAD* he commands:

1. *Order*, 2. *ARMS*.

At the command *Order*, bring the piece to the position of load, eject the empty shell by opening the chamber, close the chamber, bring the hammer to the safety notch, lower the sight leaf, if raised, and carry the right hand to the small of the stock; at the command *ARMS* take the position of order arms, the front-rank men similarly as from charge bayonet; the rear-rank men raise the muzzle of their pieces (to clear the front-rank men) step back and cover their file leaders, at the same time bringing the piece to the position of order arms.

If kneeling both ranks take the order kneeling.

36. To accustom the recruits in the position of aim, to await the command *FIRE*: 1. *Recover*, 2. *ARMS*.

At the command *Recover*, withdraw the finger from the trigger; at the command *ARMS*, take the position of load, the piece being retained at the ready.

In recovering arms when kneeling or lying down, the piece is brought to the position for loading kneeling, or lying down, respectively.

37. When the recruits are thoroughly instructed in the adjustments of the sight and the principles of aiming as laid down in the "Firing Regulations for Small Arms," they will be required to aim, using the graduations of the rear sight corresponding to the distances indicated. For this purpose the instructor commands: 1. *At (so many) yards*, 2. *Squad*, 3. *READY*, 4. *AIM*.

At the first command, both ranks take the position of load and adjust the sight with the right hand.

The instructor assures himself by careful inspection that each man sets his sight at the range indicated; when satisfied that the subject is fully comprehended, he will exercise the men in aiming at a designated object. For this purpose he commands: 1. *At that tree* (or *At*), 2. *At* (so many) *yards*, 3. *Squad*, 4. **READY**, 5. **AIM**.

At the first command, both ranks take the position of load and fix the eyes on the object indicated; at the second command adjust the sight and immediately fix the eyes upon the object again.

38. The distance announced in the command should be, as nearly as possible, the true distance of the object indicated.

The men should be practiced in aiming at objects above and below them.

39. Being at order arms: 1. *Open*, 2. **BOXES**.

Steady the piece by grasping it with the left hand just below the stacking swivel, forearm against the body; open the box with the right hand and resume the order.

In a similar manner each man, as his box is inspected, closes it and resumes the order.

40. Being at order arms: 1. *Inspection*, 2. **ARMS**.

At the command **ARMS**, bayonets are fixed and cartridge boxes opened.

Each man, as the inspector approaches him, executes *port arms*, *open chamber*.

The inspector takes the piece with the right hand, grasping it just below the lower band, back of hand down (the man dropping the hands by the side), inspects it, and hands it back in the position in which received. The man receives it with the left hand at the balance, closes chamber, brings the hammer to the safety notch, resumes *port arms*, comes to *order arms*, and unfixes bayonet.

As the inspector returns the piece the next man executes *inspection arms*, and so on through the squad. Should the piece be inspected without handling, the man closes chamber, brings the hammer to the safety notch, grasps the piece with the right hand at the small of the stock, comes to *order arms*, and unfixes bayonet, when the inspector passes to the next man, who immediately executes *inspection arms*.

41. The inspection of the arms begins on the right, after which the inspector may pass in rear and inspect boxes from left to right.

Boxes are closed as soon as inspected.

STACK ARMS.

42. Three pieces only are used in making a stack; pieces not so used are, in this connection, termed loose pieces.

Preparatory to stacking arms, the squad must have counted fours and must be in line at the order.

43. 1. *Stack*, 2. *ARMS*.

At the command *Stack*, each even number of the front rank raises his piece with the right hand, grasps it with the left at the upper band, and rests the butt between his feet, barrel to the front, muzzle inclining slightly to the front and opposite the center of the interval on his right, the thumb and forefinger raising the stacking swivel; each even number of the rear rank then passes his piece, barrel to the rear, to his file leader, who grasps it between the bands with his right hand and throws the butt about twenty-eight inches in advance of his own and opposite the middle of the interval, the right hand slipping to the upper band, the thumb and forefinger raising the stacking swivel, which he engages with that of his own piece; each odd number of the front rank raises his piece with the right hand, carries it well forward, barrel to the front, the left hand guiding the stacking swivel, engages the lower hook of the swivel of his own piece with the free hook of that of the even number of the rear rank; he then turns the barrel outward into the angle formed by the other two pieces and holds the butt about four inches above the ground and six inches in front of the line of the toes.

At the command *ARMS*, each odd number of the front rank lowers the butt of his piece to the ground.

The stacks being formed, the pieces of the odd numbers in the rear rank are passed to the even numbers in the front rank, who lay them on the stacks. The pieces of the guides and the file closers are laid on the stacks at the same time.

Each man, on finishing handling pieces, takes the position of the soldier.

The instructor may then rest or dismiss the squad, leaving the arms stacked.

On assembling, the men take their places in rear of the stacks.

44. 1. *Take*, 2. ARMS.

At the command *Take*, the loose pieces are returned by the even numbers; each even number of the front rank then grasps his own piece with the left hand, the piece of his rear-rank man with his right hand, grasping both between the bands; each odd number of the front rank grasps his piece in the same way with the right hand.

At the command ARMS, each odd number of the front rank disengages his own piece by raising the butt from the ground and then turning the piece to the right, detaching the piece from the stack; each even number of the front rank disengages and detaches his piece by turning it to the left, and then passes the piece of his rear-rank man to him, and all resume the order.

Unless care is taken by the odd number to hold and place the butt of his piece in front of the line of the toes, there is danger that the front sight will be caught and bent by the ramrod of the piece of the even number on turning the piece to make or break the stack.

Should any four have numbers two and three blank files, number one rear rank will take the place of number two rear rank in making and breaking the stack; the stacks made or broken, he resumes his post.

45. Being in single rank, arms are stacked and taken on the same principles as in the double rank; at the preparatory command number three steps back and covers number two; numbers two and three execute what has been explained for the even numbers of the front and rear rank, respectively; number three then resumes his place; number one uses his piece as explained for the odd number of the front rank. The piece of number four is passed as explained for the odd numbers of the rear rank.

Like precaution as in double rank should be used in making and breaking stack to avoid injury to the sights.

46. The following positions of the piece are intended mainly for use in extended order and route marches. Whenever the commands for any of these are given, the piece will be shifted in the most convenient manner, but for desirable uniformity in the method of carrying the piece from the right shoulder

to the left shoulder and return when in close order, the method therefor is prescribed in paragraph 48.

47. 1. *Trail*, 2. ARMS.

The piece is grasped with the right hand just above the balance, right arm slightly bent, barrel up, muzzle inclined slightly to the front.

When it can be done without danger or inconvenience to others, as on the firing line, the piece may be grasped at the balance and the muzzle lowered until the piece is horizontal; a similar position in the left hand may be used in like case.

The piece should be brought to the position of trail arms on coming in doors.

48. Being at right shoulder arms:

1. *Left shoulder*, 2. ARMS. Press the butt down quickly with the right hand and bring the piece to nearly a vertical position without lowering it, grasp it with the left hand at the small of the stock and carry and place the piece on the left shoulder, barrel up, trigger guard in the hollow of the shoulder; replace the right hand at the butt with the left hand, heel between the first and second fingers, thumb and fingers closed on the stock, elbow near the body, hand directly in front of the elbow, and drop the right hand by the side.

1. *Right shoulder*, 2. ARMS. Press the butt down quickly with the left hand and bring the piece to nearly a vertical position without lowering it, grasp it with the right hand at the small of the stock, and carry and place the piece on the right shoulder, barrel up, trigger guard in the hollow of the shoulder; replace the left hand at the butt with the right hand, and take the position of right shoulder arms.

49. 1. *Sling*, 2. ARMS.

The right arm is passed between the rifle and the sling which rests upon the shoulder, piece in rear of shoulder, muzzle down and barrel to the rear; right hand steadying the piece.

On route marches the piece may be slung on either shoulder. The gun sling should never be so tightly drawn that it can not be readily adjusted.

50. 1. *Secure*, 2. ARMS.

The piece is held in the right hand at the balance, barrel down, sloping downward and to the front; right hand sup-

ported against the front of the right hip, upper arm against the stock. A corresponding position in the left hand may be used.

51. When the recruits are first exercised in marching with arms, the instructor orders the pieces in position before putting the squad in march, and before passing from quick to double time; he also causes the recruits to be at quick time at the *right shoulder* before ordering the *halt*.

52. When the marchings and the manual of arms are thoroughly understood, the following general rules govern:

(1) If at the order, bring the piece to the right shoulder at the first preparatory command for marching.

(2) A disengaged hand in double time is held as when without arms.

(3) If at the right shoulder, left shoulder, trail, or port arms, bring the piece to the order on halting; the execution of the order to begin immediately after halting.

(4) When the facings, side step, back step, alignments, open and close ranks, taking intervals, distances, and assembling from bayonet exercise, are executed from the order, raise the piece to the trail while in motion and resume the order on halting.

When this applies to other movements it is therein stated.

53. In the battle exercises, or whenever circumstances require, the regular positions of the manual of arms and the firings may be ordered without regard to the previous position of the piece; such movements as are not in the manual will be executed without regard to motions or cadence.

FIRINGS.

54. The post of the instructor is three paces in rear of the squad, but in actual firing he places himself where he can best make himself heard and at the same time observe the effect of the fire; the objective should be in plain view and so designated as to be easily distinguished by all.

After exercises in firing, before dismissing the squad or passing to other instruction, inspection will be made to insure that no cartridge is left in chamber.

55. The commands for firing are the same whether the squad be standing, kneeling, or lying down. The commands for kneeling or lying down precede the commands for firing.

56. At the first preparatory command for firing, the squad being in line standing, both ranks take the position of load as prescribed in paragraph 28, and the cartridge box, if worn, is slipped to the hip and opened; at the command indicating the distance, the sights are adjusted; the cartridge box is closed and replaced after executing cease firing (par. 59).

VOLLEY FIRING.

57. The squad being in line fronting the object to be fired upon, pieces loaded: 1. *Fire by squad*, 2. *At* (such an object), 3. *At* (so many) *yards*, 4. *Squad*, 5. *READY*, 6. *AIM*, 7. *FIRE*, 8. *LOAD*.

To fire another volley at the same object, but with a new line of sight: 1. *At* (so many) *yards*, 2. *Squad*, 3. *READY*, 4. *AIM*, 5. *FIRE*, 6. *LOAD*.

To fire another volley at a new object: 1. *At* (such an object), 2. *At* (so many) *yards*, 3. *Squad*, 4. *READY*, 5. *AIM*, 6. *FIRE*, 7. *LOAD*.

58. The object and range will be indicated in the preparatory commands for all kinds of fire, as illustrated in the preceding examples.

If the object be at a considerable angle to the front of the squad, the instructor will change the front of the squad so as to face the object.

The commands are given at sufficient intervals to allow them to be executed as prescribed. The command *fire* is given when the pieces appear to be steady.

These rules are general.

TO CEASE FIRING.

59. CEASE FIRING.

Take the position of load, if not already there, draw the cartridge, or eject the empty shell by opening the chamber, close the chamber, bring the hammer to the safety notch, lower the sight leaf, if raised, and take the order, order kneeling, or the position lying down, as the case may be. If standing, the rear-rank men then step back and cover their file leaders, taking the order as prescribed in paragraph 30.

60. The command (or signal) *cease firing* is always used to stop the firing of whatever kind, and may be given at any time after the first preparatory command for firing, whether the firing has actually commenced or not.

This rule is general.

TO FIRE AT WILL.

61. 1. *Fire at Will*, 2. *At* (such an object), 3. *At* (so many) yards, 4. *Squad*, 5. **READY**, 6. **COMMENCE FIRING**.

At the command *commence firing* each man independently of the others takes careful aim at the object, fires, loads, and continues the fire as rapidly as is consistent with taking careful aim at each shot. The men should be taught to load rapidly and to aim deliberately.

62. 1. **CEASE FIRING**, 2. **LOAD**.

The firing will stop; at the second command pieces not already there will be brought to the position of load, and those not loaded will be loaded.

This is intended to interrupt the firing, for the purpose of steadying the men, to change to another method of firing, or to retain the pieces loaded for the time being, in which latter case the instructor should direct the hammers to be brought to the safety notch.

RAPID FIRE.

63. This fire is employed under usual conditions for ranges within which the trajectory is comparatively flat, and the firing should be very effective. 1. *Rapid fire*, 2. *At* (such an object), 3. *At* (so many) yards, 4. *Squad*, 5. **READY**, 6. **COMMENCE FIRING**.

At the command indicating the distance, if 600 yards or less, the sights will be laid; the firing is executed as the firing at will, but with as great rapidity as will admit of effective aiming at the object.

If firing at will, to begin rapid fire: 1. *Rapid fire*, 2. **COMMENCE FIRING**, when rapid fire is taken up.

Instruction in the *rapid fire* should not be given until after the *fire at will* is well executed.

To fire further volleys the commands would be as prescribed in paragraph 57.

64. Rules for the application of the different fires will be found in the battle exercises.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 17. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 12, 1897.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

1--REIMBURSEMENT OF COST OF TRANSPORTATION.—An officer availing himself of leave of absence pending change of station, whose case falls under Par. 1331 of the Regulations, and who is so located as to make it impracticable to obtain transportation in kind from the Quartermaster's Department, may, if he desires, join his new station without procuring transportation thereto from the Quartermaster's Department, and be reimbursed by that Department the amount it would have cost the Government to transport him from his old to his new station, upon his certificate that he paid his travel fare to his new station.—[*Decision Acting Sec. War, July 29, 97—59372, A. G. O., 97.*]

2--FINAL STATEMENTS.—When a soldier is discharged from an enlistment during which he completed 5 years continuous service, the following notation will be placed on final statements by the officer issuing the same:

Completed 5 years continuous service , 189...;
had years months prior service.

[*Decision Acting Sec. War, Aug. 7, 97—60345 A. G. O., 97.*]

BY ORDER OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 18. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 2, 1897.

The following decision is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

CHECKS.—Paragraph 3, Circular, No. 10, Adjutant General's Office, October 9, 1895, reads as follows:

"Officers, serving in and disbursing funds appertaining to more than one staff department, will, in issuing checks, confine the designation of their official capacity to their rank and the particular staff department to which the check drawn may belong."

The provisions of this circular are still in force and will be strictly observed.—[*Orders Acting Sec. War, Aug. 14, 97—60936 A. G. O.*]

BY ORDER OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant General.

*See also G.O. #139, 690
Apr 7-1895 Order "B"*

CIRCULAR, }
No. 19. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 3, 1897.

The accompanying list showing surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, showing also the judicial districts in other States in which each has complied with A. R. 577, is published for the information of all concerned.

BY ORDER OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant General.

showing Surety Companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, showing also the Judicial Districts in other States in which each has complied with Army Regulation 577.

NAME OF COMPANY.

[illegible]

8

LEGEND: = indicates State in which incorporated. × indicates proper qualification of company.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 20. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 1, 1897.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

1--SUMMER CLOTHING FOR ENLISTED MEN.—Paragraph 34 of the regulations and decisions pertaining to the uniform of the Army, approved by the Secretary of War May 11, 1897, and published to the Army, is amended to read as follows:

Summer Clothing.

34. In extreme southern latitudes, in summer, when the necessity for such issues are certified by the Department Commander, and for troops not attached to any Military Department, upon the approval of the head of the respective staff departments. The suit to consist of a sack coat and trousers, of bleached cotton duck, according to pattern in the Office of the Quartermaster General. These articles will be charged at cost prices, but they do not form part of the annual money allowance.

This clothing will also be provided to all members of the Hospital Corps on ward duty.—[*Decision Actg. Sec. War, Sept. 1, 97—61818 A. G. O.*]

2--PROMOTION OF ENLISTED MEN.—No enlisted man will be promoted after his application for retirement has left the post for action of the War Department.—[*Decision Asst. Sec. War, Sept. 25, 97—⁴¹⁸⁹⁴₀ A. G. O.*]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

H. C. CORBIN,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 21. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 6, 1897.

The accompanying list showing surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, showing also the judicial districts in other States and Territories in which each has complied with A. R. 577, is published for the information of all concerned:

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

H. C. CORBIN,
Acting Adjutant General.

NAME OF COMPANY—Continued.

American Surety Company of New York, 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Eastern.	Western.	Missouri.	Montana.	Nebraska.	Nevada.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New Mexico.	New York.	North Carolina.	North Dakota.	Ohio.	Oklahoma.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	South Carolina.	South Dakota.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Utah.	Vermont.	Virginia.	Washington.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.
Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, corner Charles and Lexington sts., Baltimore, Md.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The American Bonding and Trust Company of Baltimore City, Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Chestnut Street Trust and Saving Fund Company, 721 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, 827 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, 60 to 103 Cedar st., New York, N. Y.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Lawyers' Surety Company of New York, 32, 34, and 36 Liberty st., New York, N. Y.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Equitable Trust Company, 624 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, S.W. cor. Calvert and German sts., Baltimore, Md.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Mercantile Trust Company, 413 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
National Surety Company, New York Life Bldg., 346 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

LEGEND: = indicates State in which incorporated. X indicates proper qualification of company.

[CORRECTED COPY.]

CIRCULAR, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 22. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 3, 1897.

The following decision has been made, and is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

MANUAL OF PHYSICAL DRILL.—The use of the “Manual of Physical Drill” prepared by 1st Lieutenant *Edmund L. Butts*, 21st Infantry, copies of which have been purchased and issued to the Army, is authorized by the Secretary of War in physical training in the Army.—[*Decision Sec. War, Oct. 26, 1897—⁵⁹⁶⁰⁶_B A. G. O.*]

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

SAM'L BRECK,
Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 23. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 6, 1897.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the accompanying list showing surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, showing also the U. S. judicial districts in other States and Territories in which each has complied with Sec. 2, Act of August 13, 1894, and A. R. 577, is published for the information of all concerned.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

SAM'L BRECK,
Adjutant General.

List showing Surety Companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, showing also the U. S. Judicial Districts in other States and Territories in which each has complied with Sec. 2, Act of August 13, 1894, and Army Regulation 577.

NAME OF COMPANY.	ALABAMA.	ALASKA.	ARIZONA.	ARKANSAS.	CALIFORNIA.	COLORADO.	CONNECTICUT.	DELAWARE.	DIST. OF COLUMBIA.	FLORIDA.	GEORGIA.	IDAHO.	ILLINOIS.	INDIANA.	INDIAN TERRITORY.	IOWA.	KANSAS.	KENTUCKY.	LOUISIANA.	MAINE.	MARYLAND.	MASSACHUSETTS.	MICHIGAN.	MINNESOTA.	MISSISSIPPI.
American Surety Company of New York, 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, corner Charles and Lexington sts., Baltimore, Md.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The American Bonding and Trust Company of Baltimore City, Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Chestnut Street Trust and Saving Fund Company, 721 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, 627 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, 90 to 103 Cedar st., New York, N. Y.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Lawyers' Surety Company of New York, 32, 34, and 36 Liberty st., New York, N. Y.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Equitable Trust Company, 624 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, 5 W. cor. Calvert and German sts., Baltimore, Md.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Mercantile Trust Company, 413 Wood st., Pittsburg, Pa.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
National Surety Company, New York Life Bldg., 346 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Equitable Guaranty and Trust Company	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

CIRCULAR, }
No. 26. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 8, 1897.

The following decision is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

OILING GUN STOCKS.—The prohibition in paragraph 276 of the Regulations of attempts to beautify or change the finish of arms in the hands of enlisted men is not construed as forbidding the application of raw linseed oil to the wood parts of the arm. This oil is considered necessary for the preservation of the wood, and it may be used for such polishing as can be given by rubbing in one or more coats when necessary. The use of raw linseed oil only will be allowed for redressing, and the application for such purpose of any kind of wax or varnish, including heelball, is strictly prohibited.—[*Decision Acting Sec. War, Nov. 5, 97—*⁵¹⁹³⁷_B *A. G. O.*]

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR-GENERAL MILES:

SAM'L BRECK,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 27. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 28, 1897.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

1. CHARGE FOR AFFIDAVITS.—It is not necessary in making affidavits in support of vouchers filed with the accounts and returns of disbursing officers of the Army that they be taken in duplicate when an extra expense to the United States is incurred thereby; a certified copy being sufficient for file with the officer's retained papers, reference being made to paragraph 683 of the Regulations.—[*Ruling Auditor for the War Department—66959 A. G. O., 97.*]

2. DISCHARGE OF ENLISTED MEN.—When enlisted men are discharged at summer camps, temporary stations in the field, or other remote points, the exact location of the place of discharge and the distance thence to the nearest known railway station, town, or military post will be stated on the final statements, to enable the paymasters to properly compute travel allowances.—[*Ruling Asst. Sec. War, Dec. 17, 97—67166 A. G. O., 97.*]

3. GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.—In order to facilitate business before general courts-martial, the reading of previous proceedings and of testimony for approval will be dispensed with, unless for special reason considered necessary by the court, or a witness desires to have certain testimony read for correction.—[*Decision Actg. Sec. War, Dec. 28, 97—⁶⁶⁵⁴⁰_U A. G. O., 97.*]

4. EFFECTS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS AND DESERTERS.—Officers charged with the care of the effects of deceased soldiers are required to deliver the same, or the proceeds thereof, to the legal representatives of the deceased (127th Art. of War). If the effects are not claimed within thirty days, they are to be sold by a council of administration and the proceeds of the sale deposited with a paymaster (A. R. 159). The accounts of deceased soldiers are settled by the Auditor for the War Department, and the following is the relative order of heir-

ship adopted by the Treasury Department, viz: (1) widow, (2) children, in equal share, (3) father, (4) mother, (5) brothers and sisters, in equal share. Officers are advised that in the cases of single men, it is a safe rule to dispose of the effects as prescribed in A. R. 159, and leave the responsibility of determining the *heirship* to the Treasury Department.

The personal effects of a deserter should be disposed of as in the case of *unclaimed* effects of deceased soldiers (A. R. 130), *i. e.*, they are to be sold by a council of administration and the proceeds of the sale deposited with a paymaster. Money received from a paymaster for a soldier who deserts after signing the pay-rolls, will be turned over *at once* to a paymaster as undrawn forfeited pay.

The paymaster's receipt for the money deposited as above should clearly specify the nature of the deposit—*i. e.*, whether for the proceeds of sale of effects, or whether for the undrawn pay of a soldier who has deserted—and the officer responsible should furnish the paymaster with the necessary information.

There is no authority for officers to pay the debts of deceased soldiers or deserters.

Money or other valuables found upon an apprehended deserter are his personal property, and should not be turned over to a paymaster.—[*Asst. Sec. War, Dec. 28, 97—66233 A. G. O., 97.*]

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR-GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Acting Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *May 18, 1897.*

CIRCULAR, }
No. 1. }

In accordance with the provisions of section 49 of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1889, "to provide for the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia," employees of the War Department and its bureaus who are members of the National Guard of the District of Columbia will be granted leave of absence for the purpose of attending the annual encampment of that organization, to be held from June 10 to June 19, inclusive, 1897.

Heads of bureaus, in granting leaves to employees under this circular, will have due regard to the interests of the public service.

Employees availing themselves of the privileges of this circular must furnish the Department with a certificate of the commanding officer, showing their actual attendance at the camp, and no credit will be allowed for the time absent except in accordance with such certificate.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

JOHN TWEEDALE,
Chief Clerk.

G.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 2. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *May 19, 1897.*

While the Department expects its employees to pay their just and lawful obligations, it will not permit itself to be used as an agency for the collection of their private debts, and except to the extent and in the manner hereinafter indicated will not entertain nor investigate debt complaints against civilian employees of the War Department.

Creditors and collectors will be denied access to employees for the purpose of presenting or collecting claims during the hours set apart for the transaction of public business.

No cognizance will be taken of indebtedness incurred before the employee entered the service of the Department.

As a rule, cognizance will only be taken of debts contracted for the support of the employee or his family; and no complaint will be considered unless made in writing, under oath, and accompanied by a copy of the bill or obligation on which the claim is based.

Upon receipt of a complaint it will be referred to the proper chief of bureau, who will return the same with his recommendation and a report in writing from the employee concerned.

When the claim is a judgment of a court, and the time for appeal or procedure in error has expired, it is too late for the debtor to deny or question his liability thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

When the claim is not a judgment, and the employee declares under oath that he has a just and lawful defense, the Department will decline to give it further attention.

Whether the claim is a judgment or not, if illegal interest has been charged or paid, the Department will decline to take further action.

An employee who contracts indebtedness on the strength of his official position and then without sufficient excuse or reason neglects or avoids payment thereon will be discharged.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

H.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1897.

**CIRCULAR, }
No. 3. }**

For the purpose of securing greater economy and efficiency in the use of typewriting machines in the service of the Department, the following regulations are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The Chief of the Supply Division will keep a suitable record of all typewriting machines in the service of the Department, showing the date of purchase, kind, and number of each machine; character of repairs made to each, when made, and cost of same; and date of inspection, condemnation, sale, or other disposition. While the wishes of each bureau or office as to the kind of machine desired will receive due consideration, hereafter the purchase of such as are found to lack durability or require too frequent or costly repairs will be discouraged.

2. One or more inspectors, selected for their knowledge on the subject, whose names will be reported to the Assistant Secretary of War, will be designated by each chief of bureau or office from their respective employees, and the duties of such inspectors shall be to see—

I. That each operator is properly instructed as to the management and care of the machine.

II. That each typewriting machine under his charge is daily kept clean and free from dust.

III. That it is properly adjusted with as light carriage and key tension as is consistent with proper work.

IV. That only a small quantity of the best oil is used, and that it is properly applied.

3. In every requisition for repair of a typewriting machine, the repairs needed will be definitely stated, and no requisition will be made for cleaning the machine, or for adjustment, which can be made by the inspector or operator.

4. The Adjutant General will issue, in circular form, such instructions as will make the foregoing rules applicable to

typewriting machines in use throughout the military establishment, and all bills for repairs must show the parts repaired and the cost per hour of the labor rendered in making the repairs, and a certificate of the responsible officer must be attached to the bill in each case, giving date of purchase of the machine, the date and nature of the last repairs made thereon, the total cost of all previous repairs, and stating that the repairs covered by the attached bill were not made necessary through lack of proper care.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

JOHN TWEEDALE,
Chief Clerk.

I.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, *August 21, 1897.*

CIRCULAR, }
No. 4. }

To facilitate the filling of requisitions for stationery and miscellaneous supplies, and enable the Chief of the Supply Division to obtain immediate receipt for articles furnished, separate requisitions must be made when articles not named in the annual schedules are desired. Articles named in the schedules can all be delivered at one and the same time and be at once receipted for, thus closing the transaction; whereas the inclusion in a requisition of a single article which has to be procured in open market delays completion of delivery on the requisition and tends to complication.

Requisitions for articles not on the schedules must be accompanied with proper explanatory remarks showing the necessity for such articles. Articles of American manufacture will be preferred in all cases, and where others are needed special requisition will be required.

BY ORDER OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR:

A. N. THOMPSON,
Acting Chief Clerk.

J.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, *October 4, 1897.*

**CIRCULAR, {
No. 5. }**

The use of the "Eureka Ink Eradicator" or other similar preparation is prohibited in this Department, and all such preparations now on hand will be turned in to the Supply Division.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

JOHN TWEEDALE,
Chief Clerk.

K.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 6. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, October 22, 1897.

The following order of the President is published for the information of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, October 22, 1897.

MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES,
Commanding the Army of the United States.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section 179 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by an act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, approved August 5, 1882 (22 Stats., 238), you are authorized and directed to perform the duties of Secretary of War during the illness or temporary absence of the Secretary of War, the Honorable Russell A. Alger, from the seat of government, whenever during such illness or absence the Assistant Secretary of War is also absent.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

JOHN TWEEDALE,
Chief Clerk.

OFFICIAL COPY:

Chief Clerk.

M.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *April 29, 1897.*

ORDERS:

From an examination of the daily time reports of officers and employés of the Department for the month of February, 1897, the Secretary of War is convinced that the preparation of such reports involves in the aggregate much time and labor which could be more advantageously employed upon current work. Accordingly, the Orders of February 23, 1894, requiring the keeping of daily records of the time of arrival at and departure from their offices of all persons on duty in the several bureaus, etc., are hereby revoked; it being expected that all officers and employés will observe the obligation of their oath of office to well and faithfully discharge the duties of their office.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

F.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, October 13, 1897.

ORDERS:

The amendment to the "Rules to be observed in keeping efficiency records and making reports of efficiency of persons in the classified service, employed in the War Department," promulgated on the 11th day of January, 1895, is hereby revoked.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

L.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1897.

CIRCULAR.

The following act of Congress, amending section 1661, Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia, and the latest regulations which have been made by the President and the Secretary of War, respecting the distribution of the arms and equipments therein provided for, are published for the information of all concerned:

An Act To amend section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. That the sum of four hundred thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of providing arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores, and camp equipage for issue to the militia.

"SEC. 2. That said appropriation shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories under the direction of the Secretary of War, according to the number of Senators and Representatives to which each State respectively is entitled in the Congress of the United States, and to the Territories and District of Columbia such proportion and under such regulations as the President may prescribe: *Provided, however,* That no State shall be entitled to the benefits of the appropriation apportioned to it unless the number of its regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia shall be at least one hundred men for each Senator and Representative to which such State is entitled in the Congress of the United States. And the amount of said appropriation which is thus determined not to be available shall be covered back into the Treasury.

"SEC. 3. That the purchase or manufacture of arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores, and camp equipage for the militia under the provisions of this act shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of War, as such arms, ordnance, and quartermaster's stores and camp equipage are now manufactured or otherwise provided for the use of the Regular Army, and they shall be receipted for and shall remain the property of the United States, and be annually accounted for by the governors of the States and Territories, for which purpose the Secretary of War shall prescribe and supply the necessary blanks and make such regulations as he may deem necessary to protect the interests of the United States.

"SEC. 4. That all arms, equipments, ordnance stores, or tents which may become unserviceable or unsuitable shall be examined by a board of officers of the militia, and its report shall be forwarded by the governor of the State or Territory direct to the Secretary of War, who shall direct what disposition, by sale or otherwise, shall be made of them; and, if sold, the proceeds of such shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States."

Received by the President, February 1, 1887.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C., June 26, 1897.*

By direction of the President of the United States, the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, made in pursuance of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend section 1601 of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia," is apportioned among the several States and Territories, as follows:

State.	Represent- tation.	Amount.
Alabama.....	11	\$9,498.73
Arkansas.....	8	6,900.90
California.....	9	7,763.51
Colorado.....	4	3,450.45
Connecticut.....	6	5,175.67
Delaware.....	3	2,587.83
Florida.....	4	3,450.45
Georgia.....	18	11,213.96
Idaho.....	3	2,587.83
Illinois.....	24	20,708.70
Indiana.....	15	12,939.18
Iowa.....	13	11,213.96
Kansas.....	10	8,628.12
Kentucky.....	13	11,213.96
Louisiana.....	8	6,900.90
Maine.....	6	5,175.67
Maryland.....	8	6,900.90
Massachusetts.....	15	12,939.18
Michigan.....	14	12,078.57
Minnesota.....	9	7,763.51
Mississippi.....	9	7,763.51
Missouri.....	17	14,664.41
Montana.....	3	2,587.83
Nebraska.....	8	6,900.90
Nevada.....	8	2,587.83
New Hampshire.....	4	3,450.45
New Jersey.....	10	8,628.12
New York.....	36	31,054.06
North Carolina.....	11	9,498.73
North Dakota.....	3	2,587.83
Ohio.....	23	19,840.09
Oregon.....	4	3,450.45
Pennsylvania.....	33	27,608.09
Rhode Island.....	4	3,450.45
South Carolina.....	9	7,763.51
South Dakota.....	4	3,450.45
Tennessee.....	13	10,351.36
Texas.....	15	12,939.18
Utah.....	3	2,587.83
Vermont.....	4	3,450.45
Virginia.....	13	10,351.36
Washington.....	4	3,450.45
West Virginia.....	6	5,175.67
Wisconsin.....	12	10,351.36
Wyoming.....	3	2,587.83
Arizona.....		2,308.06
District of Columbia.....		6,992.08
New Mexico.....		2,249.14
Oklahoma.....		2,872.08
Alaska.....		
Total.....	447	400,000.00

By direction of the President of the United States, in conformity with the second section of the act entitled "An Act to amend section 1661, Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia," the following regulations are prescribed for the distribution of arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores, and camp equipage, to the Territories and the District of Columbia:

1. Arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores, and camp equipage shall be issued to the Territories on requisitions of the Governor thereof, and to the District of Columbia on requisitions approved by the senior general of the District militia present for duty. Returns shall be made annually by the senior general of the District militia in the manner as required by sections 3 and 4 of the act above referred to, in the case of States and Territories.

2. It is forbidden to make issues to States and Territories in excess of the amount to their credit under the provisions of section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended by the above act.

3. Any regulations established hitherto which in any way conflict with these are hereby revoked.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

REGULATIONS.

1. The appropriation made by section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of Congress received by the President February 1, 1887 (24 Stat., 401), will be credited to the several States and to the Territories entitled to receive it, on the books of the War Department in accordance with said act.

2. Requisitions for the arms, ordnance stores, and quartermaster's supplies, provided for in the act will be made by the governors of the States and Territories direct to the Secretary of War.

3. When a requisition is received at the War Department, the Ordnance Department and the Quartermaster's Department will be required to give the money value of the stores called for and the War Department will determine and order which of said stores, number and character, shall be issued and will so advise the Chief of Ordnance and Quartermaster General.

4. All the public property issued under the provisions of this act shall be accounted for under the same regulations which now govern the accountability for public property in the Army, and the Chief of Ordnance and the Quartermaster General will furnish the governors of the several States and Territories the necessary blank forms for making the required returns of the public property issued under the provisions of said act, and said annual returns shall be made on the 31st of December of each year, and shall be sent to the War Department for examination and settlement.

5. The Chief of Ordnance and the Quartermaster General will issue the necessary instructions for the safekeeping, preservation, and accountability of all public property issued.

6. The examination of the unserviceable or unsuitable public property provided for in section 4 of said act shall be made, at least annually, and

the proceedings of the board of officers of the militia will show in detail opposite each article on the inspection report, in what respect the property is unserviceable or unsuitable, and will also indicate in each case the disposition recommended by the board of inspection; and should the board recommend sale of the property, the recommendation will state whether by auction or by inviting bids from dealers or others likely to purchase such articles, stating reasons; and in the case of any public property rendered unserviceable through causes other than the ordinary incidents of service, the board will investigate and report the causes and recommend to the Secretary of War the necessary action as to personal responsibility for the damages in each case.

7. The order of the Secretary of War directing a sale of condemned property will indicate the method of advertisement, which will generally be by means of circulars posted in public places and sent by mail to dealers and others likely to purchase, but if advertisement in newspapers is indicated, the provisions of A. R. 501-507 apply and request for special authority to advertise must be made upon prescribed forms, designating the newspapers in which advertisement is desired.

8. The net proceeds of a sale of condemned property after deducting necessary and reasonable expenses of advertising and auctioneer's fee, will be deposited by the Governor in a United States Depository, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; if received from sales of condemned Quartermaster's supplies, the funds must be deposited as "Miscellaneous receipts on account of proceeds of Government property;" if from sales of condemned ordnance stores, the deposit must be made on account of "Sales of condemned ordnance stores."

9. Immediately after a sale of condemned property, an itemized report will be made by the Governor to the Chief of the Bureau to which the property pertains, showing date and place of sale, quantity and kind of articles sold, prices obtained, names of purchasers, expenses of sale, and gross and net proceeds and accompanied by a copy of the order authorizing the sale and receipted vouchers for expenses of sale. The report to the Quartermaster General will be made on Form No. 94, Quartermaster's Department, "Account of sales at auction;" that to the Chief of Ordnance on Form No. 8, Ordnance Department, "Abstract of sales," in duplicate.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

The following act of Congress, passed February 24, 1897, is also published for the information of those concerned:

FEBRUARY 24, 1897.

An Act authorizing the Secretary of War to issue Springfield rifles to each State and Territory for the National Guards thereof, in exchange for other rifles now held.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue to the governors of the several States and Territories such number of Springfield breech-loading rifles, caliber forty-

five one-hundredths of an inch, as are now required for arming all of the regularly organized armed and equipped militia (generally known as the National Guard) of each State and Territory that are not already supplied with this arm: *Provided*, That each State or Territory be required on the receipt of the new arms to turn into the Ordnance Department, United States Army (without receiving any money credit therefor), an equal number of the arms now in its possession, except its Springfield rifles, caliber forty-five one-hundredths of an inch.

SEC. 2. That each State and Territory shall hereafter make an annual return to the Secretary of War of all the arms issued to them under this or any former act of Congress as provided for in the act of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, making a permanent annual appropriation for arming and equipping the militia.

SEC. 3. That any State or Territory may, in addition to the stores and supplies issued under the provisions of this act and the act of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, purchase for the use of its national guard or reserve militia, at regulation prices for cash at place of sale, such stores and supplies from any department of the Army as, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, can be spared.

Approved, February 24, 1897.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

JOHN TWEEDALE,
Chief Clerk.

OFFICIAL COPY:

Chief Clerk.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 23, 1897.

CIRCULAR LETTER—RECRUITING SERVICE.

1. Paragraph 1, Circular Letter, July 30, 1896, from this office, is rescinded.

2. Recruiting at all stations will still be limited, until further orders, to the enlistment of exceptionally desirable recruits and former soldiers with good characters, who fulfill all requirements. Other restrictions heretofore governing enlistments of white recruits at city stations are withdrawn.

3. Until further orders, original enlistments of colored recruits will not be made at city stations except to fill actual vacancies in regiments as hereinafter provided, or by special authority from the Adjutant General of the Army, to whom exceptionally desirable applicants of this class may be reported with a view to obtaining authority for their enlistment, if needed.

4. All officers of the general recruiting detail at city stations will make enlistments for their own regiments, from time to time, to fill actual vacancies therein of which they may be notified by their regimental commanders. Soldiers thus enlisted will be forwarded with the least practicable delay, in detachments of four or less, to posts indicated by the respective regimental commanders. Such enlistments will be governed by the provisions of Circular, No. 8, A. G. O., November 12, 1895, pars. 1, 3, 4a, 5, and 6. This paragraph will take effect October 1, 1897.

5. Paragraph 4 is designed to afford an opportunity to commanding officers of regiments represented on the general recruiting detail to cause vacancies in their regiments to be filled as soon as practicable after they occur, and also to secure through the efforts of their own officers a desirable class of men, including those suitable for noncommissioned officers, musicians, clerks, mechanics, etc., when needed. Accord-

ingly, each regimental commander will keep the officer authorized to recruit for his regiment *constantly* advised of the number of vacancies at each post of the regiment, indicating what portion of these it is desired the recruiting officer shall fill, and designating any recruits of a special class that may be required. Regimental commanders will communicate with the recruiting officer at least twice a month; oftener, if necessary. When advisable on account of the distance from regimental headquarters of some posts of a regiment, or for other reasons, such as an unexpected gain by local enlistments, the telegraph may be used.

6. It is the policy of the Department to develop recruiting at military posts, and the plan outlined in paragraphs 4 and 5 is designed to supplement post enlistments, not to supersede them nor diminish their number. Post commanders will cause constant efforts to be made, in the manner indicated in paragraph 4, Circular Letter, March 18, 1896, from this office, to increase the number of enlistments of desirable men at their respective posts, and regimental commanders will not call upon recruiting officers at city stations to supply vacancies which can be filled by local enlistments.

7. The recruiting officers in the following-named cities will, after October 1st, next, also make enlistments for regiments other than their own as indicated opposite the name of each station, to fill actual vacancies of which they may be notified by the respective regimental commanders. Paragraphs 4, 5, and 6 will govern in the matter of such enlistments in all respects in which they are applicable:

Albany, N. Y.: The 9th Infantry; the portion of the 3d Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Boston, Mass.: The 21st Infantry; the heavy batteries of the 2d Artillery at Forts Preble, Me., Warren, Mass., and Adams, R. I., and the light battery, same regiment, at the latter post.

Cincinnati, Ohio: The 7th Cavalry; the 10th Cavalry.

Cleveland, Ohio: The 22d Infantry.

Indianapolis, Ind.: The 16th Infantry.

Louisville, Ky.: The 2d Cavalry.

Nashville, Tenn.: The 5th Infantry.

New York City: The heavy batteries of the 5th Artillery at Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Philadelphia, Pa. : The portion of the 6th Cavalry at Fort Myer, Va. ; the heavy batteries of the 2d Artillery at Forts Trumbull, Conn., and Schuyler, N. Y.

Pittsburg, Pa. : The 13th Infantry ; the heavy batteries and the light battery of the 5th Artillery at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Richmond, Va. : The heavy battery of the 4th Artillery at Fort Washington, Md. ; the heavy batteries of the 5th Artillery at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

St. Louis, Mo. : The 8th Cavalry.

The instructions in this paragraph will govern until further orders, notwithstanding any future change of recruiting officer at a station.

8. The following instructions will supercede those published in paragraphs 5 and 6, Circular Letter, September 25, 1895, from this office :

Recruits, white and colored, excepting those who may be enlisted for particular regiments, will be sent from the following-named stations to the rendezvous indicated, as soon after enlistment as practicable :

From Boston, New York, and Albany, to Fort Slocum, N. Y.

From Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Richmond, and Cleveland, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

From Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, and St. Louis, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

From Chicago and Milwaukee, to Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Ordinarily, applications for special assignments of such recruits will not be made until after their arrival at rendezvous ; but applicants at a station desiring assignment to organizations at posts in an opposite direction from the rendezvous indicated, or materially away from the line of travel thereto, will be held at the recruiting station to await the decision in their cases.

Orders for the disposition of recruits available for general assignment will be given upon the receipt at this office of the rendezvous tri-monthly reports upon which they are borne. Instructions in cases of those who desire special assignment will be given upon receipt of the individual applications.

9. Recruits available for general assignment are distributed to organizations shown by the latest returns to be most in need thereof. As a rule, it is not necessary to forward appli-

cations for recruits to this office; but in a case of emergency, or when an unusual number of vacancies may have occurred in a regiment, or at a post, since the latest returns rendered to this office, special report will be made to the Adjutant General of the Army, indicating the whole number of such vacancies and what portion thereof is not likely to be provided for, under existing instructions, by local enlistments or by a recruiting officer at a city station.

BY ORDER OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR:

SAM'L BRECK,
Adjutant General.

. A. R

CIRCULAR.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 10, 1897.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all officers serving in the Quartermaster's Department:

The Acting Secretary of War, under date of November 1, 1897, has decided that the provisions of paragraph 162, Army Regulations, which limits the amount to be expended for the burial of the remains of a noncommissioned officer to \$15.00, and a private soldier to \$10.00, is intended to provide means for burial of soldiers who die under such circumstances as to preclude the use of means provided at military posts, and is not intended as an allowance to the enlisted men; that when soldiers die at military posts where suitable coffins are on hand, and are not used, no expenditure will be made by the Quartermaster's Department for the supply of a coffin by the friends of the deceased soldier, or for the services of an undertaker.

Quartermasters at military posts will keep on hand a supply of coffins of assorted sizes, for use in the burial of deceased soldiers, and no expenditure will be incurred by them for the interment of enlisted men who die thereat, except for the transportation of the remains to the nearest post or national cemetery, when public transportation can not be used.

GEO. H. WEEKS,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

05549—Q. M. G. O.

To _____

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 22, 1897.

To the QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
United States Army.

SIR: In auditing accounts, it is found that the certainty which should always obtain that the terms of formal contracts have been satisfactorily complied with is not always evidenced in vouchers for payments on such contracts. I have the honor, therefore, to recommend that the officers of the Quartermaster's Department be instructed that in cases where formal contracts for the erection or repair of buildings, the supply of forage, or other property, provide that the articles contracted for shall be subject to inspection by an inspector for and on behalf of the United States, such inspector's certificate should be filed in support of each voucher for payment on such contract, and in addition thereto, the voucher for final payment should bear the certificate of the paying officer (or whomsoever the contract provides shall be authorized to certify satisfaction and acceptance) that the contract has been complied with in accordance with its terms, or specifications, and that the thing contracted for has been accepted as satisfactory by him on behalf of the United States.

The evidence above indicated as desired is now called for on Difference Sheets, when it is not supplied by the vouchers themselves. In this connection, I have the honor to inform you that the system employed in this office of recording payments on formal contracts is so complete that it is now unnecessary for disbursing officers to transmit with their accounts vouchers in duplicate for partial payments on such contracts, so that the practice may be discontinued.

Respectfully yours,

W. W. BROWN,
Auditor.

